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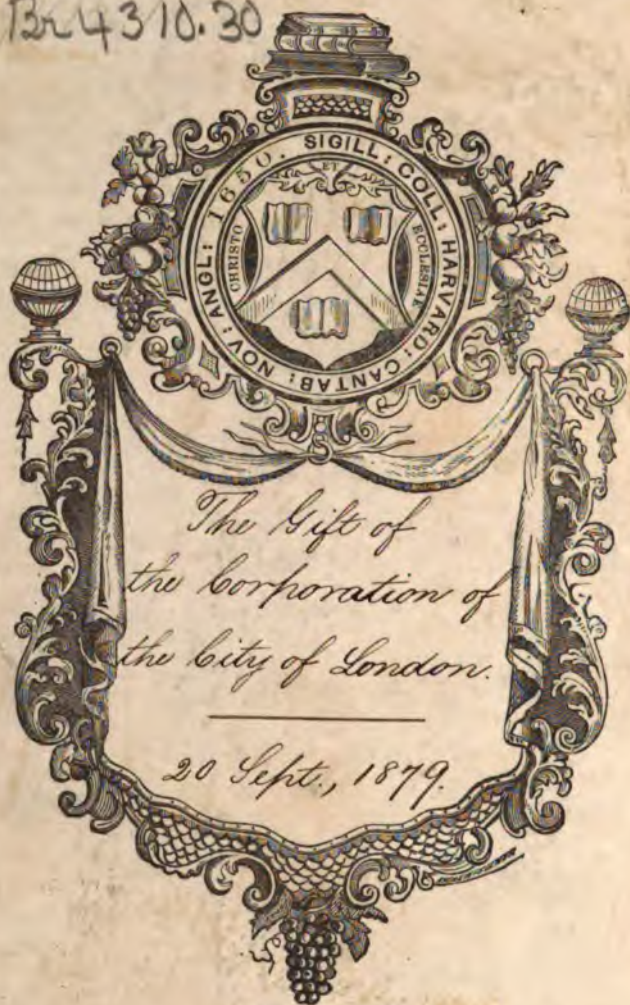
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ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO

THE SERIES OF RECORDS KNOWN AS THE

REMEMBRANCIA.

PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF

THE CITY OF LONDON.

A. D. 1579—1664.



PREPARED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON, UNDER THE
SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

.C LONDON:

E. J. FRANCIS & Co., TOOK'S COURT AND WINE OFFICE COURT, E.C.

MDCCCLXXVIII.

Dr 4310.30
~~9412.19~~

1877, Dec. 22
Giles
the Corporation
of the City of London

P R E F A C E.

THE series of books preserved in the Town Clerk's Record Room, now known as the "Remembrancia," consists of nine volumes, embracing the period from 1579 (21st Elizabeth) to 1664 (16th Charles II.). These archives contain copies of the correspondence between the Sovereigns, their Ministers, the Privy Council, the Lord Mayors, Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and many persons of distinction, upon matters relating to the government of the City, its rights, privileges, usages and customs, religion, trade and commerce, public buildings, markets, churches, &c.

The eventful epoch in the history of England over which the volumes extend, and the varied nature of the subjects treated of in the letters, naturally suggest the inference that many matters of national interest would be therein referred to.

The wars of Elizabeth, and the important aid rendered by the citizens in ships, men, and money, towards their successful conclusion; the numerous and frequently excessive claims made by that monarch upon their loyalty,—which (as is forcibly stated in some of their remonstrances) did not always produce adequate advantages to her subjects, whilst they impoverished and injured the trade and credit of the country; the monopolies granted to her favourites, and the numerous applications for the appointment of Court candidates to Municipal offices, are the subjects of much of the earlier correspondence.

The era of the Stuarts, especially the position occupied by the City in the troublous times of Charles I. and the Restoration of Charles II., afforded fruitful themes for frequent communications between the Crown, the Government, and the Civic Authorities.

The superior military organization of the City forces—such as the Trained Bands, the Artillery Company, and other kindred bodies—at a time when the standing army was in its infancy, and viewed with disfavour by the people; the riches of the merchants,—which ever offered to the Crown the greatest facilities for borrowing money,—and their extensive trade with foreign countries, necessitating as it did the employment of a vast number of vessels and men, and thus affording in times of emergency a means of rapidly and effectually increasing the navy,—could not fail to enhance the power of the citizens in the councils of their Sovereign.

These combined considerations are found exerting their influence throughout the collection, and necessarily attach considerable importance, in an historic point of view, to the contents of the volumes.

The domestic and internal regulations of the City at a period when its manners, habits, and customs were undergoing rapid variations, arising from the then recent changes in the religion of the people, and the growing pretensions of the trading community, also contribute to their value.

The preservation of the peace; the visitation of the Plague, and the action of the Civic Authorities for its suppression; the opposition evinced by the magistrates to public plays, which they regarded with especial aversion as being the means of spreading infection, as incentives to riots and disorders by apprentices and others, and as tending to the increase of vice and crime; the regulation of buildings with a view to the prevention of overcrowding in dwellings; the accumulation of corn and other grain in the City's stores for the use of the citizens in times of scarcity; the supply of water; the enact-

ments with respect to the prices of provisions and the compulsory abstinence from flesh in Lent and on fast and fish days; and the restrictions imposed upon vintners, victuallers, tavern-keepers, butchers, cooks, poulterers, and others,—all in their degree augment the interest of the collection.

The earliest of these volumes appears to have been originally known under the title of “Letters from the Lords of the Councill, from A^o 1579 to 1592.”

The first entry in the records of the Corporation referring to such a compilation is dated 6th February, 1570; 13th Elizabeth (Repertory 17, p. 101^a-102), when the office of Remembrancer was created, and Mr. Thomas Norton¹ was appointed the first holder thereof, and is as follows:—

“Item.—This daye Thomas Norton, Gent., is admytted to be Remembrancer of this Cittye, accordinge to th’ articles followinge, and was sworne officer accordinge to the othe followinge.

“He shall keape all the *Bookes* of the Cittye, suche as to his custodie shall be delivered by indenture betwene M^r. Chambl^{en}, M^r. Towne Clerk, and him.

“All suche matters concerninge the Cittye as usually have bene entred by —, he shall cause to be entred and engrossed with convenyent spede. All the matters conteyned in the *Bookes* concerninge th’ affayres of the Cittye, w^{ch} *Bookes* shalbe in form aforesaid comytted to his custodie, he shall gather together and reduce the same into Indices, Tables, or Kalenders, wherby they may be more easily, readily, and orderly founde.

“All like matters hereafter to be engrossed he shall likewise reduce into Tables, and so contynewe the same from tyme to tyme during his enjoyeinge th’office.

“The said officer shalbe called the Remembrancer of the Cittye, and shall have place next —.

“Item.—It is ordered that he shall not make any Copies of any bookes or *Recordes* of this Cittye, for that the same apperteynith to the Towne Clerk, and the foure Clerkes of the L. Maior’s Court, nor shall not doe anythinge that shall or may be in any wise prejudiciall to th’ office of the Towne Clerk, or entermeddle with the same.”

The terms of the oath follow.

Vide biographical notice of him, page 27, note 1.

The next entry on the subject occurs on the 5th November, 1573; 15th Elizabeth (Repertory 18, fol. 101):—

"Item.—This daie it is ordered that all the L^{res} w^{ch} hereafter be sent unto "my Lord Maior and this Courte from the Quenes Ma^{tie} and Her Counsell shalbe "entred into a sev'all booke therefore provided verbatim."

By another order, dated 10th December, 1579; 22nd Elizabeth (Repertory 20, fol. 23^a), it will be seen that the Town Clerk was directed—

"To cause the answeares from henceforthe to be made of such L^{res} as shalbe "directed to this Court from any personage of honor or credit, to be entred in a "booke to be provided for that purpose."

But in the following year the Remembrancer is again directed to discharge the duty, 12th April, 1580; 22nd Elizabeth (Repertory 20, fol. 60):—

"Item.—Yt was decreyd by this Corte that Mr. Norton shall from hence- "forthe engrosse the aunsweares of all l^{res} sent from this Corte for the affayres of "this Cyttye, to any p^{son} of honor or otherwyse; and orderyd by the same Corte "that Mr. Chambleyn of the sayd Cyttye shall yearly paye from henceforthe "unto the sayd Mr. Norton for so longe tyme as he shall ingrosse the said l^{res} "the some of tenne powndes by the yeare at the fower usuall feastes accustomed "over and besydes suche stypend and salorye as hearetofore hath bynne geven "and graunted unto hym by the same Corte."

Upon the appointment of Dr. Gyles Fletcher as successor to Mr. Norton, on the 5th January, 1586; 29th Elizabeth (Repertory 21, pp. 384-5), there is an entry to the effect that he was to have the place lately enjoyed by Mr. Thomas Norton, Gent., deceased, at a salary of £50 per ann., but to be called Secretary to the Lord Mayor. His duties are set out: amongst others, he is required—

"To attend and be redde aswell in this Courte as at the Mansyon Howse "of the L. Maior for the tyme beinge when the L. Maior shall send for hym for "the wrytynge and ingrossynge of all suche l^{res} as from tyme to tyme shalbe "sent from thys Courte or from the L. Maior for the tyme beinge to any "person or persons whatsoever, And shall enter a trew Copey of every suche l^{re} "in a booke of the Cittytes to be provyded for that purpose, And also wryte "the trewe Copyes of all such l^{res} of importance as from time to time shalbe "wrytten to this Corte and enter the same into the sayd booke."

On the 19th August, 1594; 36th Elizabeth (Journal 23, p. 301^a), it is stated that—

"At this Co'en Counsell it is enacted graunted and agreed by the right

"Ho. the Lord Maior, the right wor'ull the Ald^{men} his bretheren, and the Co^{ms} in this Co'en Counsell assembled, and by auctoritie of the same, that Mr. Gyles ffletcher, Doctor of the Civill Lawes, shall in respect of his longe, faithfull and diligent service heretofore, by him done and hereafter to be don to this citie, And alsoe in respect that he shall register and ingrosse into a booke all suche letters as shalbe written to this Court as well from the Queenes most excellent Matie, as anye the LL's of the Privye Counsell, and likewise all such answeares as shalbe made unto any of the same, have yearly paide unto him by Mr. Chamberleine of this citie for the tyme beinge, the some of fiftie poundes sterlinge quarterly for so longe time as he shall well and honestlye demeane himselfe and doe and pforme the service of this Citie. The first payment thereof to begynne at Mich^{mas} next, over and above the yearely some of £50, heretofore graunted unto him by this Court."

The origin of the Collection seems attributable, therefore, to one or other of these resolutions.

The following entry shows that there was a collection made by Mr. Thomas Norton, some time M.P. for and Remembrancer to the City of London, which appears to have found its way into the custody of the Chamberlain.

8th July, 1619; 17th James I. (Repertory 34, p. 175^b):—

"Item.—This daye Mr. Dios (Remembrancer) presented to this Court a booke of l^{res} entred fairelye by Mr. Norton in the tyme he was Remembrancer to this Cittye, wth the receipt of w^{ch} Booke Mr. Chamberlen chargeth himself. And it is ordered by this Court that Mr. Chamberlen shall paye unto the said Mr. Dios the some of £7 14s. od. w^{ch} he formerly disbursed to obteyne the booke into his handes, beinge sould to a Broker."

Nearly the whole of the first volume (which ranges from 1579 to 1592) is apparently in one handwriting, the earlier letters not being entered in chronological order. This may, therefore, be the collection of Mr. Norton referred to, more especially as a break occurs about the time of his death, which is said to have taken place in March, 1583-4. The last entry prior to that date is of the 13th February, 1583. There is then a blank leaf, and upon the following page is inscribed a Letter of the 19th January, 1586, to the Queen (Elizabeth), announcing the appointment, in accordance with her desire, of Dr. Gyles Fletcher as his successor, who apparently continued the work.

Volume ii., which extends from 1593 to 1609, was originally in several parts, some of the parts consisting almost entirely of Letters to, and others of answers from, the City.

These two Volumes were bound in their present form under the directions of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Town Clerk, from 1842 to 1859. The first up to his time bore the title already mentioned, "Letters from the Lords of the Council, "etc." From the similarity of their contents to those of the subsequent Volumes, he gave them the title "Remembrancia," by which the others were and are still known.

Volume iii., from 1610 to 1614, begins the regular series of the "Remembrancia." This and the subsequent Volumes, to Volume vii. inclusive, originally consisted of a number of small books in vellum covers, each containing the entries of the Letters of a Mayoralty or part of one, and bearing on the cover the name of the Mayor, and that of the Remembrancer who compiled it. The Letters of Sir Thomas Hayes's Mayoralty (1614-15) are missing in Volume iii., but a list of them is preserved therein.

Volume iv. extends from 1615 to 1618. Volume v. from 1618 to 1622. Volume vi. from 1622 to 1629. Volume vii. from 1629 to 1637, but the Letters for the Mayoralty of Sir George Whitmore (1631-1632) are wanting.

Volume viii., like Volumes i. and ii., is a miscellaneous collection, the Letters being irregularly entered, and several breaks occurring. It ranges from 1613 to 1640.

Volume ix. extends from 1660 to 1664. This bears the title "Letters from the King, Council and others to the City," but being of a similar character to the other Volumes is inserted in the series.

To Volume i. a Calendar, with an Index, was compiled by Mr. T. Brewer, Secretary of the City of London School, formerly in the Town Clerk's Office, which he presented to the Library.

The indexes to Volumes ii. and viii. of the series were published by the Corporation upon the recommendation of

the Library Committee, under the circumstances stated in their Report on the Records presented to the Common Council on the 16th December, 1869, from which the following is an extract :—

“The series consists of nine volumes, which date from 1580 to 1664; of these six were found to possess indexes which are little better than mere tables of contents, and afford no satisfactory clue to the student who may have to refer to them for municipal or historical purposes;—one, a Calendar, and two (Volumes ii. and viii.) were entirely unindexed.

“The first stage of our proceedings, therefore, was to direct that a full Analytical Index of Volumes ii. and viii. should be prepared, which was accordingly done, and the interesting and valuable nature of their contents, as now first brought to light, induces us to recommend that indexes, upon a similarly exhaustive plan, should be compiled of the remaining volumes of the series, and that it be referred to us to prepare and print the same, with authority to send copies to every member of this Court, the learned Societies, Public Libraries, &c. &c.”

This Report was agreed to by the Common Council on the 10th March, 1870, and in accordance with the authority thus given to them the Library Committee have directed the publication of the present Indexes to the entire series.

The Roman numerals preceding each Letter refer to the Volume, and the figures to the number of the Letter in the Volume.

In the short and by no means exhaustive biographical notes (in the compilation of which valuable aid was rendered by Reginald Hanson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Chairman of the Library Committee, 1876) to some of the persons mentioned in the Letters will be found, in numerous instances, evidence, hitherto but little known, of the connexion with the Corporation of the ancestors of many of the noble families of our own and past times, and of other historical, literary, and distinguished personages of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

W. H. OVERALL, *Librarian.*

H. C. OVERALL, *Town Clerk's Office.*

Library, Guildhall, December, 1878.

*A LIST of the REMEMBRANCERS of the CITY of
LONDON, from the creation of the Office.*

1570. THOMAS NORTON, Gentleman, appointed by the Court of Aldermen the first Remembrancer, 6th February, 13 Elizabeth, 1570. Repertory 17, fol. 101^B-102.
Died in March, 1583-4. See biographical note, page 27.

1586. GILES FLETCHER, D.C.L.,¹ appointed by the Common Council at the request of Queen Elizabeth, the duties and salary to be fixed by the Court of Aldermen,—21st January, 29 Elizabeth, 1586. Journal 22, fol. 77^B.

Admitted and sworn by the Court of Aldermen. Salary fixed at 50*l.* yearly, 26th January, 1586.

Repertory 21, fol. 384^B.
Surrendered his office by letter, and the Chamberlain directed, in respect of his true and faithful service to the City, to pay him 200 marks as a gift of the Court, and to acquit him of a bond for 15*l.*, due to the City, 2 July, 1605.

Repertory 27, fol. 41^B.

DR. HAWKINS admitted by the Court of Aldermen as assistant to Dr. Fletcher, 7th October, 42 Elizabeth, 1600.

Repertory 25, fol. 157^B.

¹ For a biographical account of this learned and distinguished diplomatist, author, poet, and traveller, and notices of his no less famous sons and nephew, poets and dramatists, *vide* his 'Russe Commonwealth; or, an Account of Russia at the close of the Sixteenth Century,' published by the Hakluyt Society in 1856, edited by Edward A. Bond, Esq., now Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who in the introduction has furnished many interesting particulars with regard to him. These have since been augmented by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, in his introduction to Dr. Fletcher's Poems, published in the "Fuller Worthies Library," Vol. III. (1871). See also 'Original Letters of Eminent Literary Men, with Notes and Illustrations by Sir Henry Ellis,' published by the Camden Society in 1843. Mr. Bond suggests that Dr. Fletcher's appointment as Remembrancer was made upon his return from his embassy to Russia, which is stated to have taken place in 1588, and in this date Mr. Grosart follows him. These Records, however, show that he was appointed at the Queen's request, on the 19th January, 1586. (*Vide* Letter 573, Vol. I. page 282.) His resignation of the office is dated 2nd July, 1605.

CLEMENT EDMONDS, Gentleman, admitted as colleague and assistant to Dr. Fletcher, 5th May, 43 Elizabeth, 1601.

Repertory 25, fol. 228.

CLEMENT EDMONDS admitted and sworn as colleague and assistant to Dr. Fletcher, he to receive half the fee and duty due, 1st October, 43 Elizabeth, 1601.

Repertory 25, fol. 282.

1605. CLEMENT EDMONDS, Gentleman, admitted and sworn 2nd July, 3 James I., 1605. Salary, 100*l*. Repertory 27, fol. 41.

Resigned 27th July, 1609, on being admitted and sworn one of the Clerks of the Privy Council. The Chamberlain directed to pay him 40 angels for a velvet cloak as a gratuity.

Repertory 29, fol. 66.

For biographical note, *see* page 47.

1609. WILLIAM DYOS, Gentleman, admitted and sworn 27th July, 7 James I., 1609. Repertory 29, fol. 66.

1619. The place and employment commonly called Remembrancer found to be no office, but a service and employment, devised of late years for the making of indexes and the performance of some other services then necessary, but long since wholly out of use. Upon Mr. Dyos discontinuing or being discharged from the service, no person or persons to be thereafter returned or admitted to that or the like service or employment, 24th April, 17 James I., 1619.

Repertory 34, fol. 129.

Mr. Dyos surrendered 16th December, 1619.

Repertory 34, fol. 286*B*.

A debt of 700*l*., due by Mr. Dyos to the City, remitted, and a sum of 300*l*. given to him.

The salary of Remembrancer fixed at 20*l*. per annum and a livery gown, the employment not being so much as formerly, 23rd December, 17 James I., 1619.

Repertory 34, fol. 296*B*.

For biographical note, *see* page 188.

1619. ROBERT BACON, Esq., admitted and sworn 23rd December, 17 James I., 1619, and ordered to be admitted to freedom of the City in the Skinners' Company.

Repertory 34, fol. 296*B*-297.

Deceased, 1633.

1633. THOMAS WISEMAN, Citizen and —, admitted and sworn
12th September, 9 Charles I., 1633.

Repertory 47, fol. 356.

Discharged of his place by the Court of Common Council,
it being conceived an unnecessary charge to the City. He
was ordered to bring in all books and writings remaining in
his custody, and his closet and trunk in the gallery within
the Council Chamber were directed to be sealed up, 18th
February, 1642.

Journal 40, fol. 48^B.

See note, page 307.

1646. THOMAS SKINNER, Gentleman, admitted, *loco* Wiseman, 1st
August, 22 Charles I., 1646.

Repertory 58, fol. 173^B.

Sworn 7th August, 1646.

Repertory 58, fol. 174.

Resigned 27th October, 1647.

Repertory 59, fol. 20^B.

1647. WILLIAM PULLEN, Gentleman, admitted, *loco* Skinner, 7th
December, 23 Charles I., 1647.

Repertory 59, fol. 69.

Sworn 11th January, 1647-8.

Repertory 59, fol. 82.

1657. JOHN HIND, Citizen and Draper, admitted and sworn, *loco*
Pullen, deceased, 11th May, 1657.

Repertory 65, fol. 105^B.

1659. JOHN TOPHAM, Citizen and Haberdasher, admitted and sworn,
loco Hind, deceased, 11th October, 1659.

Repertory 66, fol. 320^B.

Surrendered 23rd October, 1660.

Repertory 67, fol. 153^B-154.

1660. JOHN WRIGHT, Gentleman, admitted and sworn 23rd October,
12 Charles II., 1660.

Repertory 67, fol. 153^B-154.

Surrendered 23rd January, 1661.¹

Repertory 68, fol. 42.

1661. RICHARD LIGHTFOOT, Esq., City Solicitor, admitted and sworn
23rd January, 13 Charles II., 1661.

Repertory 68, fol. 42.

Surrendered 31st July, 1662.

Repertory 68, fol. 174.

1662. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Gentleman, admitted and sworn 31st July,
15 Charles II., 1662.

Repertory 68, fol. 174.

Surrendered 18th May, 1664.

Repertory 69, fol. 326.

¹ It appears by this entry that at the Restoration of King Charles II., Thomas Wiseman,
some time Remembrancer, and John Wright made a formal surrender of office.

1664. GEORGE DALTON, Gentleman, admitted and sworn 18th May,
16 Charles II., 1664. Repertory 69, fol. 326.
Deceased 1665.

1665. JOHN BURROWES, Citizen and Stationer, admitted and sworn
28th September, 17 Charles II., 1665.
Repertory 70, fol. 154^B.

1665. EDWARD MANNING admitted, *loco* Burrowes [June, 1666],
18 Charles II.

His bill from 29th June to the 13th of October, 1666, was
laid before the Court of Aldermen 17th October, 1666.

Repertory 71, fol. 183.

In this Repertory, on fol. 66^B, under date of 3rd April, is
inserted a Memorandum that the documents for the months
of April, May, and June are not entered, having been
destroyed in the late dreadful fire. The entry of Manning's
admission is therefore wanting, but reference to it appears in
Old Index.

Resigned 17th September, 1667. Repertory 72, fol. 183.

1667. RICHARD BRAWNE, Gentleman, admitted and ordered to be
admitted to the Freedom in the Merchant Taylors' Company,
17th September, 19 Charles II., 1667.

Repertory 72, fol. 183.

Surrendered 21st October, 1673. Repertory 78, fol. 310^B.

1673. GEORGE DOE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, admitted and sworn 21st
October, 25 Charles II., 1673. Repertory 78, fol. 310^B.
Surrendered 1st March, 1676. Repertory 82, fol. 103^B.

1676. RICHARD DEARAM, Esq., admitted and sworn 1st March,
29 Charles II., 1676. Repertory 82, fol. 103^B.

Sir Richard Dearam or Dearham,¹ Knight, surrendered
11th January, 1680. Repertory 86, fol. 45^B.

1680. ABRAHAM CLERKE, Gentleman, admitted and sworn 11th
January, 32 Charles II., 1680. Repertory 86, fol. 45^B.

Resworn after the restoration of the City's charters,
11th October, 1688. Repertory 94, fol. 12.

John Clarke, Esq.,² surrendered 28th October, 8 William III.,
1696. Repertory 100, fol. 204^B.

¹ Knighted at Whitehall, 3rd or 15th April, 1680.

² This is evidently an error for Abraham Clerke.

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Remembrancia.

1579—1664.

ANALYTICAL INDEX.

ADMIRALTY.

VIII. 159. Letter from the King (Charles I.) to the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, requiring them to give directions to their officers to forbear to embrace or intermeddle with any matter, cause, or suit affecting contracts made, or other things done, beyond or upon the seas; for freight or mariners' wages; for the breaches of Charter parties, though made within the Realm; for building, amending, saving, or necessary victualling of ships; and for personal contracts and injuries done in all navigable rivers;—which matters ought to be heard and determined in the High Court of Admiralty.

30th March, 1635.

ALDERMEN.

I. 86. Letter from Sir Richard Martyn, Master of the Mint, to the Lord Mayor, stating that being compelled to serve the office of Alderman on pain of imprisonment in Newgate, the Court of Aldermen had agreed to respite him from serving the office of Sheriff, and to move the Common Council to confirm the same, and requesting that this might be carried into effect, or that he might be released from the office of Alderman.

Dated from his house in Cheapside, 11th February, 1579.

I. 200. Letter from William Box the Elder¹ to the Lord

¹ Grocer, elected Sheriff, August 1st, 1570. Chosen Alderman of Billingsgate, December 14th, 1570; subsequently removed to Queenhithe; resigned, June 1st, 1581.

Mayor and Aldermen touching his resignation of the office of Alderman on account of his infirmities. 2nd May, 1581.

I. 218. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. William Rowe,¹ Ironmonger, informing him that the inhabitants of Castle Baynard ward had presented to the Court of Aldermen four persons to represent that ward in the room of Mr. Bowier,² Alderman, deceased, and that the Court, according to custom, had proceeded to the election, and had chosen him to that office, and directing him to repair to a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on the Tuesday afternoon next, at Guildhall, to take upon himself the said office.

27th June, 1581.

I. 577. Letter from the Aldermen of London to....., acknowledging his letter desiring to resign his office of Alderman.

14th December, 1587.

II. 156. Letter from the Aldermen to Mr. Alderman Skinner,³ informing him of Her Majesty's desire that Mr. Alderman Billingsley⁴

¹ Ironmonger, Son of Thomas Rowe, of Penshurst, Kent, elected Alderman of Castle Baynard, June 27th, 1581; Sheriff, August 1st, 1582; Lord Mayor, 1592. He was sworn into office at the Tower of London, the customary pageantries being dispensed with on the occasion, on account of the Plague then raging in London. He was five times Master of the Ironmongers' Company between 1583 and 1590; President of Bridewell Hospital, 1593. Peter Houghton, Grocer, elected Alderman of Castle Baynard *loco* Sir W. Rowe deceased, November 20th, 1593. Stow says Sir W. Rowe was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry. Other members of the Rowe family also served the office of Lord Mayor, and were buried in Old Hackney Church. For Pedigree, see Nicholls's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company,' second edition, page 530.

² Grocer, chosen Alderman of Castle Baynard, July 12th, 1576; elected Sheriff, August 14th, 1577.

³ Sir Thomas Skinner, Clothworker, elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, 27th September, 1587; Sheriff, 1587; removed to Cripplegate, July 26th, 1596; Lord Mayor, 1596. He died in office, December 31st, 1596. Robert Hampson, Merchant Tailor, was elected Alderman in his stead, February 10th, 1597.

⁴ Haberdasher, elected Alderman of Tower, November 16th, 1585; Sheriff, 1584; removed to Candlewick, February 17th, 1592. Lord Mayor *loco* Sir Thomas Skinner, Knight, deceased, December 31st, 1596. He was presented and sworn before the Lieutenant of the Tower, January 11th, 1597. Died, November 22nd, 1606. Sir John Garrard, Knight, elected Alderman in his stead, December 22nd, 1606. President of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1594, till his death. He was the son of Roger Billingsley, of the City of Canterbury. Was educated at Cambridge University, and studied for some time at Oxford, but never graduated. Was an excellent mathematician, and was assisted in his scientific pursuits by the celebrated Dr. John Dee. He was the first translator of Euclid into English. A copy of the original edition, dated 1570, and "printed by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath St. Martin's, and sold at his shop under the gate," is in the Guildhall Library. He resided at Ilanchappton, near Aldgate. Was one of the Queen's four "Customers," or farmers of the Customs of the Port of London. Married firstly Elizabeth Boorne, by whom he had a numerous family; secondly, Bridget, second daughter of Sir Christopher Draper, Lord

should not be elected to the office of Lord Mayor for the following year, and request . . . to repair to London not later than the 7th or 9th of September, to confer with them touching his election to that office.
1st September, 1596.

II. 201. Letter from King James I. to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, complaining of their conduct in committing Thomas Middleton¹ to Newgate, for refusing to serve the office of Alderman, to which he had been chosen, and directing them to release him immediately, as he was employed in an important service for the State, which privileged him from private service.

11th June, the first year of his reign (1603).

II. 223. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir Robert Lee)² and

Mayor in 1566. He was buried in the Church of St. Catherine Coleman, to the poor of which Parish he left 200*l*. He founded and endowed three Scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge.

¹ Grocer, elected Alderman for the Ward of Queenhithe, May 24th, 1603; ordered to be committed to Newgate for refusing to take the oath of an Alderman, June 10th, 1603; sworn into office, June 21st, 1603; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1603; Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1603; Lord Mayor, 1613; removed to Coleman Street Ward, March 22nd, 1613; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1613; M.P. for London, 1624-5. Sir Maurice Abbott elected Alderman of Coleman Street, *loco* Sir T. Middleton, deceased, September 13th, 1631. His pageant, on his accession to office as Lord Mayor, entitled "The Triumphs of Truth," was written by Thomas Middleton: a copy is preserved in the Guildhall Library. He was the eldest Son of Richard Middleton, Esq., Governor of Denbigh Castle during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was the founder of the family of Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, from whom are descended Robert Myddleton Biddulph, Esq., formerly M.P. for Herefordshire, and Major-General Sir Thomas Myddleton Biddulph, K.C.B., Privy Purse to the Queen. The New River, of which his younger brother, Sir Hugh, was the projector, was completed and opened with great ceremony on the day of his election as Lord Mayor, 29th September, 1613. He was a liberal benefactor to the Grocers' Company, as was also his wife, Dame Anne Middleton. For an account of the Family of Myddleton, see Smiles's 'Engineers,' vol. i.

² Merchant Taylor, elected Alderman of Walbrook, October 18th, 1593; Sheriff, 1594; removed to Cordwainer, July 31st, 1599; Lord Mayor, 1602; removed to Langbourn, April 20th, 1602; Knighted, May 22nd, 1603. Sir John Watts removed to Langbourn, *loco* R. Lee, Knight, deceased, January 28th, 1605. He was the Son of Humphrey Lee, of Bridgenorth, Salop, and was Lord Mayor when James I. was invited to assume the Crown of England. Chamberlayne, in his 'Present State of Great Britain,' says he subscribed first before all the great Officers of State and Nobility, being said to be, on the death of the Queen, the prime person of England. James addressed a letter from Holyrood, dated March 28th, 1603, to him and the Aldermen and Commons, thanking them for proclaiming him. This is given in Nichols's 'Progresses of King James I.,' vol. i., page 41. Sir Robert Lee, as Mayor, with the Aldermen, Chief Officers, and Common Council of the City, and 500 Citizens of London, well mounted, clad in velvet coats, and chains of gold, met the King at Stamford Hill, on the 7th of May, 1603, and conducted him to the Charterhouse. He attended, with the Aldermen and twelve of the principal Citizens, at the King's Coronation at Westminster, July 25th, 1603. He left 100*l*. to the poor of his native place.

the Aldermen to the Lord High Treasurer, upon the removal of Sir Richard Martin, Knight,¹ from his Aldermanship, on account of his unfitting demeanour and carriage. 20th December, 1602.

II. 237. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the King (James I.), informing him that Thomas Middleton, having been elected an Alderman of the City, had refused to take the oath of office, alleging that he was privileged and exempted by virtue of his office of Surveyor of Customs, and that they had committed him to Newgate, according to their oath and the customs of the City.

Sans date.

II. 238. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to the King (James I.), in answer to His Majesty's letter to dispense with the services, both now and hereafter, of Sir Thomas Hayes, Knight,² who had been lately elected an Alderman, upon the payment of a fine, and informing him that it was not usual to dispense with the services of any one elected to the office of Alderman, unless on account of inability of body or estate, which they knew not to be the case with this gentleman, and begging His Majesty to confirm their proceedings.

Sans date.

II. 253. Letter from the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen to the King (James I.), stating that being before required by him to

¹ Goldsmith, elected Alderman of Farringdon Within, May 29th, 1578; Sheriff, 1581; Lord Mayor for remainder of the year, on the decease of Sir Martin Calthorpe, May 5th, 1589; again on the decease of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, July 1st, 1594; President of Christ's Hospital, 1593-1602; removed to Bread Street Ward, *loco* Barnham, May 2nd, 1598; displaced from office, August 31st, 1602. The reasons assigned were his poverty and imprisonment for debt; that 1,000 marks had been previously given to him, on condition of his surrendering his office, and that, notwithstanding the receipt of the money, he had refused to resign. He had a residence at Tottenham, where, in October 1581, he entertained Mr. Recorder Fleetwood, when that officer was inquiring into a Riot on the River Lea. His daughter Dorcas married Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls, February 26th, 1582.

² Draper, Knighted by King James I. at Whitehall, July 26, 1603; elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, December 22nd, 1603; served the office of Sheriff, 1604; Lord Mayor, 1614; removed by prerogative to Cornhill, *loco* Sir Henry Rowe, January 7th, 1612. John Leman removed to Cornhill, *loco* Sir Thomas Hayes, deceased, October 8th, 1617. He was the Son of Thomas Hayes of Westminster. He died in 1617, and was buried in St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, September 29th. For the inscription upon his monument, see Stow, edit. 1720, book 3, page 72. He was twice married; Martha, his second wife, subsequently married Sir Richard Young, Knight. His daughter Mary married Sir Henry Boothby, Bart., ancestor of Sir Brooke Boothby, of Broadlow Ash, Derby, the present Baronet. His daughter Margaret married Peter, fourth Son of Sir John Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, in the County of Cheshire. His daughter Elizabeth married John Ireland, Esq., of the Hutt, Lancashire.

spare Sir Baptist Hickes, Knight,¹ from nomination or election to the place of Alderman in the City, they had obeyed, but at this time the Commons of a Ward where an Alderman was wanting had nominated him, as having a special liking of him, and urged it the more because he had promised two years ago, if spared, he would be willing to serve, which time having expired, they were desirous of electing him to that office, and praying His Majesty's permission to do so.

Sans date.

II. 293. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Alderman Blinckoe,² informing him that the inhabitants of the Ward of Aldgate had lately nominated him, amongst others, for Alderman of that Ward, and that the Court of Aldermen had chosen him thereto, and directing him to appear before the next Court, to take upon him that office.

3rd July, 1607.

II. 334. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Alderman elect of Farringdon Ward,³ commanding him to attend the Court of Aldermen, to be sworn in, notwithstanding the excuse he had lately offered.

29th November, 1608.

III. 29. Letter from Roger Aston⁴ to Sir Thomas Lake,⁵ stating that the King had been informed that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had elected Sir Baptist Hicks, His Majesty's servant, to be an Alderman, contrary to a letter long since written to them by

¹ Knighted by James I., 1607; elected Alderman of Bread Street, November 12th, 1611; created a Baronet, 1st July, 1620, and afterward made Viscount Campden by Charles I., 1628. See Burke's *Peerage*; Orridge's 'Citizens and their Rulers,' pp. 171-4 and 196-9.

² Nicholas Blincoe, Leatherseller, served the office of Master of his Company, 1602-3; elected Alderman of Aldgate, July 2nd, 1607. Richard Farrington, elected Alderman of Aldgate, *loc*o Blincoe, discharged October 13th, 1607.

³ Probably addressed to Henry Violet, Fishmonger; elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, November 22nd, 1608.

⁴ Appointed, in 1587, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James I. He was made Master of the Great Wardrobe in England, in 1608; and died 23rd May, 1612, at his official residence in Blackfriars. A descendant of a Cheshire family. His first wife, Mary Stuart, Daughter of Lord Ochiltree, was a kinswoman of the King. He was buried in the Church of Cranford, Middlesex, where a monument to his memory exists.

⁵ Of Canons, Middlesex; educated at Clare Hall, Oxford; Amanuensis to Sir Francis Walsingham; sent to Scotland, in 1603, to inform King James I. of the state of the kingdom, by whom he was Knighted, May 20th, 1603; made a Privy Councillor, March 29th, 1614; Secretary of State, January 3rd, 1616; tried in the Star Chamber, February 13th, 1619, for calumnies against the Countess of Exeter, and committed to the Tower, with his wife Mary (eldest Daughter of Sir William Rider, Lord Mayor in 1600) and his daughter. He acknowledged his guilt, and was subsequently restored to favour, 1620. The story is given in Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' edit. 1866, page 312. He died September 17th, 1630. He was the ancestor of General Lord Lake. See Orridge's 'Citizens and their Rulers,' page 201.

the King; and that now, on the renewing of the matter, the King directed him to acquaint them with his desire that Sir Baptist Hicks should be no further proceeded with, now or hereafter, and the rather that he had not moved them for any in that kind heretofore, and did not intend to do so again. 13th November, 1611.

Note in margin.—Upon this letter Sir Thomas Lake came in person to the Court of Aldermen, and there signified His Majesty's pleasure to have the said election forborne, putting them in mind of the King's former letter.

III. 30. The Letter of King James I. to the Court of Aldermen (referred to in the preceding letter), requiring them to take measures not only to have his servant, Sir Baptist Hicks, excused now, but on any future occasion. Dated from Hampton Court.

(The date and conclusion of letter are illegible.)

V. 106. Letter from Mr. Augustine Skinner¹ to the Lord Mayor with reference to his election as an Alderman, excusing himself on account of bodily infirmity, and praying that such favour might be shown him as his case required.

West Farley, Kent, 12th May, 1621.

V. 107. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, expressing their regret that the impediment to his attendance before them arose from infirmity of body, and reminding him that he did not absolutely accept or refuse the office, which they required him to do, and either by himself or by some one deputed by good warrant under his hand to deliver his submission for his fine (in case he refused) to the grace and favour of the Court. *Sans date.*

V. 124. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir Francis Jones, Knight,² with reference to his continued absence from the City, and neglect of his duties as an Alderman, and requesting him to signify in writing whether he intended to continue

¹ Ironmonger, elected Alderman of Farringdon Within, April 19th, 1621; discharged, upon his own request, May 18th, 1621. He was a Turkey Merchant.

² Haberdasher, the Son of John Jones, of Claverley, in the County of Salop. Chosen Sheriff, June 25th, 1610; Alderman of Aldgate, July 18th, 1610; Lord Mayor, 1620; resigned, January 22nd, 1621. The Pageant performed at the cost of his Company, upon his taking office, was written by John Squire, and entitled "*Tes Irenes Trophæa*," or "The Triumphs of Peace": a copy is preserved in the Library of the Corporation.

to hold the office and perform its duties, that they might take such steps as should appear best for His Majesty's service and the good government of the City.

15th January, 1621.

V. 140. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Mr. Franklyn,¹ stating that the Ward of Bishopsgate, having returned him with others to the election of the Court for an Alderman of the City, according to ancient custom, the election had fallen upon him, and requiring him to appear before the Court. *Sans date.*

VI. 81. Letter from the Earl of Pembroke² (Lord Treasurer), intimating the King's desire that Gideon de Lawne,³ one of His Majesty's Apothecaries, who had been in the service of the Crown, without interruption, for twenty years, should be discharged from the office of Alderman, to which he had lately been chosen.

Whitehall, 20th January, 1626.

VI. 112. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to ("Mr. Secretary Conway"⁴ in margin), acknowledging the receipt of a letter from him, forwarding a petition intended to be presented to the King by Mr. Coxe,⁵ and stating that he had been duly chosen according to custom, first to be Alderman, and afterwards Sheriff, which he had vehemently opposed, and alleged disability of estate. This they had refused to admit. The matter had been heard before the Lords in the Inner Star Chamber, who had ordered him to become bound by recognizance to conform himself to the City within five days, which he afterwards did. Upon his suit he

¹ Merchant Taylor, elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, September 24th, 1622; discharged upon payment of a fine of 500 marks, September 30th, 1622.

² William Herbert, third Earl, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Lord Chamberlain of the Household; succeeded his father, Henry, second Earl, in 1601; died without issue, 10th April, 1630.

³ Apothecary, one of the first Assistants of that Company after their separation from the Grocers in 1617. He resided in Blackfriars. Chosen Alderman of Dowgate, January 17th, 1625-6. On his making oath that he was an alien, born at Rheims, and on the King's request, signified by the Earl of Pembroke, he was excused; he thereupon freely promised to give 30*l.* for the relief of the poor in Christ's Hospital, which the Court of Aldermen accepted. A Bust and Portrait of him are preserved at Apothecaries' Hall.

⁴ Sir Edward Conway, knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, at the sacking of Cadiz, 1596; made one of the Secretaries of State by James I., January 14th, 1622-3; raised to the Peerage as Baron Conway, March 22nd, 1624; appointed Captain of the Isle of Wight, November 30th, 1624; created Viscount, June 6th, 1626, and made President of the Council shortly afterwards. He died in 1630.

⁵ Richard Coxe, Grocer, elected Alderman of Castle Baynard, November 20th, 1621; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1622, but did not serve, on the ground of the insufficiency of his estate. Sir H. Handford, Grocer, elected Alderman in his room, August 13th, 1622.

was subsequently discharged, for a fine of £400, by Act of Common Council, from being ever chosen Alderman or Sheriff. *Sans date.*

VI. 184. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Edmund Wright,¹ Grocer, informing him that he had been elected Alderman of Cordwainer Ward, and requiring his attendance on the next day.

Guildhall, 23rd June, 1629.

VIII. 77. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to excuse Robert Mildmay² from serving the office of Alderman, because he was entirely settled in the country, where the King might charge him with services wherein other gentlemen of estate resident in the country were usually employed; or, if this could not be done without very much inconvenience, that his fine might be so moderated that it might appear the King's request had not been fruitless. 11th October, 1626.

VIII. 80. Letter from Lord Keeper Coventry³ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with reference to the case of Mr. Francis Pember,⁴ who had been elected Alderman, and so consequently would be chosen Sheriff at the next election, requesting them, in consequence of the insufficiency of his estate, and the fact that he had the last year served the office of Sheriff of Herefordshire, where he resided, and that his accounts had not then been passed at the Exchequer, to discharge him, or moderate his fine.

24th April, 1626.

IX. 7. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, stating that by the passing of the Act of Indemnity⁵

¹ Grocer, elected Alderman of Cordwainer, June 23rd, 1629; Sheriff, June 24th, 1629; Lord Mayor, 1640. Sir William Acton had been elected Mayor for this year, but he was discharged by the House of Commons, and Sir E. Wright appointed in his room. Thomas Culham, Draper, elected Alderman, *loco* Wright, Knight, deceased, August 3rd, 1643.

² A member of the Grocers' Company. Elected Alderman of Vintry, September 19th, 1626; refused to serve, and was fined 500*l*.

³ Appointed Recorder, November 16th, 1616; Solicitor-General, 1616; Attorney-General, 1620; Lord Keeper, November 1st, 1625; created Lord Coventry of Aylesborough, April 10th, 1628; died at Durham House, Strand, January 14th, 1640. His Father, Sir Thomas Coventry, was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in 1606. The family descended from John Coventry, Citizen and Mercer, Lord Mayor in 1425, one of the Executors of Sir Richard Whittington.

⁴ Ironmonger, elected Alderman of Castle Baynard, March 7th, 1625; discharged upon payment of fine, April 27th, 1626.

⁵ The Act of Indemnity and Oblivion, 12 Charles II., c. 11, forgiving all but those who sat in judgment upon the late King.

many of the Aldermen had been rendered incapable of continuing in office, and recommending them to restore into such vacant offices those who had been in times past removed for their affection to His Majesty, many of them having submitted to be fined rather than take office against their consciences, and further recommending that such fines should be returned to them.

4th September, 1660.

— IX. 8. Letter from Sir John Langham¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, informing them that he had received a copy of the vote of the Common Council of the 4th of September, declaring his election to the office of Alderman, and requesting to be excused on account of his advanced age (77), and stating that he had been laid aside about twelve years since, and imprisoned in the Tower by the Rump Parliament on the 24th of September, 1647, chiefly to prevent his being chosen Lord Mayor, the following Michaelmas, and had been released on the 6th of the following June, and removed from office with Sir John Gayre,² Alderman Adams,³ and Alderman

— ¹ Grocer, elected Alderman of Portsoken, January, 11th, 1641. Committed to Newgate for refusing to be sworn, February 1st, 1641. He took the oath, and was discharged from imprisonment, May 12th, 1642. Chosen Sheriff, 1642; removed to Bishopsgate, August 29th, 1648; impeached, with Sir John Gayre and Mr. Alderman Bunce, for abetting force and tumult against the House of Commons, in 1647; committed to the Tower; discharged from his office of Alderman by order of the House of Commons, April 7th, 1649, and Nathan Wright, Skinner, elected in his room, April 26th, 1649; summoned by letter from King Charles the Second to resume his office of Alderman, when, at his own request, on account of his great age and infirmity, he was discharged, September, 18th, 1660. He was a Turkey Merchant, and was descended from an ancient family seated at Langham, Rutlandshire. He married the daughter of Alderman Bunce. Was M.P. for London, 1654; for Southwark, 1660; created a baronet, June 7th, 1660; died in 1671. His descendant, Sir John Langham, of Cottesbrooke, Northampton, by his will, dated August 31st, 1764, left to the Court of Aldermen £6,000 for the relief of distressed soldiers and seamen, which charity is still administered by them. The present representative of this family is Sir James Hay Langham, eleventh baronet.

² Fishmonger, elected Alderman of Aldgate, October 27th, 1636; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1635; Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1646; ordered to attend the Lords in Parliament upon his election (the entry of the approval of the Lords in Parliament is recorded in the Common Hall Book); committed to the Tower, with Aldermen Gurney, Adams, Langham, and Bunce, September 25th, 1647. The order of Parliament to the Lord Mayor to call a Common Hall for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor in the room of Sir John, impeached for high treason, September 27th, 1647, is entered in the Corporation Records; he was elected President of Christ's Hospital in 1648; discharged from his Aldermanship by order of Parliament, April 7th, 1649; and on the 21st of April, Sir Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor, removed to Aldgate Ward, as Alderman in his room.

³ Draper, elected Sheriff, 1639, chosen Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, October 8th, 1639; removed to Billingsgate, November 23rd, 1641; Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1645; removed to Cornhill, September 16th, 1646; M.P. for London, 1654. A Royalist, was imprisoned in the Tower; he remitted £10,000 to King Charles II. during his exile; at the Restoration he was created a baronet, June 12th, 1660; was deputed by the City to

Bunce¹ by the remains of a House of Commons that presumed to sit as a parliament. Crosby House, 18th September, 1660.

AMBASSADORS.

I. 33. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham,² stating that upon receiving the Queen's pleasure touching the providing of a residence for the Spanish Ambassador,³ he had secured for him the house of Mr. Dymoke, in Fenchurch Street, which, however, the Ambassador did not like, but desired Arundel House without Temple Bar, which was both a nobleman's house and without the liberties of London; also stating in reply to his late letter touching the election of Waterbailiff, that the election had been stayed, but as the office was one of considerable importance, both for the management of the river and the service of the markets, and as two reversions had been already granted to honest men in the service of the Corporation, they could not without prejudice to those persons choose any other, and beseeching Her Majesty to allow them to proceed with the election. *Sans date.*

I. 34. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, signifying the Queen's approval of the house provided by him for the Spanish Ambassador and his train, and also her consent that the

accompany General Monk to Breda, to bring back the King. He endowed several schools, particularly that of Wem, Salop, where he was born. In 1632 he founded the Professorship of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, of which he had been a member. President of St. Thomas's Hospital from 1643 till 1649, and again from 1660 till his death, 24th February, 1668, aged 82; he was buried in the church of Allhallows Staining; John Jurin succeeded him as Alderman of Cornhill, April 21st, 1668.

¹ Captain James Bunce, Leatherseller, chosen Alderman of Bread Street, August 20th, 1642; Sheriff 1643; Master of his Company, 1643-4; impeached with Sir John Gayre, &c., before the House of Commons for countenancing and abetting force against the House, 1647; Mark Hildsley, vintner, elected Alderman of Bread Street in the room of Bunce, November 3rd, 1649. He was of Ottringden, Kent, and was the son of James Bunce, of Gracechurch Street, who was buried at St. Benet's, in that street. For pedigree, see Le Neve's 'Knights,' Harleian Society's Publications, pp. 42, 43.

² Educated at King's College, Cambridge. Sat in the House of Commons for Banbury, 1559; Lyme Regis, 1563; Ambassador to France, 1570-3; made Secretary of State, 20th December, 1573; Knighted, 1st December, 1577; Ambassador to the Netherlands, 1578; to Scotland, 1583; one of the Commissioners for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, in October, 1586; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1587. He entertained Queen Elizabeth at his residence, Barn Elms, in May, 1589. He was twice married: his first wife was Anne, Daughter of Sir George Barnes; his second, Ursula, Daughter of Henry Saint Barbe, Esq., of Somersetshire. He died at his house in Seething Lane, April 6th, 1590, and was buried in Saint Paul's. See Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' vol. ii., p. 86, *et seq.*

³ Bernardine Mendoza.

office of Waterbailiff should be given to one of the persons who had a reversionary grant thereof, notwithstanding her request made on behalf of her servant.

8th June, 1580.

I. 546. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the arrival of the Swedish Ambassador, and the command of the Queen that he should be provided with a fair and convenient house in the City, with three several lodgings, well furnished, for himself and two other personages, and requesting the City officers to assist Her Majesty's harbinger in finding lodgings for the rest of the train, with stable room for twenty horses, and that any one refusing might be reported immediately.

Dated "From my house at Sething Lane," 17th October, 1583.

III. 112. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk¹ to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the arrival at Gravesend of an Ambassador from the Emperor of Muscovy, whom the King desired should be as well entertained as his predecessor, the particulars of which he would learn from Sir Thomas Smyth² and Mr. Mirick.³ He was assured the Lord Mayor would see his part of the business well performed; that Sir Thomas Smyth, as Governor of the Muscovy Company, would be careful as to what pertained to him, whilst what pertained to himself as His Majesty's officer he would look to.

21st October, 1613.

III. 28. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the expected arrival of an Ambassador⁴ from the Duke of Savoy, and that the King, intending to receive and entertain him with such honour and courtesy as appertained to the

¹ Thomas Howard, youngest Son of Thomas, tenth Earl of Norfolk; created Earl of Suffolk, July 21st, 1603; K.G., 1611; Lord High Treasurer, 1614; Earl Marshal, August 29th, 1621; died, 1626.

² Appointed Latin Secretary, June 9th, 1604; subsequently became a Merchant of considerable note; one of the Directors of the East India Company, in 1616. He assembled the Merchant Trading Companies together at the wish of the King, to see what could be done to fit out a fleet against the Turkish pirates, March 12th, 1617; one of the Commissioners of the Navy from 1618 to 1625; appointed by the King Governor of the East India Company, July 15th, 1619, removed 1621; Deputy Lieutenant of Kent, 1626; his son Thomas married to Isabel, Lady Rich, 1618.

³ Knighted June 13th, 1614; Ambassador to the Russian Court, 1619-22; subsequently was Governor of the Muscovy Company.

⁴ The Marquis de Villa Nova.

servant of such a Prince, had directed Sir Lewis Lewkenor,¹ Master of the Ceremonies, to provide him such a convenient house in the City, for the lodging of himself and his company, as might be fit for his person and quality, and praying the Lord Mayor to assist the Master of the Ceremonies with his authority in the matter.

25th October, 1611.

IV. 48. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the arrival of an Ambassador Extraordinary from the French King was shortly expected, and that the King desired he should be treated with extraordinary honour and courtesy. The Council, therefore, required the Lord Mayor to provide and make ready against his coming a fair and convenient house within the City, and have it furnished with hangings, bedding, and other necessary furniture; and if one house could not be found sufficient for the lodging of all his company, which it was thought might require eighteen or twenty beds, to take up sufficient lodgings in good houses adjoining.

9th January, 1616.

VI. 91. Letter from the Lord Chamberlain to the Lord Mayor, intimating that the King expected two Ambassadors Extraordinary from the State of Venice, whom he desired the Lord Mayor to take into his care, to be accommodated in one house within the City. As the Lord Chamberlain desired to give the Lord Mayor as little trouble as possible, he would name,—first, the house in Fenchurch Street, formerly Sir Arthur Ingram's;² second, one somewhat beyond it, where the States' Ambassadors' had formerly lodged; and, third, a house some time Alderman Jones's. His Majesty would see them furnished out of his own store; and that being considered, and the shortness of their stay (not intended above ten or twelve days), it would be no great prejudice to whichever of the houses he should fix upon.

Whitehall, 6th July, 1626.

¹ King James I., in 1603, created the office of Master of the Ceremonies, to receive and entertain Ambassadors and Princes during their abode in England, and by patent under the great Seal ordained Sir Lewis Lewkenor, Knight, to be Master of the Ceremonies, with an allowance of £200 a year (Nicholl's 'Progresses of King James I.,' vol. i. page 158); a new Patent was granted to him, November 16th, 1605, which allowed him his travelling expenses in addition to his former fee. (Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. xvi. page 637.)

² Sir Arthur Ingram, Tallow-chandler; chosen Sheriff, June 27th, 1614, but refused to serve. He was Knighted at Theobalds, July 9th, 1612; sworn Cofferer of the King's Household, February 25th, 1614-15. A Free Gift of 666*l.* was presented to him in 1615. He held the Manor of Temple Newsome, Yorkshire. He was Sheriff of the County of York in 1619. From him was descended Henry Ingram, created Viscount Irvine and Baron Ingram, May 23rd, 1661, an ancestor of the Marquis of Hertford.

VI. 185. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lady Weld,¹ intimating that he had been required by the Lord Chamberlain to provide a house in London for the Spanish Ambassadors, shortly expected, and her house, in which Sheriff Backhouse² had lived last year, had been fixed upon. She need not trouble herself to leave any stuff, as the King's officers would wholly furnish it; a competent rent would be paid, and the house would be left in due repair. He therefore required her forthwith, without delay or excuse, to deliver it up to the persons appointed by the Lord Chamberlain to furnish it.

8th October, 1628.

VI. 188. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, intimating that an Ambassador from the Empire of Russia was expected, and the King had commanded them to give order for his reception with fitting honour. They therefore required the Lord Mayor to confer with Sir John Merick, Governor of the Muscovia Company, and provide a convenient house for the Ambassador's lodging, and to give order for such attendance on his arrival as was usual, and as the Master of the Ceremonies should direct.

Whitehall, 18th November, 1628.

VI. 189. Letter from the Lord Keeper³ and the Lord Privy Seal⁴ to the Lord Mayor, stating that the Lady Weld's house, which had been assigned for the lodging of the Spanish Ambassador, was found to be somewhat incommodious; they were therefore commanded by the King to request him to use his best endeavours for the speedy providing of some other fit house more conveniently seated. He must understand they had not relinquished Lady Weld's house,

¹ Frances, the sister of Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor in 1631; married to Sir John Weld, son of Sir Humphrey Weld, Citizen and Grocer, Lord Mayor in 1608. A pedigree of this family is given in Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' vol. ii. page 358. By the marriage of their granddaughter, Margaret, with Sir William Bowyer, of Denham Court, Bucks, Knight and Baronet, they were the ancestors of Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P. for the County of Wexford. The Weld family had a town house in Wild Street (or Weld Street), Lincoln's Inn Fields. The mansion was built in the early part of the reign of Charles I., by Sir Edward Stradling, on ground then called Oldwick Close. It came into the possession of the Weld family in 1651. It had a centre and two wings; the street front was 150 feet, and the garden 300 feet deep from the street. One of the wings furnished a sufficient residence for the Countess of Exeter, and the other for the Portuguese and Spanish Ambassadors successively. (Heath's 'Grocers' Company.' See Pedigree, Robinson's 'History of Hackney,' vol. i. p. 159.)

² Mercer, chosen Treasurer of the Irish Society, May 5th, 1615; elected Alderman of Queenhithe, May 31st, 1627; Sheriff, 1628; removed to Bishopsgate, May 31st, 1632; to Bassishaw, July 31st, 1634; discharged, at his own request, February 5th, 1639.

³ Coventry.

⁴ Earl of Manchester.

nor acquitted her of her contempt in not conforming to the King's desire, but had enjoined her obedience, and had only suspended her actual performance thereof, until trial had been made whether a more commodious house could be provided.

Whitehall, 17th November, 1629.

VI. 190. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain,¹ acknowledging his letter of the 1st inst., in which, having understood the inconveniences of Mr. Alderman Parkhurst's² house as a lodging for the Spanish Ambassador, he had referred the matter to Sir Peter Yonge³ to report thereon, and had directed that, if unfit, some other house should be provided. A house in which one of the Sheriffs lived last year was empty, and appeared both to Sir Peter Yonge and Sir John Fynett,⁴ to be much the fitter, of which they would acquaint him.

Dated in margin, 8th October, 1629.

VII. 24. Letter from Sir John Cooke⁵ to the Lord Mayor, stating that he understood from Lord Dorchester⁶ he had sent the Lord Mayor the King's pleasure, and allowance of his invitation of the French Ambassador to his table; since which, upon further advice taken, it was His Majesty's pleasure that he should forbear

¹ Philip, Earl of Pembroke.

² Sir Robert Parkhurst, Clothworker, elected and sworn Alderman of Portsoken, September 23rd, 1624; Sheriff, 1624; Lord Mayor, 1634; removed to Bread Street, August 28th, 1634. William Abell, Vintner, elected Alderman in his room, *circa* November, 1636. He was the fourth son of Henry Parkhurst, of Guildford, Surrey. The Alderman held the Manor of Pirford, in the same county, where he resided. He died in 1636, and was buried in the Church of Holy Trinity, Guildford, where a monument was erected to his memory. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knight, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer. (See Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' vol. i. p. 157; Brayley's 'Surrey,' vol. i. p. 344; and Le Neve's 'Knights.')

³ Gentleman Usher to King Charles I.; Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, in 1616. In 1627 he was sent, with Lord Spencer and Sir Henry St. George, Garter King at Arms, as Ambassadors to invest Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, with the order of the Garter. He was Knighted by that Monarch, and had permission to use the Royal Arms of Sweden as an augmentation.

⁴ Son of Robert Fynett, Esq., of Souton, near Dover; educated at Oxford; Knighted in 1614. He married Jane, Daughter of Henry, Lord Wentworth, of Nettlested, Suffolk; made Master of the Ceremonies, March 12th, 1626; died, July 12th, 1641; buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

⁵ Coke, Sir John, appointed Secretary of State, 1629; with the King in the North, as Secretary, 1639.

⁶ Sir Dudley Carleton, born 10th March, 1573; Ambassador to Venice, Savoy, and the Low Countries between 1611 and 1625; created Baron Carleton, May 22nd, 1626; Secretary of State, March, 1629; created Viscount Dorchester, July 25th, 1628; died 15th February, 1631-2.

the invitation, the reasons for which he should hereafter know more at large.
Dated in margin, 4th April, 1630.

VII. 183. Letter from the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery)¹ to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to take steps for the provision of a house in the City for the King of Morocco's Ambassador, suddenly expected.

Hampton Court, 10th October, 1637.

VII. 205. Letter from the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain, to the Lord Mayor, expressing the King's pleasure at his care and readiness to accommodate the Morocco Ambassador, and further requesting that the Ambassador might be met at some reasonable distance from, and brought into, the City by such persons of quality as the Lord Mayor should think meet, and as had been formerly accustomed. Sir John Finett, Master of the Ceremonies, would advertize him of the Ambassador's coming.

Hampton Court, 15th October, 1627.

APOTHECARY.

VIII. 4. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor on behalf of James Garrett, "our Apothecary," who had complained that he was opposed and troubled in his profession by some rather of spleen than for any just cause, and requesting that so far as it might stand with justice, the Lord Mayor would free him from such troubles as were of malice and emulation practised against him.
9th April, 1614.

APPRENTICES.

II. 141. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, containing the report upon the case of Lawrence Hunter and his late master, John Bilby, referred to the Aldermen on the 5th of October last.
22nd January, 1595.

IX. 100. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Henry Wingfield, an apprentice to Sacvile Whittle, one of the Surgeons in Ordinary and Surgeon both at Deptford Dockyard

¹ Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke; created Earl of Montgomery, May 4th, 1605; K.G., 1608; Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King Charles I., 1625. He succeeded to the Earldom of Pembroke on the death of his brother William, third Earl, 10th April, 1630; Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Constable of Windsor Castle, 1648; died, 1655.

and the Hospital of the Savoy, had withdrawn himself from his service under the pretence that his indenture had not been enrolled, and directing the Lord Mayor to examine and consider the circumstances of the case, and to take such course therein as that servants might not be encouraged to leave their masters on such slight grounds.

Signed—Wm. Morrice,¹ 14th November, 1664.

ARCHERY.

I. 519. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that certain poor Companies, both within and without the City, had lately exhibited a supplication to the Council, complaining of sundry disorders and inconveniences which had arisen within the City and in other parts of the realm, through, as they alleged, a remiss and negligent execution of the laws established for the maintenance of Archery, and the debarring of unlawful games, which had led to lewd and evil expenses on the one hand, and to the impoverishment of many poor artificers on the other; and directing that the Court of Aldermen should forthwith take order that the statutes and orders which had been established for the maintenance of archery,² should be duly put in execution for the common good, and that orders should be given to all constables, and other inferior officers within the liberties, to see the same executed and practised from time to time.

30th June, 1583.

I. 520. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing letter, and stating that the Court of Aldermen would call before them the wardens of the poor Companies concerned, and use their advice and diligence to carry out the laws and orders for the benefit of the youths of the City; and also asserting the cause of the decay to be principally through the holding of such spectacles as bear-baiting, unchaste interludes and bargains of incontinence, thereby withdrawing the people from the service of God, and drawing God's wrath upon this City, as had been shown in the

¹ Born at Exeter, November 6th, 1602; M.P. for Plymouth, 1660; appointed a Member of the Privy Council, and knighted, 1660; Secretary of State, May 27th, 1660; resigned, 1668; died, December 12th, 1676.

² The Statute 33 Henry VIII. c. ix., 1541, recites previous Statutes, enacting that all men under 60 should have bows and arrows for shooting; boys between 7 and 17, a bow and 2 shafts; men above 17, a bow and 4 arrows, under a penalty of 6s. 8d., &c. The Charter granted to the Artillery Company by King Henry VIII., 25th of August, 1537, directs that certain persons therein named should be "overseers of the science of Artillery, that is to wyt, for Longbowes, Crossbowes, and Hand-gonnes."

late dreadful judgment at Paris Gardens¹: for remedy of these abuses within the City, every care would be taken; also recommending the Council to request the justices of the counties to put in execution like orders for the prevention of the abuses practised therein.

3rd July, 1583.

II. 249. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer,² inclosing a petition from the Bowyers and Fletchers, and other poor Companies belonging to Archery, complaining of the disorders and abuses daily committed against their trade, and the good order of the City, through the practice of unlawful games in common bowling-alleys by reason of the Letters Patent obtained from His Majesty by Mr. Cornwallis, under false pretences for maintaining the exercise of shooting, and praying that a renewal of the licence might not be granted.

6th December, 1604.

VI. 143. Petition of the Longbow-makers of the City of London to the Lords of the Council, reciting that the late King (James I.) had incorporated them under the Great Seal, and that their incorporation contained a clause commanding that the exercise of the Long-bow should be brought into use according to the Statute in that behalf, of which grant they had not yet received any benefit, but daily declined, so that there were not above four of them left, and they were unable to take apprentices, whereby the mystery of making Long-bows was likely to be utterly forgotten in this kingdom. They had petitioned the Court of Aldermen that the said grant might be put in execution; and the Court had thereupon agreed upon certain orders which were annexed, tending to the advancement of the Company and the general good of the Commonwealth, and praying the Council to ratify the said orders, and direct the Lord Mayor to put them in practice.

Dated in margin, February, 1627.

VI. 147. Extract from Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, with Report from a Committee appointed to consider the grievances

¹ This fatal accident occurred on Sunday, January 13th, 1582-3. The loss of life was not, however, so great as might have been expected, considering the number of people congregated together on the Lord's-day to see the sport. The scaffolds, being old and unpropped, gave way. Stow says, eight lives were lost; but a worthy zealot, John Field, who published a Godly Exhortation on the occasion, says that about a thousand people were collected; five men and two women were killed, and about 150 seriously injured. Crowley, a poet in the reign of Henry VIII., refers to these Sunday gatherings:—

“At Paris Gardens, each Sunday, a man shall not fail

“To find two or three hundred for the Bearward's Vale, &c.”

² Sir Fulke Greville.

alleged in the petition of the Bowyers' Company, stating that they had conferred with divers principal Archers now left in the City, and having heard them as to the ancient use and custom, they recommended:—That the City should be divided into four parts or regiments, viz., North, East, West, and South. At the request of the Committee, Alderman Hodges¹ had consented to be Colonel, and the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Captains, viz., Mr. Nicholas Ascough, Mr. Thomas Wood, Mr. William Hodges, and Mr. Rowland Wilson.² The Captains should furnish their regiments with as many voluntaries as possible, able to use the long bow, and in the event of a want of voluntaries, should furnish themselves with inhabitants, within the said parts of the City, who should provide themselves with long bows, quivers of arrows, and other necessities for Archery, according to law. That the officers and constables of every parish should, according to the Statute 33rd Henry VIII., put in execution certain branches of that Statute made for the maintenance of Archery, and for the punishment of persons using unlawful games. It was also desirable that the Lord Mayor should issue a precept to the Aldermen of the several Wards commanding the constables and beadles to provide and furnish the inhabitants and their apprentices

¹ John Hodges, Grocer, elected Alderman of Cordwainer, July 9, 1622; Sheriff, 1622. Thomas Smith, Skinner, elected Alderman of Cordwainer, *loco* Hodges, deceased, June 2, 1629.

— ² Rowland Wilson, Vintner, elected Alderman of Bridge Within, November 28th, 1648, sworn December 10th, 1648; Sheriff, 1649. Died during his Shrievalty. John Dethicke, elected Sheriff for remainder of year, February 19th, 1649-50. John Beale, Clothworker, elected Alderman in his room, March 16th, 1649. Son of Rowland Wilson, a wealthy merchant (himself elected Sheriff, July 1st, 1630, but excused, August 27th in the same year, on payment of a fine of 500*l.*), who survived him. He was a staunch Parliamentarian. In 1643 he was Colonel of the Orange Regiment of the City Trained Bands, and marched with them to the support of General Lord Essex at St. Albans, and thence to Newport Pagnell. He was a Member of the House of Commons for Calne, Wilts, 1645-9, and in 1648 was nominated one of the Commissioners for the Trial of King Charles the First, but refused to act. In the same year he was appointed one of the Great Council of State; in the following, he was chosen one of the Trustees for the sale of Deans and Chapters' Lands, and Muster-Master General of the Forces of Warwick and Coventry. On the 12th July, 1649, says Whitelock, in his 'Memorials,' a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City was presented to Parliament, announcing his election as one of the Sheriffs, and praying that he might have leave to hold the office. The House assented, and intimated that they would look upon it as an acceptable service to the Commonwealth if he would take office. He "considering the affection of the City, and that God had blessed him and his father with the gaining a plentiful fortune in that place, thought it fit for him to spend some of it, and to undergo the trouble of the place for the honour and service of the City." His funeral was attended by the Members of Parliament, the Council of State, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and divers Citizens, many Officers of the Army, and his own City Regiment. Whitelock says of him "that he was beloved both in the House, City, and Army, and by all that knew him; and his death as much lamented."

with bows and arrows, according to the said Statute. That each Captain should once a year lead out his regiment into the field to practise, when four prizes should be shot for, for the encouragement of Archers—the first prize 20s., the second 15s., the third 10s., and the fourth 6s. 8d., to be forthwith paid to the winners out of the Chamber. That all bowling-alleys and other unlawful games should be suppressed. That the four captains should find and provide an “Ancient of taffatie in colour”¹ for their officers; and that an allowance out of the Chamber should be paid to the Lieutenant, Drum, and Serjeant. That the Lord Mayor should issue a Proclamation requiring the citizens to furnish themselves, their apprentices and servants, with long bows and quivers of arrows, and that the constables of the several precincts should do their duty in putting the laws made to that effect into execution. Order of the Court of Aldermen thereon approving of the recommendations, and directing the expenses of the first year to be borne by the City; and that before any further steps were taken, the Privy Council should be informed of their proceedings.

30th August, 1627.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

IV. 24. Copy of Petition of Captain Edward Panton² to the Lords of the Council, reciting that about five years previously, at the request of divers Citizens, he had undertaken the leading and exercising of the Society of Arms practising in the Artillery Garden,³ which, at his great charges and labour, he had reduced to its present condition, having first obtained the Council's leave for the number of 250; that the Lord Mayor and the rest, to testify their grateful acceptance of his services, had made him a Freeman of London, and granted him a

¹ That is, the Ensign or Flag of the Regiment in its proper Colours. Nicholas Spering, a Merchant of the City, was elected by the Artillery Company as their first “*Auntient or Ensign*”-bearer. See Note on “*Ancient Pistol*,” Halliwell's Shakespeare, ‘Henry the Fourth,’ part II. p. 99.

² According to Stow (Strype's Stow, edition 1720, Book v., p. 457), he was the first Captain of the Artillery Company. Cauldfield (in his ‘Remarkable Persons,’ p. 238) says he was a common adventurer, who finding the trade of evidence so successfully carried on by Titus Oates, Bedloe, and others, determined not to remain idle while so much good employ might be obtained at the trifling expense of a few false oaths, but, being unsuccessful, he turned to gambling, and won a sufficient sum to perpetuate his name by building Panton Street and Square, Haymarket.

³ The Company was incorporated by Henry VIII., August 25th, 1537. They first met at the old Artillery Garden, at the top of Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate. King James I. issued a patent to the Company for the maintenance of Archery and Artillery, especial provision being made for preserving the marks in the common fields for shooting at, February 1st, 1607. This was confirmed by Charles I., December 20th, 1632; and in Ogilby's Map of London, 1677, the site of the Old Artillery Garden is shown, as well as the New Artillery Garden at Bunhill Fields.

yearly pension of 40*l.* out of the Chamber, promising, on further approbation of his services, to increase it. Since their last musters the Court of Aldermen had themselves applied to the Council to increase the number, whereupon the Council had authorized 500 of the better sort of citizens to be trained by the Petitioner in or near the City. The Court of Aldermen had since declined to pay him the 40*l.* any longer, or any other satisfaction. The Council, by their letter of the last of November to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, concerning the training and mustering of 6,000 citizens, had willed and advised them to use the assistance of some man of experience in furnishing the Companies with fit arms according to the modern use of other nations. The Petitioner therefore prayed the Council to nominate and commend him as an officer to that purpose, willing the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to establish him therein with such fee as the Council should think for an officer of that quality.

IV. 25. Letter of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, in reply to the petition of Captain Panton, stating that such as were trained in the Artillery Garden were voluntary scholars, and followed the practice of Arms only for their pleasure. But every man of his Company (as they were informed) respected his pains more or less with some consideration, which by the increase of 500 had become doubled. The Court of Aldermen had also been benevolent to him out of the City's purse, but never gave him any yearly pension; nor had they any occasion to charge the City either with any pension to a Captain, or to employ any officer to oversee the City's arms; for in times past, on all necessary occasions of levies of soldiers, their predecessors had always carefully performed the will and pleasure of their Sovereigns and the orders of the Council without such assistance; and now that by the Council's approbation they had quartered the City, and appointed Colonels over the several City Captains, who would take the whole care on themselves, and see that their Companies were furnished with serviceable and fit arms, they hoped the Council would conceive there was much less cause to burden the City with any such officer, nor would the citizens be content to have any such over them.

4th April, 1615.

IV. 29. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a petition presented to them from the Society of Citizens of London, practising arms and military discipline in the Artillery Garden, complaining that William Hammond, the King's Master Gunner of England, had lately restrained their use of that place, and would not suffer their servants and

armourers to repair there to their Armoury to mend and clean their arms without paying him a great rent for the use of the ground, which had never been demanded before, nor had they been interrupted until lately Hammond had obtained a grant of the said ground from the King, which grant, though intended by Hammond to be for the use of the Society, for which purpose he had cautiously moved the Petitioners to join with him in Petition, and to make a Certificate under their hands on his behalf, yet now having obtained it, he pretended the whole property of the estate and right in the ground was in himself. The Petitioners had complained to the Barons of the Exchequer, who on sight of the grant (from which it appeared upon any controversy he was to submit to the order of the Barons) and certificate of Sir Francis Bacon,¹ Attorney-General, had required him to forbear to interrupt them in the use of the said ground until, upon a Bill to be exhibited by him in the Exchequer, other order should be taken; yet notwithstanding such order he remained obstinate. The Court of Aldermen commended the Petition to the Council's consideration, because they had, by their order of the 3rd July, 1602, approved and allowed the said Society and their exercise of arms in any place in or near the City, and the Court of Aldermen knew no place so fit as the Artillery Garden. They therefore requested the Council to direct that the Petitioners might use the same as formerly, till the difference between them and Hammond should be determined in the Exchequer Court.

3rd May, 1616.

V. 5. Petition of Captain Edward Panton to the Lords of the Council, stating that having for seven years past, by authority from the Council, exercised and trained the Society of Arms in the

¹ Called to the Bar, 1582; married Alice, second Daughter of Alderman Benedict Barnham, Draper; Sheriff in 1591. He was Knighted, July 16th, 1603; made Solicitor-General, June 25th, 1607; Attorney-General, October 27th, 1613; Lord Keeper, March 7th, 1617; Lord Chancellor, January 4th, 1618; Baron Verulam, July 11th, 1618; Viscount St. Albans, January 27th, 1621; deprived of the Great Seal, May 1st, 1621; died April 9th, 1626.—His uncle, Alderman James Bacon, Fishmonger, was elected Alderman of Aldersgate, April 24th, 1567; Sheriff, 1568. He was the third son of Robert Bacon, of Drinkston, Suffolk, and younger brother of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, the father of Sir Francis Bacon. He was thrice married: his first wife was Mary, daughter of John Gardner, of Grove Place, in the county of Bucks; his second was Margaret, daughter of William Rawlins, of London, Grocer, widow of Richard Goldston, Alderman and Salter, to whom he was married at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, August 14th, 1565; his third was Anne, widow of Alderman Jackman, and daughter of Humphrey Pakington, Esq., second brother of Sir John Pakington, of Hampton Lovett, Worcestershire, the ancestor of Lord Hampton. Alderman Bacon died before arriving at his Mayoralty, on the 5th June, 1573, and was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. His epitaph is given in Stow, edition 1633, p. 139; see also Murray's 'History of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East,' p. 24; Machyn's 'Diary,' pp. 280 and 389; 'Heralds' Visitation of London,' 1568, p. 9.

Artillery Garden, the Court of Aldermen had suspended him from the execution of his place as Captain, and praying that they might be directed to allow him to continue his duties until they should show to the Council good cause to the contrary. *Sans date.*

V. 6. Order in Council reciting the foregoing Petition, and requiring the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to answer the same immediately, and to show the reasons for their proceedings; and further directing that Captain Panton should be permitted to remain in his place till their answer should be returned, and the further order of the Council given thereon. Whitehall, 5th January, 1618.

VII. 29. The King's Order upon the controversy between the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and the Company of the Artillery Garden. The King, according to the true meaning of his orders for the first institution of the Company, and to the voluntary submission of both parties, had resolved to take the election of the Captain of the Company into his own hands, and therefore declared the elections made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and by the Company, of the Captain and all other officers void;—further, he had determined that the election of President and all other officers should be in his own hands; but because he would not at all times be troubled to choose officers, he commanded the Lord Mayor and Aldermen now and hereafter to choose them, save the Captain, except when he should himself think fit to take the pains therein. The Treasurer's place, however, being a particular trust, was to be left to the Company. As it appeared that orders for the government of the Company had not been made, the King, with the advice of his Council, would take steps for the framing of such orders as should be requisite. Lastly, as the King, with the advice of his Council, held it just and reasonable that the authority of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should be countenanced and upheld in the government of the several parts of the City under His Majesty, and would always approve their fitting endeavours to vindicate the same, so he could not approve the expressions used by word of mouth, and in some petitions by the Company, intimating a consequence of disbanding if their desires were not yielded to, nor the disorders and contentions which appeared in their proceedings. Dated in margin, April 18th, 1630.

VII. 83. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that the King had reserved to himself the choice and nomination of Captain, to instruct and direct the Company of the Artillery Garden, and that the Captaincy

was vacant by the death of Colonel Hacklewite; and informing the Court that the King had appointed Serjeant-Major Taylor to the said office, and requiring them not only to cause him to be admitted and received, but to be treated with all courtesy and respect, and further directing that the Company should be called together as speedily as possible, and His Majesty's pleasure signified to them.

Whitehall, 23rd January, 1632.

VII. 121. Order in Council for settlement of all contentions with respect to the Company of the Artillery Garden, stating that the King would reserve to himself the appointment of the Captain; that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen should appoint the President; and that all other officers should be chosen and appointed by the Company; that the Captain should be paid 50*l.* per annum out of the moneys quarterly paid by each of the Company, and that all other officers who formerly received pay should have their accustomed salaries.

4th July, 1634.

VIII. 14. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to the complaint made against Captain Panton of the Artillery Company, and recommending the withdrawal from office for a time of Captain Panton and Captain Bingham; and further requesting them, with the assistance of the captains of the City's companies, to select *one* Captain for the Company in the Artillery Yard from Captains Panton, Bingham, and Brett.

5th March, 1615.

VIII. 37. Letter from Sir Henry Montague¹ and Sir Horatio Vere² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to the matter of Captain Panton, and recommending him for some recompense in respect of his seven years' service, "because the Lords may take no further knowledge of his grievances and cause of complaint."

24th January, 1619.

¹ Elected Recorder upon the recommendation of James I., May 26, 1603; M.P. for the City of London, 1604-1611; appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Nov. 16, 1616; Lord Treasurer, Dec. 14, 1620: he gave 20,000*l.* for the office; made Lord President in Council, 1621; created Earl of Manchester by Charles I., Feb. 1626. Upon his resignation of the Recordership he was presented with two hundred double sovereigns by the Corporation, as a thankful remembrance for his many careful endeavours for the City. A biographical sketch of him is given by his descendant, the Duke of Manchester, in his 'Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne,' vol. i.

² Youngest son of Geoffrey De Vere, third son of John, fifteenth Earl of Oxford. He accompanied his brother, Sir Francis Vere, in his expeditions. Created Baron Vere of Tilbury, July 25th, 1625; made Master of the Ordnance, March, 1629. He died May 2nd, 1635, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

VIII. 91. Order in Council for repressing the mutinous and disorderly conduct of sundry persons of the Artillery Yard who had assumed to themselves the right of choosing their own captains, &c., and had disobeyed warrants sent by the Lord Mayor, and other matters; and directing that the whole ordering of that body should rest in the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and that the Lord Mayor should cause examination to be made as to the originators of the disorders, and inflict such punishment as he should think fit by imprisonment or otherwise, reporting his proceedings to the Council.

2nd March, 1631.

VIII. 92. Order in Council for settlement of the controversy between the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen and the Artillery Company (the same in effect as No. 29, Vol. VII.)

18th April, 1632.

VIII. 131. Order in Council, copy of No. 121, Vol. VII.

ASSESSMENTS.

II. 122. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,¹ complaining that one Owen Saintpire, a cook of the City, committed by him to prison for refusing to pay his just contribution for the service of Her Majesty, and for disobedience to the Lord Mayor and the Government of the City, had entered his action of wrong imprisonment in the King's Bench against the Chamberlain and other officers of the City, and beseeching his Lordship to call the matter into the Court of Chancery.

12th November, 1595.

II. 150. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, informing him of the committal of John Frederick, a freeman, to the Compter, for refusing to pay the sum of 26s. 8d., the amount of his assessment for the public service.

26th March, 1596.

II. 151. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral,³ as to the complaint made by Mr. Frederick against Mr. Sebright,⁴ touching the assessment made upon him for defence of the realm, and defending Mr. Sebright against his accusations.

31st March, 1596.

¹ Sir John Puckering.

² George, Lord Hunsdon.

³ Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham; he held the office from 1585 till 1619.

⁴ Probably William Sebright, Town Clerk.

II. 154. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mrs. Walleson Woolhouse, widow of a freeman, residing at Fulham, informing her that unless she directed the payment of 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, the amount to which she had been assessed for the public service, her name would be returned as a defaulter.

2nd April, 1596.

II. 172. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, informing them of the refusal of divers officers of the Court of Chancery, the Court of Wards, the King's Bench, and Common Pleas, inhabiting houses within the liberties of the City, especially Fleet Street, to pay the fifteenth levied upon them for the service of Her Majesty, and asking for further instructions from their Lordships thereon.

5th June, 1600.

II. 208. A copy of the same.

II. 360. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and the other Commissioners for the Aids in the City, directing a return to be made of the sum or sums of money already levied, the sums remaining in the hands of Collectors, and the sums *Compounded* for by Deans and Chapters, and other spiritual persons, and appointing a Commission to inquire into the subject.

13th July, 1609.

VI. 82. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reciting that they had ordered that all persons under the degree of a Lord of Parliament or Privy Councillor, dwelling within the City and Liberties, should, in respect of their houses there, contribute on all occasions to the finding of Men, Arms, and Weapons in all assessments made for such services; and that they were informed divers Knights, Gentlemen, Doctors of the Civil Law and of Physic, Strangers, Officers of the Exchequer and other Courts of Westminster, and of the Custom House, and others of good quality and ability, inhabiting many of the best houses in the City, refused to serve in person, or to provide and furnish arms, or pay the money assessed upon them towards the charge of musters and training. They therefore direct the Lord Mayor to call all such persons so refusing before him, and command them to contribute without further delay or excuse, and, in the event of refusal, to take bond of them for their personal appearance before the Council on a day to be named, and further to certify the amounts required of them, and their answers.

Whitehall, 12th April, 1626.

VI. 170. Letter from the Lords of the Council to.....,

explaining the reasons why the Commissions for the last Subsidy had not been previously issued, and expressing their opinion that steps should be taken to advance the assessment of those best able to bear it, and who in former payments had been too much undervalued; also requesting that steps might be taken for hastening the time of payment, and forwarding with the Commissions the Rolls of the Recusants as returned to the Exchequer. Whitehall, 31st March, 1629.

IX. 64. Petition from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the King, stating that the surplus of an assessment made in the City in the late troublous times, and deposited in the Chamber, and paid out for the use of the then Militia, had been demanded by William Whorwood, Esq., upon a warrant of the King, and beseeching His Majesty to withdraw the same, the money having been originally raised illegally, and all since paid out, the Chamber not benefiting in any way. *Sans date.*

IX. 65. Letter from the Lords of the Council (to the Lord Mayor), upon the raising of Subsidies, and requesting him to make it generally known, that although the tax amounted to four shillings in the pound on land, and two shillings and eightpence on goods, yet men had not been taxed above the twentieth part of the yearly value of their lands, and so proportionally for their goods;—seeing how desirable it had become that there should be a more equal assessment, the yearly value of lands being generally much improved by inclosures, disparking, draining, &c., sufficient persons should be appointed as Collectors, who should take care that men living in one place where they had small estates, and got themselves assessed there, did not escape the assessment in other parts of the county where they possessed larger estates. 14th August, 1663.

IX. 101. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the House of Commons, complaining of the great proportion of the Monthly Assessments laid upon London over the neighbouring places, which had been the means of causing a number of Merchants and wealthy inhabitants to remove out of the City into the suburbs, where they paid one shilling as against twenty shillings in the City, thereby weakening the estate of the same, and praying that a more equitable arrangement might be made.

Signed, WELD.¹ *Sans date.*

¹ Weld, John, of the Middle Temple, nephew of Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor in 1608; admitted to the office of Town Clerk, *loco* Sebright, who surrendered, April 27th, 1613. Robert Mitchell admitted *loco* Weld; discharged by Common Council, October 27th,

ASSURANCES.

I. 74. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, in reply to a communication touching the orders set down for Assurances, and requesting that Mr. Norton,¹ or some fit person, might be appointed to confer with him upon the subject.

21st February, 1576.

BALLOT.

VII. 201. Order in Council reciting that the King, taking into consideration the manifold inconveniences that might arise by the use of balloting² boxes, of late begun to be practised by some Corporations and Companies, had declared his utter dislike thereof, and, with the advice of the Council, had ordered that no Corporation or Company, within the City or Kingdom, should use, or permit to be used, in any business whatever, any balloting boxes, as they tendered His Majesty's displeasure, and would answer the contrary at their peril.

At the Court, at Hampton Court, 17th September, 1637.

1642. Sir John Weld, Knight, admitted *de novo*, September 21st, 1660. William Avery, deputy Town Clerk, admitted, *loco* Weld, deceased, November 12th, 1666. Sir John Weld married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alderman Sir William Romney, Haberdasher, Merchant Adventurer; Sheriff in 1602.

¹ A Citizen of London, and Member of the Grocers' Company. In early life was tutor to the children of the Lord Protector Somerset; translated 'Calvin's Institutes' into English in 1561; member of the Inner Temple in 1555, and subsequently called to the Bar; jointly with Thomas Sackville (Lord Dorset), was the author of the tragedy of 'Gorboduc,' the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the English language, performed before Queen Elizabeth at Whitehall in 1561-2. Appointed Counsel to the Stationers' Company, Dec. 12th, 1562; M.A., Cambridge, 10th June, 1570; appointed First Remembrancer of the City of London, 6th February, 1570-1; M.P. for London, 2nd April, 1571. In 1583 he was committed to the Tower on a charge of treason, but was subsequently released through the intercession of Sir Christopher Hatton and Lord Burghley. He died in March, 1583-4. He married, first, Margaret, only daughter of Archbishop Cranmer; secondly, her cousin Alice, daughter of Edmund Cranmer, the Archbishop's brother; thirdly, Elizabeth —, who survived him. For further particulars of this remarkable man, see Shakespeare Society's Papers, 'Tragedie of Gorboduc,' edited by Wm. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., 1847; also Mr. Cooper's further notes upon his life, 'Archæologia,' vol. xxxvi., p. 105 *et seq.*

² The term is derived from the French word "Ballotte," signifying little ball, from the balls put into the voting-urns. This mode of voting was used by the Court of Aldermen as early as 1526, as the following entries from their Records prove:—1526, September 19th: "In all matters concerning the election of Aldermen, &c., which need to be written and tried by way of scrutiny, such matters shall be tried by the new gilt box, brought in by the Chamberlain, whereon is written these words, 'Yea,' 'Nay!'"—*Repertory*, vii. fol. 56. 1532, December 24th: "In every matter of gravity the box shall be brought into Court, and by putting in of white or black peas the matter is to take effect or not."—*Repertory*, viii. fol. 263. Notwithstanding the Order in Council above recited, the Court of Aldermen, on the 6th September, 1642, ordered that "from henceforth the Balloting Box shall be used in this Court as formerly, to declare their opinions and resolutions in special matters to be propounded."—*Rep.* 56, p. 15.

BEER.

IV. 91. Letter from the Lords of the Board of Green Cloth to the Lord Mayor, stating that they had observed that great abuses were committed by the Brewers, in and about the City, in brewing Ale and Beer at extraordinary rates, as 12s., 14s., and 16s. a barrel, which had produced continual increase of drunkenness. Since the Brewers alleged as an excuse the composition lately made with the King, the Board desired the Lord Mayor to understand that their allegations were frivolous, and that they thought it fit they should be restrained to 10s. per barrel, and that he should cause proclamation to be made to that effect. The Board intended to take steps for suppressing all private brewhouses not free of the Company, and all such as brewed or retailed Beer or Ale in their private houses.

Whitehall, 15th December, 1617.

IV. 92. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Board of Green Cloth, in reply, stating that not only were the Court of Aldermen directed by Statutes as to the restraint of the brewing and sale of Beer and Ale of immoderate strength and price, but they had received sundry directions from the Privy Council, requiring them to be careful in the execution of such Statutes, and to see the Assize of Beer¹ and Ale from time to time made reasonable and agreeable to the prices of grain. At a Session held at Michaelmas last, the Assize was made in open Court, and the Brewers rated at 8s. the best and 4s. the smallest. The Brewers, for their private lucre, so replenished the tippling-houses with headstrong Beer, that great scarcity of bread corn was occasioned; and if they were allowed to brew at 10s. per barrel, the Alehouse-keepers could not sell a full Ale quart of Beer of that strength for a penny, and a full Ale quart for a halfpenny, as required by the Statute, 9th James I., to which law the Sessions had always had special regard; they had therefore rated the best beer at 8s., and the smallest at 4s.

16th December, 1617.

VII. 12. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a petition from the Brewers of London, complaining that their Beer and Ale was taken from them

¹ The Assize of Brewers was regulated by 51 Henry III., Statute VI., and subsequent Statutes. Early instances of the process of setting the Assize by the Mayor will be found in the 'Memorials of London in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries,' 'Liber Albus,' &c. A printed Proclamation by the Mayor for setting the Assize of Ale and Beer, issued in 1557, printed by John Day, was entered at Stationers' Hall. See Arber's 'Registers of the Stationers' Company.'

for the use of His Majesty's House; their drays, horses, and servants were forced to carry and deliver the same by the appointment of certain purveyors for that purpose, and, in case they failed, they were committed to the custody of Pursuivants, to their great charge and hindrance. They could get neither present payment nor other content for the same; by reason of which most of them would be forced to give over their trade, leaving the City to seek for their provision of that kind. The Court of Aldermen could do no less than submit the complaint to the Council, beseeching that the Brewers might, according to the Charter of King Edward, enjoy the privileges granted to the City, and thereby with comfort serve His Majesty's occasions, when they knew their services were required; and, for their Beer and Ale so taken, should be contented according to the rates, grants, or Charter in Parliament. Dated in margin, the 3rd of November, 1629.

BOOKS.

I. 62. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that there had been of late printed and published within the City a certain libel entitled 'A Discovery of the Gaping Gulf,' &c.¹ wherein the author had not only very contemptuously intermeddled in matters of estate touching Her Majesty's Person, but had also uttered certain things to the dishonour of the Duke of Anjou,² brother to the French King, the intention evidently being to cause a suspicion of Her Majesty's actions, as tending to the prejudice of the realm and the subversion of the estate of true religion; and directing him, attended by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, to publish the Proclamation issued by Her Majesty upon the subject, in the accustomed places; and also to call before him the Masters, Governors, and Wardens of the several Companies, and in Her Majesty's name command them to assemble in their several Halls the members of their Company, and to have the proclamation openly read and published; and to charge all persons having copies of such books to bring in the same, to be delivered to the Lord Mayor with

¹ 'The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf, whereinto England is like to be swallowed by another French Marriage,' by J. Stubbs, 8vo., London, 1579. J. Stubbs, the Author, a Lawyer of Lincoln's Inn, William Page, the Publisher, and Singleton, the Printer, were tried under the Statute, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, cap. 30, against the authors, dispersers, or printers of seditious words or rumours; Stubbs and Page had their right hands cut off with a butcher's knife and mallet; Singleton, the Printer, was pardoned.

² Francis, Duke of Anjou, born in 1554. Son of Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis, and brother of Henry III. of France. He was better known as the Duke of Alençon, having taken the title of Anjou in 1576, on the accession of his brother to the French throne. He came to England in August, 1579, as a suitor for the hand of Queen Elizabeth, and again in November, 1581. He was chosen Sovereign of the Netherlands in January, 1581, and installed Duke of Brabant in 1582. He died in 1584.

the names of the parties, and the manner how they came into their possession, except in cases where any person should willingly bring in the same themselves to be destroyed, according to the Proclamation, and to certify to the Council the particulars of each case, in order that steps might be taken to punish those found culpable.

Dated from Giddyhall,¹ 27th September, 1579.

[*Vide* "Provisions," Vol. I., No. 66.]

I. 98. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London,² enclosing a copy of a letter, with a copy of a printed pamphlet sent to Mr. Levesey, a justice of the peace for Surrey, by Mr. John Newman, a Papist; by which letter it appeared that the writer had absented himself from England, and had travelled in foreign parts and Rome for Papistry, which he called "Truth oppressed and driven into corners." As the matter concerned religious doctrine, it had been thought better to forward the document to be dealt with by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes. In the mean time order had been taken by the Wardens of the Stationers' Company, that both the printer and the persons from whom he received the pamphlet might be forthcoming. 10th June, 1580.

I. 450. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their instructions to apprehend and examine two of the inhabitants of the City, William Humberston and Robert Foster, touching the shipping of a dry-fat³ of books from London to Calais, under the colour of worsted yarn, and stating that he had immediately appointed Mr. Alderman Webbe⁴ and Mr.

¹ Gidea Hall, Essex. It was begun by Alderman Sir Thomas Cooke, who was made Knight of the Bath by Edward IV., May 15th, 1465; he died in 1478. For an account of him, see Orridge's 'Citizens and their Rulers,' pp. 23, 28; Anthony, his Grandson, finished it. He entertained Queen Elizabeth there in 1568. Mary de Medicis lodged there upon her arrival in 1637. A view of the building is given in La Serre's account of the arrival of the Queen, and in Nicholls's 'Progresses,' vol. i., p. 116.

² John Alymer.

³ "Dry-fat or Dry-vat," a large basket or receiver for dry substances. "I'll undertake, and with much ease, to buy his birthright of him for a *dry-fat* of new Books." (Beaumont and Fletcher, 'Elder Brother,' Act I., Sc. 2.) In 1539 the agents of the Inquisition seized the sheets of Coverdale's Bible, wet from the printer's, and four great dry-vats full were sold to a haberdasher to wrap his caps in.

⁴ William Webbe, Salter; elected Alderman of Queenhithe, June 6th, 1581; Sheriff, 1581; Lord Mayor, 1591-92; removed to Cordwainer, February 13th, 1593; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1594, till his death, July 4th, 1599. He was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. He was the Son of John Webbe, of Reading, Berks, Clothier, where his family was seated for many years. His sister Lucy, by her second marriage with William Laud, Clothier, of the same town, was the mother of Archbishop Laud. His Wife Bennet was a daughter of Sir Christopher Draper, Lord Mayor, 1566. Her sister Anne married

Norton, together with Mr. Town Clerk,¹ to make search for Humberston in Buttolph Lane; and Mr. Alderman Martin, with Mr. Norton, to search for Foster in Paternoster Row. Humberston had been apprehended; but Foster could not be found. Humberston, who had been examined, denied the charge, although his servant Hutton stated to the contrary, that he had directed the shipment of the books. In searching his counting-house, certain suspicious letters had been found: one written on the 12th of December, from one Beake, whom Humberston stated to be a prisoner at Canterbury for Papistry, to send him such Popish books, and making special mention of Mr. Kirkham, from whom this dry-fat of books came. This letter, with the others and his examination, had been forwarded for the information of their Lordships. Humberston remained a close prisoner in Newgate until their further pleasure should be made known. 5th December, 1582.

I. 453. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that there had been intercepted at the sea-coast a certain *drifat* full of Popish and superstitious books, directed, under the pretence of a barrel of worsted yarn, to certain inhabitants of the City, and requiring him in the most secret manner to send for Mr. Norton and some others whom he could trust, and to give orders to them, with the assistance of the Alderman's Deputy of the Ward,

Sir Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor in 1585; and her other sister Bridget married Sir Henry Billingsley, Lord Mayor in 1596. The Pageant performed upon his admission into the office of Lord Mayor, entitled "*Descensus Astræ*," written by G. Peele, M.A. of Oxford, is the earliest in the collection of Pageants preserved in the Library of the Corporation.

¹ William Sebright, of the Inner Temple, Gent. The reversion of the office of Town Clerk was granted to him, September 29th, 1568. Appointed Town Clerk in the room of Anthony Stapleton, May 25th, 1574; surrendered his office, April 27th, 1613. He was the eldest son of Edward Sebright, of Blakeshall, in the county of Worcester. He purchased the Manor of Besford, in the said county. He was twice married: his first wife was a daughter of — Goldston, of London; his second was Elizabeth, daughter of James Morley, of London, widow of Thomas Boucher, or Bourcher, of London. This lady, by her first husband, was the mother of Sir James Bourcher, of Little Stambidge and Felsted, Essex, and Tower Hill, London, father of Elizabeth, the wife of Oliver Cromwell. W. Sebright died at his house in Lombard Street, October 27th, 1620, and was buried in the church of Edmund the King. He left no issue; and his nephew, Sir Edward Sebright, of Besford, Baronet, (ancestor of Sir John Gage Saunders-Sebright, the present Baronet), became his heir. By his will, dated 25th October, 1620, he left a messuage in Mark Lane, on which the New Corn Exchange now stands, others in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, and land at Stepney, Middlesex, to the poor of the parishes of Wolverley, Old Swinford, Kidderminster, Chaddesley Corbet, and Bewdley, Worcestershire; Kinfare, Staffordshire; and Alvely, Salop; and for the foundation of a Free Grammar School at Wolverley. For details of his charity, see Report, Charity Commissioners, 1833, vol. xxv., p. 600 *et seq.* See also Nash's 'Worcestershire,' vol. i., p. 78-9; 'Herald's Visitation of London,' 1568, published by the Harleian Society, p. 14; Morant's 'Essex,' vol. ii., p. 19; Noble's 'Life of Cromwell,' vol. i., p. 123.

or the constable or officers, to enter at one instant into both their houses and to apprehend and commit them to close custody, without their having conference with any one until they had been examined and their houses searched ; the parties should be afterwards examined touching the sending of anything to fugitives beyond seas, or receiving anything from them, and to ascertain from whom the said books had been sent, and to whom they should have been delivered. Certificate to be made to the Council of the steps taken to carry out these instructions.

30th December, 1582.

II. 327. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning a search to be made for some persons about the City, busied in translating a scandalous book against the State, and reporting the capture of two books which were sent, sealed up in a canvas bag, for their inspection. The books were entitled '*Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginae*,' &c., '*Sævissimum in Catholicos Edictum*,' &c., with a translation in twenty-three double sheets of paper, written ; also "Cartewrights" in English, and a Genealogie of the King's Majesty, and a written treatise. The two men apprehended were called William Rustate and William Valence, the translator, who had been committed to prison until their Lordship's pleasure should be known.

14th August, 1608.

IV. 8. Letter from E. Morley¹ to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the King, having caused to be compiled a book for the breeding of youth in their due allegiance, entitled 'God and the King,'² had committed the sole dispersing of it to his care, and requesting the Lord Mayor's assistance within his jurisdiction.

Dated Step : 4th January, 1615.

BREAD.

I. 61. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, commending him for causing to be amended the size and weight of bread ; directing his attention to the high price charged by the Beer-brewers for their beer, and requesting him to call before him the Wardens and Officers of the Beer-brewers,³ and to

¹ Edward, tenth Baron Morley, summoned to Parliament from 1581 till 1614 ; was one of the Peers who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots. He died, April 1st, 1618.

² The work is entitled '*Deus et Rex : sive Dialogus, quo demonstratur sereniss : D. nostram Jacobum Regem.*' Londini, 1616. (Portrait of the King.)

³ *Vide* "Provisions," Vol. I., No. 75.

ascertain from them what reduction could be made in the price of beer.
Dated from Newhall,¹ 16th September, 1579.

I. 118. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester,² to the Lord Mayor on behalf of Humfry Nichols, a Brown Baker, who had been directed to leave off the baking of twopenny loaves of wheaten bread, pending the dispute between the White and Brown Bakers³: and requesting that he might be allowed to continue his baking until the dispute between the Companies had been determined, otherwise, having some store of corn provided to carry on his trade, he would suffer great loss.
30th July, 1580.

I. 119. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Leicester, in reply, stating that the whole question had been referred to certain Aldermen to inquire into and report. The Courts having broken up for a time, he had not been able to make his Lordship's request known to them.
2nd August, 1580.

I. 199. Letter from William Lord Burghley⁴ to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had been entreated by Lord Dudley⁵ to intercede on behalf of the servant of one Sutton, a baker in Westminster, committed for selling bread under size, and requesting that, as the bread was made for Lord Dudley's household, and not for sale, he might be released from confinement.
1st May, 1581.

I. 636. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Treasurer concerning the Assize of Bread,⁶ which had been fixed at 22 ounces the penny wheaten loaf, and the three-halfpenny white loaf, which he had lately charged the bakers to increase to 24 ounces. They had alleged that the assize within the City exceeded that without by two ounces per loaf, which he had found to be true; whereupon he had

¹ Probably New Hall, near Chelmsford, Essex, purchased by Henry the Eighth, in 1517, and given by Elizabeth to Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, for his great services in Scotland and Ireland, May 18th, 1573.

² The favourite of Queen Elizabeth, fifth Son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Brother of Lord Guildford Dudley, Husband of Lady Jane Grey. He was indicted as Lord Robert Dudley for high treason, and tried at the Guildhall, 1554, and was sentenced to death, but subsequently pardoned. Created Earl of Leicester, 1564. Died 4th September, 1588.

³ See note to "Companies." Letter 270, Vol. I.

⁴ The great Minister of Queen Elizabeth, created Baron Burghley, K.G., February 25th, 1571; Lord High Treasurer, 1572; died August 4th, 1598.

⁵ Edward Sutton, eighth Baron Dudley; succeeded to the title, 1553; died 1586.

⁶ The custom of setting the Assize of Bread is set out in 'Liber Albus': see English Translation, p. 302 *et seq.*; see also Stow, edit. 1720, book iv., p. 336 *et seq.*

determined to tolerate them for a while at the rate of 22 ounces, intending in the mean time to make trial whether a larger assize might be afforded by them.

16th February, 1592.

I. 645. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer (similar in effect to No. 636.)

2nd March, 1592.

BRIDGES.

I. 49. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. informing him that the Great Bridge at Stratford-the-Bow¹ and causeway leading from the same to Charles Bridge, next Stratford Langthorne, in the county of Essex, was in such decay for want of repairing in time, and by reason of great inundations, that persons and carriages could not pass over without danger, and that several persons had been drowned; that for the repairing thereof Her Majesty had by commission under the Great Seal granted two years' toll to be gathered at the bridge; that the toll pressed very hard upon victuallers, bush-colliers,² and other poor people bringing produce, &c., to the City from Essex and Suffolk. They therefore requested that steps might be taken for raising a contribution from the parishes within the City for assisting in the said work, estimated to cost about 600*l*.

The Star Chamber, 22nd June, 1580.

I. 103. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing letter, and stating that the Court of Aldermen had directed steps to be taken for a collection to be made in the different parishes for that object; but as they had been informed that the charge of the bridge belonged to certain owners of

¹ From an ancient inquisition taken in 1302, the thirty-first year of King Edward the First, it appears that Roger de Brabazon, William de Beresford, Roger de Hegham, and Stephen de Gravesend were commanded by the King to inquire who ought to repair the Bridges and chalk causeway in the King's Street, between Stratford-atte-Bowe and Hamme Stratford. A Jury of twenty-four, twelve from Essex and twelve from Middlesex, were summoned, and they found that Queen Matilda, wife of King Henry the First, caused two Bridges to be erected—one over the water at Lee, at the upper end of the town, which is said to have been the first stone Bridge erected in England, the other at "Channelesbrigge." She also left some property to the Abbey of Barking, which was afterwards conveyed to the Abbey of Stratford, to keep them in repair. The Jurors decided that the Abbey of Stratford ought to repair Channelsbridge. An Agreement was entered into, in 1315, between the Abbot of Stratford and the Abbess of Barking, whereby the former, in consideration of a sum of 200*l*. paid by the latter, undertook the repairs of the Bridges. It would seem that the Abbot of Stratford did not faithfully discharge the duty; and in the year 1366 a toll for the repair of the Bridge was granted, to continue for three years. How long it subsequently continued does not appear. The Bridge was from time to time repaired by contributions of the charitable, &c. (Lysons's 'Environs of London'; Thomson's 'London Bridge.')

² Probably charcoal-burners.

the land adjoining, they requested that instructions might be given to the Court of Exchequer, that it might be there expressly set down of record where the charge hereafter should be laid, in order that the City's contribution might not be drawn into a precedent.

5th July, 1580.

I. 104. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor, Sir Nicholas Woodroff,¹ Knight, thereon, and requesting that due expedition might be made for carrying out the same, in order that the work might be the sooner finished, and the poor people eased of the continual toll.

Dated from Oteldands, 17th July, 1580.

I. 105. Letter from the Lord Mayor to William, Lord Burghley, in reply, stating that an answer had been sent to the Lords of the Council on the 5th of July, and that the City had been and were still waiting for the order to the Court of Exchequer, when the citizens would contribute more willingly.

19th July, 1580.

VII. 150. Order in Council for the repair, restoration, and enlargement of the passage way of London Bridge ("become ruinous by the late accident of fire")², and for the removal of buildings thereon.

5th August, 1635.

VIII. 165. Same as No. 150, Vol. VII.

5th August, 1635.

IX. 96. Proceedings of the Council touching a proposal for building a Bridge over the Thames, between Westminster and Lambeth,³ reciting that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, the

¹ Haberdasher, elected Alderman of Bridge Without, February 8th, 1570; removed to Dowgate, March 30th, 1574; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1572; Lord Mayor, 1579; President of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1584-6. William Elkyn, Alderman, removed to Dowgate, *loco* Woodroffe, surrendered March 28th, 1588. He was the Son of Alderman David Wodroff, Sheriff in 1554, of whom a curious note is to be found in Machyn's 'Diary,' p. 395. He married Grisild, Daughter of Alderman Kyrton, Merchant Taylor, and lived at Leadenhall. He left 100*l.* to the poor of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft. He died, May 18th, 1598. For a Pedigree of this family, see Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' vol. iii., p. 176. Sir H. V. Stonhouse, Bart., is his descendant.

² On the 9th of February, 1633, a fire broke out on the Bridge and burnt until Tuesday, the 19th: it began at Mr. John Brigg's. For a list of the houses destroyed, see Thomson's 'London Bridge,' p. 401.

³ Several ineffectual attempts were made in the reigns of Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, Charles the Second, and George the First, to obtain the consent of Parliament to the building of another Bridge over the river, the only one being London Bridge. A question was carried in the House of Commons on February 16th, and in the Lords, on March 31st, 1731, for building a Bridge from Palace Yard to the Surrey side, the cost to be raised by a Lottery. After several years of delay, the first stone was laid by Henry, Earl of Pembroke, January 29th, 1739; it was opened, November 17th, 1750.

Bailiff and Magistrates of the City of Westminster, the Master and Wardens of the Watermen's Company, and the Farmers of the Ferry at Lambeth attended, according to an order of the Council, dated the 10th August instant, and that the matter, after some discussion, had been adjourned until Wednesday before Michaelmas-day ensuing, when they were directed to attend with their reasons for or against the proposal.

Whitehall, 17th August, 1664.

IX. 97. Proceedings of the Council upon a petition from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen requesting a further postponement of the hearing of the business, on account of the swearing-in of the Sheriffs on the day fixed. It was thereupon agreed to be taken on the 5th of October next.

Whitehall, 19th September, 1664.

IX. 98. Reasons against the building of the proposed Bridge over the river at Lambeth, delivered to the Council by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

BRIDGE-HOUSE.

I. 64. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting, on behalf of William Clayton and Thomas James, tenants of two houses on London Bridge, lately taken down and rebuilt, that they might have the occupation of the said premises at such augmentation of their rents as they were able to bear although others might offer higher terms.

The Savoy, 7th November, 1579.

I. 65. Letter from the Lord Mayor to William, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, in reply, stating that the Court of Aldermen had called before them the Bridgemasters, who had informed them that the said houses being in a very dangerous ruin, the late Tenants were afraid to continue therein, and upon their suit to have them rebuilt, they gave up absolutely the unexpired term of their former leases. New leases had been offered to them upon terms which the City thought very reasonable.

9th November, 1579.

I. 140. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that a tenement belonging to the Bridge-house might be granted to Mrs. Temes, the wife of William Temes, some time Comptroller of the Custom House.

20th March, 1577.

I. 141. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon the same subject.

31st October, 1579.

I. 214. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton¹ to Sir Thomas Offley,² Sir Rowland Heywood,³ Sir Lyonell Duckett,⁴ Sir John

¹ The favourite of Queen Elizabeth; made Gentleman Pensioner to the Queen, June 30th, 1554; Captain of the Queen's Guard, 1572. Ely Place granted to him by the Queen, about 1576; Vice-Chamberlain, November 11th, 1577; Knighted, December 1st, 1577; one of the Commissioners for the Trial of Mary Queen of Scots, in October, 1586; made Lord Chancellor, April 29th, 1587; created K.G., St. George's Day, 1588; Chancellor of the University of Oxford, September 20th, 1588; died at Ely Place, November 20th, 1591, and was buried in St. Paul's.

² Merchant Taylor, Son of William Offley, of Chester; served the office of Master of his Company in 1547-8; elected Alderman of Portsoken, July 18th, 1549; removed to Aldgate, May 22nd, 1550; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1553; Lord Mayor, 1556; President of Christ's Hospital, 1559-63. Died, August 29th, 1582. John Haydon elected Alderman in his room, September 27th, 1582. See 'Herald's Visitation of London,' 1568, p. 64:—"Master Offley, the Lord Mayor, and divers Aldermen, taking their barge, went to Greenwich to the Queen's Grace, and ther she mad ym Knight, he behyng Mayre, and Master William Chester, Altherman, mayd hym Knight the same tyme and day." He dwelled in Lime Street, towards the north end of it, not far from St. Andrew's Undershaft, where he is buried. The useful custom of Night-bellmen (preventing many fires and more felonies) began in his Mayoralty. He was the Zacchæus of London, not for his low stature, but his high charity, bequeathing half his estate unto the poor. (Machyn's 'Diary,' February 7th, 1556-7.)

³ Sir Rowland Hayward, Clothworker, elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, September 19th, 1560; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1563; removed to Queenhithe, September 26th, 1564; to Cripplegate, December 17th, 1566; elected Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1570; removed to Lime Street, October 23rd, 1571. He served as Lord Mayor a second time during part of the year 1591, upon the decease of Sir John Allot, September 17th, 1591. Hugh Offley, elected, *loco* Sir R. Hayward, deceased, January 17th, 1594. Sir Rowland resided in Philip Lane, Cripplegate; he died Senior Alderman, December 5th, 1593, and was buried in St. Alphage's Church, London Wall, where the monument to his memory, with the effigies of his two wives and sixteen children, is still preserved. He was President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital from 1572 till his death. His first wife was Joan, daughter of William Tillesworth, Citizen and Goldsmith. His second, who survived him, was Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Smyth, of Ostenhanger Castle, Kent, one of the "Customers" (*i.e.*, Farmers of the Customs) of London, and Collector of the Queen's Tonnage and Poundage Duties, and granddaughter of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1550 (founder of Tunbridge Grammar School). She subsequently married Sir John Scott, of Nettlested, Kent, by whom she had no issue. She died in 1536, aged 56, and was buried in Nettlested Church, where her monument still exists. Joan, daughter of Sir Rowland, married Sir John Thynne, of Longleat (ancestor of the Marquis of Bath), whose mother was a daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor in 1537, and sister of Sir Thomas Gresham.

⁴ Mercer, elected Alderman of Aldersgate, December 5th, 1564; Sheriff, the same year; removed to Bassishaw, April 22nd, 1567; chosen Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1572; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals from 1569 to 1573, and again from 1580 to 1586. Barnes, Alderman, removed to Bassishaw, *loco* Duckett, deceased, August 8th, 1587. He was the son of William Duckett, of Flintham, Nottinghamshire, by Jane, daughter and heir of — Redman, of Harwood Castle, Westmoreland; he was apprenticed to John Colet, Mercer, and was admitted to the freedom of that Company by servitude in 1537; he subsequently became Warden of the Company, and in that capacity his name appears in Queen Elizabeth's Charter, granted to them in 1560. He resided in Wood Street. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Hugh Leighton, of Leighton, Salop, and, secondly, Jane, the daughter of Humphrey Packington, relict of Humphrey Baskerville, Alderman of London, by whom he had an only son, Sir Thomas Duckett, Knight, who married Mary Nelson, and died with-

Ryvers,¹ Knights, and the rest of the Commissioners for the lands of the Bridge-house, requesting them to consider favourably the suit of the Widow of their tenant of the Castle in Wood Street, and grant her a new lease upon payment of 200 marks.

15th June, 1581.

I. 216. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, Vice-Chamberlain, in reply, stating that they had considered his letter, and had been applied to by Her Majesty, on behalf of another party, for a lease of the premises, to whom they had given out of the Chamber 30*l.*; they had also offered the Widow the lease of the house during her life, without any fine, only paying the rent, &c., which she had refused. One hundred marks had since been offered to her if she would leave the premises. 20th June, 1581.

I. 247. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had been informed by his servant, Humfrey Pleasington, that his Lordship might, with the consent of the Masters of the Bridge-house, grant in reversion by lease certain houses upon London Bridge, one being the sign of the St. John's Head, in which Love's Widow dwelt, and the other the sign of the Red Cock, wherein Bradlare's Widow dwelt, neither of them having longer estate than for their lives, and requesting that Pleasington might have the reversion of one or both of them for a reasonable consideration.

30th August, 1581.

out issue. Sir Lionel was one of the executors of Sir Thomas Gresham, whose partner he is said to have been, and with whom he was associated in the building of the first Royal Exchange. He was, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Gresham, Lords Burleigh, Warwick, Leicester, and others, a munificent subscriber to the expeditions of Martin Frobisher in search of the North-west Passage. By his will, dated March 16th, 1585, he gave to the Mercers' Company 200*l.*, to be let out on loan of 50*l.* for five years to young men of the Company at 4*l.* per cent. interest, which interest was to be given yearly to the poorest and oldest persons in the parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, and St. Peter, Cheap. He also left 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum to the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. His portrait, in his robes as Lord Mayor, painted by Hans Holbein, is in the possession of Sir George F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A., the present representative of the family. An interesting account of the family will be found in the privately printed work, entitled '*Ducketiana*'; or, *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Duckett*,' by Sir George F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A., 1869.

¹ Grocer, of Penshurst, Kent, his father being Steward of the lands of Edward, Duke of Buckingham; elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, August 30th, 1565; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1567; removed to Broad Street, December 9th, 1568; Lord Mayor, 1573; removed to Walbrook, January 28th, 1573; President of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1580-84. Alderman Bond removed to Walbrook, *loco* John Ryvers, Knight, deceased, April 9th, 1584. During his mayoralty, the Plague raged so violently in the City that Queen Elizabeth enjoined him not to keep the usual feast upon his inauguration. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir George Barne, Knight and Alderman. See Pedigree of his family in Hasted's '*Kent*,' vol. i. pp. 417, 418.

I. 438. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, reminding them of an order passed by the Masters and Governors of the Bridge-house in the first and second years of Philip and Mary, according to custom, granting a tenement situated in St. Nicholas's Shambles, in the parish of Christ Church, to William Haynes and Joane his wife, for the term of their lives, *they paying the rent of 6*l.* a year, which before was but 5*l.**, by virtue of which order they had accordingly held the same premises for twenty-eight years, but, being aged and sickly, they were threatened to be put out, and requesting, for the sake of charity and the good fame of the City, they might remain in quiet possession of the said lease. 2nd December, 1582.

I. 440. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor,¹ acknowledging his letter inclosing the petition of Garnons, as to a lease granted to him by the City, and informing him that the Vice-Chamberlain had written to the Aldermen in favour of Mr. Haynes, the present occupier of the premises; they had delayed sealing the lease to Garnons until they had answered the said letter.

4th December, 1582.

I. 441. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, Vice-Chamberlain, acknowledging the receipt of his letter recommending the grant of a new lease to Mr. Haynes, of the premises held by him as a tenant at will, and stating the steps taken by the City to satisfy him, and that a new lease of the premises would be granted to Mr. Garnons.

4th December, 1582.

I. 508. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, stating that [Thomas Bate² and Robert Ask,³ Bridgemasters, were being sued before him by Haynes, for sealing a lease to Garnons, of the house wherein Haynes dwelt; that the lease had been made to Garnons by order of the City, having been previously offered to Haynes at a lower rate, and refused; the passing of Garnon's lease in respect of Haynes's property had been long deferred, until Garnons complained to his Lordship, who had required the City to see him satisfied, upon the receipt of which opinion the Bridgemasters were ordered to make the lease upon which Haynes had founded his complaint. The Lord Mayor begged that the charge made against

¹ Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, from 1579 to 1587.

² Thomas Bate, Haberdasher, elected by the Common Hall to the office of Bridgemaster in the room of William Draper, Ironmonger, deceased, January 18th, 1568.

³ Robert Ask, Goldsmith, elected by the Common Hall in the room of John Randall, July 8th, 1574.

the officers, who had only followed out the City's instructions and his Lordship's opinion might be dismissed. 4th May, 1583.

I. 659. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Governors of the Revenues of the Bridge-house, forwarding a petition he had received from John Tey, Merchant Taylor, requesting the renewal of a lease of a tenement held by him belonging to the Bridge-house.

3rd May, 1592.

II. 286. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Kynlosse¹ in reply to his letter on behalf of William Wiles, a Butcher of the City, concerning a tenement of the Bridge-house Rents, and stating that it had been long since leased to one Garnons. *Sans date.*

BROKERS.

I. 462. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, recommending that Jacomo de Monti, an Italian, should be admitted to exercise the trade of a Broker of exchange and merchandize within the City. 20th January, 1582.

II. 213. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Attorney-General,² with respect to a Bill which had been brought into Parliament for reforming the abuses practised by Brokers within the City, and had been referred to a Committee of the Upper House, but no further steps had been taken by them; and soliciting his good offices to assist in bringing the matter to a speedy determination.

1st December, 1601.

II. 214. From the same to the Lord Chief Justice upon the same subject. *Sans date.*

IX. 30. Letter from William Morrice³ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, reciting the Act of Common Council of the 19th of June, 20th of James the First, for erecting and establishing the office of Register of all Sales and Pawnes made to retailing Brokers within the City and liberties, and further that the same King, by his Royal prerogative for the prevention of abuses practised by brokers in all other places near the said City, had erected the like office within Westminster and the places adjacent, within two miles of the liberties of the City, and appointed the officers with the approbation of the Lord Mayor and

¹ Edward Lord Bruce, Baron of Kinlosse, one of the Scotch favourites of James the First, appointed Master of the Rolls, May 18th, 1603; died January 14th, 1610. His monument is preserved in the Rolls Chapel.

² Sir Edward Coke.

³ See note to "Apprentices," Letter 100, Vol. IX.

Aldermen, and recommending for their approval Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart.,¹ Barnard Grenville, Esq.,² and William Porter, Gent., to the said offices, in the room of Sir Francis Williamson, his son Francis, and John Bedingfield, deceased. 2nd May, 1661.

BUILDINGS.

I. 99. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer,³ acknowledging the receipt of his letter, commending to the Court of Aldermen the cause of Naylor and Smith, who had been prevented from proceeding with certain buildings, not, as they had informed him, for the size of the timber used by them, but on account of the increase of new buildings which had been erected for harbouring of poor and roguish persons, whereby the City had been greatly burdened with provision, and the commonweal annoyed by such persons. The matter had been brought by the City before the Council, who had thought it desirable that the whole subject should be submitted to Parliament for redress. *Sans date.*

I. 353. Letter from Jeamys Crofte⁴ and Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, reciting the Queen's Proclamation dated at Nonsuch,⁵ the 8th of July, in the 22nd year of her reign,

¹ A member of a junior branch of the ancient family of Gerard of Bryn, Lancashire, from whom the Lords Gerard of Gerards Bromley, and also the Gerards, Earls of Macclesfield, were descended. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knight and Bart., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, was created a Baronet, March 31st, 1620; he was M.P. for Middlesex in several Parliaments, and was one of Cromwell's Lords. He was buried at Harrow, January 20th, 1669-70. See note of him in Lysons's 'Environs of London,' vol. ii. p. 578.

² Second Son of the famous Sir Bevil Grenville, of Stow, Cornwall, cousin of General Monk, escaped from school to join his brother John in the defence of the Scilly Islands, besieged by Admiral Blake 1651. He was attached to the service of Charles the Second during his exile, 1658-60; entrusted by General Monk with despatches to Charles the Second, April 25th, 1660; appointed Groom of the Bedchamber by the King upon his restoration, and Housekeeper of St. James's, 1660; Keeper of the Lodge and Walk of Petersham, in Richmond Park, March 31st, 1663. married Anne, only daughter and heir of Cuthbert Morley, Esq., of York. M.P. for L. Leceston, 1689-90, Saltash, 1678-9, 80-81, 88-89, and Plymouth, 1685; died, and was buried in Lambeth Church, 1701. His second son, George, was created Baron Lansdowne, June 1, 1712.

³ Sir John Fortescue.

⁴ Croft, Sir James, of Croft Castle, Herefordshire. Appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, May 23rd, 1551; marched to Ulster against the Scotch Islanders, 1551; repaired and garrisoned the town, 1552; returned to England, December 4th, 1552; removed from his office of Constable of the Tower of London, July 7th, 1553; made a prisoner in the Tower, for supposed complicity in the Wyatt Rebellion, February 21st, 1554; tried in the Guildhall for treason, April 29th, 1554, and committed to the Tower; released, January 18th, 1555; appointed Comptroller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, 1577; died, 1590.

⁵ Nonsuch Palace, in the Manor of Cuddington, Surrey. It was exchanged by Sir Richard de Codrington with Henry the Eighth for Little Melton in Norfolk, July 10th, 1539. The old Manor House was pulled down, and the palace begun, but it was unfinished at his

commanding all persons to forbear from any new building within three miles from any of the gates of the City of London, and stating they were informed that Richard Woodrof had obtained a lease from William Chambers, Gent., of a piece of ground with buildings thereupon, in Gunpowder Alley, *alias* Crown Court, within the City. The interest in the lease had been conveyed to Thomas Conie, who had entered into bonds with a great penalty, over and besides the forfeiture of his lease, to re-edify the building within certain years, nearly expired, but which the City, by virtue of the said Proclamation, had prohibited under a penalty of 20*l.* to the Chamber of London. They request that he may be suffered to complete the building, which had been commenced before the issue of the proclamation.

12th June, 1582.

I. 495. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, directing their attention to the Queen's Proclamation prohibiting new buildings in and about the City, which gave power to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to prevent the same, but which had been so ineffectually carried out, that buildings had greatly increased within the City and liberties, to the danger of pestilence and riot; and directing that steps should be at once taken to find out the number of houses erected, and by whom, and to certify the same to the Council, in order that the persons might be called before the Star Chamber,¹

death. Queen Elizabeth gave the North Park, with this Palace, to the Earl of Arundel in exchange, and that nobleman completed the building; it subsequently passed by marriage to Lord Lumley, of whom Her Majesty purchased it, and in the latter part of her reign she frequently resided in it. James the First settled Nonsuch and the Little Park upon his Queen, Anne of Denmark; it afterwards belonged to Henrietta Maria, and then to the Countess of Castlemaine, who was created Baroness of Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland. She had the palace pulled down, and the materials sold, 1672-4. After her decease, her grandson, Charles, second Duke of Grafton, sold the property in 1731. There is a description of the Palace and Park in Camden's 'Britannia'; a view will also be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1837; and see Brayley's 'Surrey,' vol. iv. pp. 6-11.

¹ This ancient Court dates back to very early times. In the reign of Edward the Third, 1240, it occupied the *Chambre des Estoilles*, near to the Exchequer at Westminster, from which it took its name. The history and constitution of the Court are given at considerable length in Letters from John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., to the Society of Antiquaries, published in 'Archæologia,' vol. xxv., p. 342 *et seq.* During the reign of Henry the Seventh, says Mr. Bruce, "the Court became the instrument by which the politic rapacity of the Sovereign and the subtlety of his favourites, 'promoters of suits,' accomplished their nefarious purposes." The rulers of the City of London did not escape: Sir W. Capell, Alderman of London, was fined, in 1495, a sum of 2,473*l.*, but compounded for 1615*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in 1505, he and his son, Giles Capell, were fined 1,000*l.*; they paid 100*l.* down, and gave recognizance for 900*l.* In 1507 Sir William was again fined, but refused to pay; he was thereupon sent to the Tower, but was released upon the death of Henry the Seventh. Sir Thomas Kneysworth, Lord Mayor in 1505-6, and Richard Shore and Roger Grove, his two

and to take into custody the workmen refusing to obey the said Proclamation, and commit them to close prison, certifying their names to the Council.

8th April, 1583.

I. 496. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer in reply, stating that the Court of Aldermen had taken steps to ascertain the number of houses erected contrary to the Proclamation; that they understood from his Lordship, they were not to include any erected in the late dissolved monasteries and such other places, pretending exemption from the City's liberties, but that the same should rather be done by the Justices of Middlesex, as parcel of that county, and informing his Lordship that, by the Charters of Her Majesty's progenitors, the Mayor of the City for the time being, and the Aldermen who had passed the Chair, with the Recorder, were Justices of the Peace for the County of the City of London and the suburbs thereof, in as ample a manner as any other Justices of Peace in other counties of the realm; that in like cases of certificate it had been the custom to make return of all places as well within the liberties as without, without the intervention of foreign Justices; that these places being in the heart of the City, and being daily filled with a great multitude of people of the meaner sort, it would greatly prejudice the citizens, if they should be delivered from their authority. They therefore requested his Lordship to sanction their proceeding in this certificate.

April, 1583.

I. 514. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the number of new buildings and the dividing of single tenements within the City and suburbs, contrary to Her Majesty's Proclamation. It had been thought desirable to proceed against every person so offending, to which end the head officers of the City should be commanded to examine the former presentments, and make a new inquisition upon the oaths of indifferent persons; if the parties so charged did not make reformation, the presentment should be engrossed and returned to the Council or to the Attorney-General before the next term, so that the offenders might be called before the Star Chamber, to the end that those persons only should be charged who were culpable. The Council further direct that due inquiry should be made by a jury who should hear what

Sheriffs, were brought before the Council; Kneysworth and Shore were fined 500*l.*, and Grove 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides imprisonment in the Marshalsea. Kebell, an Alderman, was fined 1,000 marks; Sir Lawrence Alymer, Lord Mayor in 1507-8, refusing to compound, was kept in prison till the death of Henry the Seventh. ('Archæologia,' vol. xxv., p. 370 *et seq.*)

answer they might make in their defence, and, if unable to justify their default, bond should be taken for their appearance personally before the Star Chamber, the first day in the next term ; if they refused to give bond, they should be committed to prison. If any buildings begun before the issue of the Proclamation should be found an annoyance to Her Majesty's subjects, due inquisition should be made thereof, so that proceeding might be taken against them according to the Common Law. 21st June, 1583.

II. 17. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, directing steps to be taken to prevent the erecting and overcrowding of small tenements within the City, and that the Aldermen and their deputies in the various wards should make search, and in cases of overcrowding, remove the inmates, according to the statute¹ lately passed for that purpose. 5th October, 1593.

II. 149. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, upon the complaint of Baptist Hicks, against William Priestley, for erecting a building in Bread Street, to the annoyance of his neighbours ; and recommending that the matter in dispute be referred to trial. 9th March, 1595.

II. 190. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requiring them to put into execution Her Majesty's late Proclamation against the erection of new buildings, and divided tenements, and for committing to prison all persons found transgressing the Proclamation. 11th July, 1602.

II. 261. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, with a return, as ordered by them, of the new buildings lately erected, and now being erected in the City and suburbs, contrary to the order of their Lordships and the Star Chamber. 25th March, 1606.

II. 263. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting the examination into a cause concerning the repairing and altering of an ancient brew-house in Southwark, by Nicholas Park, into several small tenements, contrary to the orders of the Board, and recommending that he should be allowed to divide

¹ 35 Elizabeth, c. 6, 1593. It declares that "great mischiefs daily grow and increase by reason of pestering the houses with divers families, harbouring of inmates, and converting great houses into several tenements, and the erecting of new buildings in London and Westminster."

it into not more than three tenements, but that this should not be drawn into a precedent. May, 1606.

II. 272. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Treasurer (the Earl Dorset)¹ acknowledging the receipt of a letter from him concerning a building erected by Humphrey Hall, prejudicial to the Common Hall of the Innholders,² and informing him that he had ordered the four sworn viewers³ to inspect the same; who reported that it was built according to the custom of the City, &c.

Sans date.

II. 343. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Countess Dowager of Derby,⁴ in reply to a letter received from her on behalf of her servant, George Pendleton, concerning a house which he had divided into twenty-one tenements, to the danger of infection, and against the Proclamation of His Majesty, informing her that, although he had been frequently admonished, he still refused to reduce the tenements to four, and that proceedings would be taken to compel him to conform to the order. 10th February, 1608.

II. 354. Letter from the King (James I.) to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, congratulating them upon the care bestowed upon the

¹ Thomas Sackville, first Earl. Son of Sir Richard Sackville, Knight, of Buckhurst, in the County of Sussex, a Member of the Privy Council in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, who married Winifred, the youngest daughter of Sir John Brydges, or Bruges, Knight, Draper, Lord Mayor in 1520, and left issue by her the above-named Thomas Sackville, created Baron Buckhurst, June 8th, 1567; Lord High Treasurer in 1594; advanced to the Earldom of Dorset, March 13th, 1603-4; died April 19th, 1608:—and Anne Sackville, wife of Gregory Lord Dacre (the foundress of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, still administered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen), who died May 14th, 1595. Winifred Sackville, the widow of Sir Richard, subsequently married John, second Marquis of Winchester.

² The Company existed as the Hostellers' Company in 1446; called the Innholders by order of the Court of Aldermen, 1473; incorporated by Henry the Eighth, 1515; re-incorporated by Charles the Second, December 21st, 1644.

³ Sworn Viewers were appointed by the Court of Aldermen from a very early period. The practice, although in some instances departed from, was to appoint to these offices two Master Carpenters and two Master Masons. Mr. Jupp, in his 'History of the Carpenters' Company,' gives much interesting information, with extracts from the Civic Records, concerning these Officers. The Fire Act of 1666-7, 18 & 19 Charles II., cap. 8, sec. 2, continued them, with greatly increased powers, under the title of Surveyors. John Ogilby and William Morgan, two of these Surveyors or Sworn Viewers, subsequently surveyed the whole City, and published a most accurate ground plan in 1677, a copy of which is preserved in the Guildhall Library.

⁴ Probably Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; widow of Henry, fourth Earl of Derby.

walks of *Moorfields*,¹ the re-edifying of *Aldgate*, and the reparation of divers churches of the City; also calling their attention to the state of the steeple of St. Paul's Cathedral, and offering the sum of 500*l.*, as a free gift towards the works, if they would take them in hand; and further appointing a commission to inquire into the expenditure of the benevolences given towards the restoration of the Cathedral.

24th July (in the first year of his reign), 1603.

III. 57. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Ellesmere²) to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a Petition presented to him by Sir Thomas Panton,³ complaining of a wrong offered to him by one Shackley, a tailor in Fetter Lane, and also a Certificate by three of the four sworn viewers of the City in his behalf, in which it was stated that the building complained of was not only dangerous for fire, and otherwise noisome and inconvenient, but expressly contrary to His Majesty's Proclamation; and directing his special attention, firstly to the laudable customs of the City, whereby none may erect new buildings to the prejudice or annoyance of their neighbours by stopping or hindering their lights or otherwise, and secondly, suggesting that if the intended building were against the late Proclamation, it should be demolished, and Shackley and his workmen punished for contempt.

York House, 29th July, 1612.

III. 176. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, informing them that, on account of the mischiefs likely to ensue through the great increase of new buildings and divided houses in and about the City, His Majesty intended to take sharp measures for remedy thereof. He therefore desired them to inform him of the number of new buildings erected within the City since Michaelmas in the first year of his reign; what new buildings had been erected on old foundations, and not with *brick* according to his Proclamations; the names of the builders, present owners, and tenants; the situation of such buildings and their

¹ These fields were partly drained by Thomas Falconer, Mayor, in 1415; William Hampton, Mayor in 1472, continued the work. In 1498, all the gardens, which had continued time out of mind without Moorgate, were destroyed, and a plain field made for the practice of archery; and in the Mayoralty of Roger Acheley, 1512, bridges and dykes were constructed. In 1598, Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Mayor, caused divers sluices to be made, to convey the waste waters over the Town ditch, and so by degrees this Fenn, or Moor, at length was made hard ground, and windmills erected thereon.—*Stowe*, edit. 1598.

² Thomas Egerton, appointed Solicitor-General, June 28th, 1581; Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, 1587; Attorney-General, June 2nd, 1592; Knighted, 1593; Master of the Rolls, April 10th, 1594; Lord-Keeper, 1596; Lord Chancellor and Baron Ellesmere, July 19th, 1603; Viscount Brackley, November, 1616; died March 15th, 1617.

³ Of Denbighshire; Knighted at Royston, March 12th, 1607; in 1610 appointed Gentleman Extraordinary of the Privy Chamber to Prince Henry.

annual value ; and also to certify what houses, since the same period, had been divided, and by whom first ; the owners and tenants of the parts of the houses so divided ; their situation and annual value ; what number of inmates, since the same period, had been harboured in any house ; by whom they were first received ; the present owners and tenants of such houses ; their situation and annual value. All which the Council required to be certified to them in writing, by the 10th of the November ensuing.

16th October, 1614.

IV. 85. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Keeper, to the Lord Mayor, enclosing Petition from John Halliwell, and requesting him to hear the parties speedily, and take such steps for restraining or proceeding with the building mentioned as the case should in justice require.

13th August, 1617.

The Petition of John Halliwell to the Lord Keeper is annexed. It recites that he had been in possession (without molestation or claim) of a tenement in Chancery Lane for thirty-three years, but that one Elizabeth Chare, having sent her husband into the country, on purpose to wrong the Petitioner, was erecting a tenement adjoining to his, and had pulled down his walls and undermined the foundations of his house ; and it prays that she may be compelled to rebuild the same, and be restrained from building till due and legal proceedings had been had therein.

V. 41. Letter from the Commissioners for Buildings to the Lord Mayor, stating that by continual experience they found it very difficult to discover and prevent offences against His Majesty's Proclamations for buildings, without the assistance of the Constables in their several precincts. They had assembled before them the Constables of Middlesex and Surrey, to whom they had distributed several Proclamations, showing that it was with the Constables as well as the Commissioners to restrain offenders ; and they begged the Lord Mayor, as a principal Magistrate and himself a Commissioner, to direct the distribution of the Proclamations enclosed among the several Constables within the City and liberties, so that all manner of new erections contrary to the Proclamations might be stayed until the Commissioners were satisfied with the mode of construction, &c. 23rd November, 1619.

V. 66. Letter from Sir Clement Edmonds¹ to the Lord Mayor,

¹ Son of Sir Thomas Edmonds, Comptroller of the Household of King Henry the Eighth. Born in Shropshire, educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A., 1593. Joined with Dr. Fletcher in the place of Remembrancer, as "a Colleague and Assistant, May 2nd and October 1st, 1601 ; admitted Remembrancer, *loco* Dr. Fletcher, surrendered

stating that the King had commanded that the Surveyor of the City's Works should attend the Lords of the Council at Whitehall, on the following day. If the City had no such officer, the Lord Mayor was to appoint a Surveyor to attend, when he would understand their Lordships' further pleasure.
27th March, 1620.

V. 67. Letter from Sir Clement Edmonds to the Lord Mayor, stating that upon information made to the King and Council of two houses erected at the west gate of St. Paul's, one a victualling house and the other a tobacco shop, a warrant for their removal against His Majesty's coming to that church had been issued, which had been duly executed. The Council had been informed that already some sheds or shops were being erected near the same place, and the Dean and Prebends had that day complained before them that they were unable to give order in the matter without the authority and assistance of a Civil Magistrate. The Lord Mayor would therefore do well to make a speedy stay of such shops and sheds, and bind over the owners and workmen to answer their contempt before the Council.

28th March, 1620.

V. 78. Letter from the Commissioners for Buildings to the Lord Mayor, similar in effect to No. 41.
22nd July, 1620.

V. 113. Letter from the King to the Commissioners for Buildings in and about the City of London, stating that, both by his own eyes

July 2nd, 1605. The 'Calendar of State Papers,' 1608, contains the following note :—"A Warrant signed, to pay Clements Edmonds, Secretary of the City of London, 133*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., for drawing the assurance to be made by the King (James the First) for great sums of money borrowed of the said City, March 30th, 1608." Surrendered his office of Remembrancer, July 27th, 1609. Appointed Clerk of the Council for life, August 13th, 1609. The office of Muster-Master General granted to him for life, Oct. 4th, 1613. Sent on a mission by the King to Holland to inquire into the disputes between the Merchants of the Greenland and East India Companies, 1615; returned 1617. Knighted at Enfield by James the First, September 23rd, 1617. He purchased the Manor of Preston, in the hundred of Wimersley, Northamptonshire, of the family of Hertwell. He died of apoplexy, at his house in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, October 12th, 1622, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul, at Preston aforesaid, where a monument to his memory still exists. He was a man of considerable abilities and an author of repute. He published a translation of the 'Commentaries of Julius Caesar,' 1600—1609. It was republished, with a Life of Cæsar and an account of his medals, in 1677. Copies of this work, and of his 'Observations on the Landing of Forces designed for the invasion of a Country, &c.,' are preserved in the Library of the Corporation. See Brydges's 'Northamptonshire'; Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses'; Nichols's 'Progresses of King James the First'; Calendars of State Papers; Corporation Records. Sir Thomas Edmonds, of Devon, Secretary of Queen Elizabeth in the French tongue, Ambassador, Comptroller of the Household and Treasurer to James the First, by whom he was knighted, May 20th, 1603, has been often confounded with Sir Clement Edmonds.

and information from others, he found the boldness of people increased in attempting to frustrate that so glorious a work of building so well begun, and so honourable to himself and beneficial to his people. He therefore commanded the Commissioners with all diligence to endeavour to meet with such attempts, to take steps to suppress the abuses, and punish the offenders. He had directed the Privy Council to aid them with their authority if required, and the Attorney-General to inform in the Star Chamber against such offenders as the Commissioners desired to be made examples.

Theobalds, 21st September, 1621.

VII. 76. Petition from.....to the Lords of the Council, complaining of the multitude of newly erected tenements in Westminster, the Strand, Covent Garden, Holborn, St. Giles's, Wapping, Ratcliff, Limehouse, Southwark, and other places, which had brought great numbers of people from other parts, especially of the poorer sort, and was a great cause of beggars and other loose persons swarming about the City, who were harboured in those out places. That by these multitudes of new erections the prices of victuals were greatly enhanced, and the greater part of their soil was conveyed with the sewers in and about the City, and so fell into the Thames, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants and of the river. That if any pestilence or mortality should happen, the City was so compassed in and straitened with these new buildings, that it might prove very dangerous to the inhabitants. They therefore prayed the Council to consider the great inconveniences of these new erections, and to be a means to the King that some restraint might be had.

Dated in margin, October, 1632.

VII. 78. Order in Council reciting the foregoing petition against newly erected tenements, and referring the subject to Lord Cottington,¹ Mr. Secretary Cooke, and Mr. Secretary Windebank,² with instruction to call before them such of the Commissioners for Buildings as they should think fit, and also the Attorney-General and

¹ Francis Cottington, Secretary to Charles, Prince of Wales; created a Baronet, February 16th, 1623; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer on the accession of Charles the First; created Lord Cottington, July 10th, 1631; Lord Treasurer during the King's absence in Scotland, 1633-4; died in exile, 1653.

² Sir Francis Windebank, eldest Son of Sir Thomas Windebank, of Haines Hill, Berks; educated at St. John's College, Oxford; Archbishop Laud obtained for him the Secretaryship of State, June 15th, 1632; M.P. for Corfe Castle in 1639-40, in the latter year he was accused before the House of Commons of favouring the Jesuits, Recusants, &c., when he fled to France; after the battle of Edgehill he came to England, but failing to obtain an interview with the King, he returned to France and died at Paris in September, 1646.

the Recorder, and to advise on fitting remedies, reporting their proceedings to the Council
Whitehall, 29th November, 1632.

VII. 185. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, forwarding certificate of houses built or divided in the City of London and liberties during the last seven years.

10th May, 1637.

VII. 187. Order in Council to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City, and to the Justices of the Peace of Westminster and Middlesex, reciting their former orders for the demolishing of all new buildings erected within the said cities and suburbs, contrary to His Majesty's Proclamation, and for staying the erection of certain buildings by the Earl of Bedford¹ in a passage or alley leading from Covent Garden to St. Martin's Lane; and requiring the said Lord Mayor, &c., to inquire what houses had been erected since, and contrary to, the said orders; and the said Justices to view whether the Earl of Bedford had stopped the erection of his said buildings, and to report thereon.

18th December, 1636.

VII. 190. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring a survey to be made of all houses built within the last seven years for the habitation of poor people chargeable to the parish in which such houses were situate, with the names of the owners and occupiers thereof; of all houses which had been divided into several habitations within the same period, the names of the owners and occupiers, and whether any of the under-tenants were chargeable to the parish; of all houses similarly divided above seven years past and since Lady-day, 1603, with the names of the owners, &c., as before; of what inmates, placed within seven years past, in any houses whatsoever and wheresoever built, were continued;—the names of the inmates, and of those by whom they were placed and continued.

8th March, 1636.

VIII. 19. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor for the appointment of four Aldermen, to see to the putting in execution of His Majesty's Proclamations for preventing the great increase of new buildings.

29th March, 1617.

VIII. 40. Letter from Sir Thomas Coventry and Sir Robert Heath² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting

¹ Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, succeeded to the title, 1627; died, 1641.

² Called to the Bar, 1603; appointed Recorder, Nov. 10th, 1618; resigned, 1620; M.P. for London and Solicitor-General, January 22nd, 1621; Attorney-General, Oct. 31st, 1625; created Serjeant, October 24th, 1631; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Oct. 26th,

them to take speedy course for preventing William Oxebo... a brazier, who had taken a house in Leadenhall Street, next adjoining to that in which Mr. Auditor Sawyer¹ kept the records and accounts of His Majesty's revenues in several countries—from erecting a forge there for melting and hammering, to the great annoyance of the clerks, who were daily writing, examining, and casting accounts.

29th June, 1622.

VIII. 95. Same as No. 78, Vol. VII. 29th November, 1632.

VIII. 182. Same as No. 187, Vol. VII. 18th December, 1636.

VIII. 185. Same as No. 190, Vol. VII. 8th March, 1636.

IX. 32. Letter from Edward Nicholas² to the Lord Mayor, directing him to put into execution His Majesty's late Proclamation for restraining the exorbitant growth of new buildings in and about the City, and for regulating the manner of all new buildings.

September, 1661.

CAPTIVES.

I. 8. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor,³ acknowledging his letter to the Aldermen touching the claim of one Atkinson, who had redeemed certain Captives in Barbary,⁴ and

1631; discharged Sept. 14th, 1634; King's Serjeant, Oct. 12th, 1636; appointed Justice of the King's Bench, Jan. 23rd, 1641; Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, May 13th, 1641; Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Oct. 31st, 1643; impeached by Parliament, July 24th, 1644; fled to France, 1646; died at Calais, August 30th, 1649.

¹ Knighted (Sir Edmund), February 24th, 1624-5. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Robert Parkhurst (Sheriff, 1624; Mayor, 1634). His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Whitmore, of Apley, Salop.

² Eldest son of John Nicholas, of Winterborne Earles, Wilts. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford. A Member of the Middle Temple; Secretary to Lord Zouch, Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1619-22; to the Duke of Buckingham, 1624-28; Secretary of State, 1641. He was also Clerk of the Council. He followed the fortunes of King Charles the Second in exile, and after the Restoration was restored to office. Through the intrigues of Lady Castlemaine he resigned, October 2, 1662. On his resignation the King offered him a peerage, which he declined. Knighted in 1665. He died September 1, 1669, and was buried at West Horsley, Surrey. He married Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, of Holveston, Norfolk, Citizen and Draper; Sheriff, 1613; elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, October 12, 1613. Dr. Matthew Nicholas, his brother, was Dean of Bristol in 1639, and on the Restoration became Dean of St. Paul's. He died August 15, 1661. See Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' and Le Neve's 'Knights,' &c.

³ Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight.

⁴ The practice of raising money by alms and collections for the redemption of Captives would appear to have been in use very early in the history of our nation. The following Proclamation was issued by King John, *circa* 1206:—John the King, to all, &c., greeting.

stating that they found he had acted without warrant in the matter, thus raising the price of such Captives; that the collections for this purpose, which were but small, would not bear the charges of Captives already recovered, but only those that were to be ransomed, who, being many, would thereby receive prejudice and hindrance; at the request of his Lordship, however, they had agreed to give him 30*l*.

12th April, 1580.

I. 290. Letter from Valentine Dale¹ to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the Queen had licensed Mr. Lucas Argenter to gather the devotion of good people within the City, towards ransoming his wife and children, prisoners in Turkey. 30th October, 1581.

I. 313. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Lucas Argentens, a Grecian born, being spoiled of all that he had, and his wife and children carried away captives by certain of the Turks' galleys, had come into this realm with good testimonials, and desiring some Christian relief for the payment of such ransom. The Queen being moved with some compassion for his miserable state, besides that which she would bestow herself, had recommended him to the Bishop of London, so that at the sermons usually made at the Spital, without Bishopsgate, in the Easter holidays, and otherwise within his diocese, the people might be moved charitably to assist.

1st April, 1582.

I. 315. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London,² acknowledging his letters, and stating that he had also

"Know that we have taken into our protection the Messengers of the house of St. Thomas of Acon; and we pray you, when they come to petition you for Alms for the redemption of the Captives of the land of Jerusalem, that you receive them kindly, and charitably assist them out of your goods. We further forbid any one to impede them or do them injury." As late as the eighteenth century, Thomas Betton left by will (dated February 15, 1723) to the Ironmongers' Company land at West Ham, Barking, &c., one-half of the profits to be devoted to redeeming English Captives in Turkey or Barbary. The testator himself had been formerly a captive.

¹ Ambassador to Flanders, 1562-3; Master of the Court of Requests, *circa* 1572; Archdeacon of Surrey, 1573; Resident Ambassador in France, 1573-6; Dean of Wells, 1574. He represented Chichester in Parliament for several years; died at his house near St. Paul's, November 17, 1589; buried in St. Gregory's Church. (The magnificent post of Ambassador to Paris was offered by Queen Elizabeth, on the resignation of Walsingham, to Dr. Dale, the Master of the Court of Requests, with the stipend of 20*s*. a day. Dale pretended to be overwhelmed with gratitude. He could not spend, he said, above 19*s*. daily, and he should be able to send home the remaining shilling for the support of his wife and family! Duke of Manchester's 'Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne,' vol. i., p. 251.)

² John Aylmer.

received other letters from the Council, requesting assistance in collections to be made for the relief of Lucas Argenten, and remarking that the ordering of collections of the people in the City had been a matter of the City's, and had not been dealt with by his predecessors. It also appeared that Her Majesty had been otherwise informed, to the City's prejudice. With regard to the preachers, they had been communicated with long since in order to give them reasonable time for preparation, and having signified their assent, they were not bound to present themselves before the very day of preaching, at which time it would be very late to send them to him for new instructions. With regard to the peace of the Church, such men had been chosen as were above exception; but in case he should think it good to write to them, their names were as follows:—For the first day, the Dean¹ of St. Paul's; for the second, Dr. Goade; and for the third, Dr. Billet.

6th April, 1582.

I. 316. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging their letters touching the relief of Lucas Argentine, and informing them that the Bishop of this See (London) had never had interest to give licence or take order for any collections in the City, but the permission and ordering thereof, and the execution of Her Majesty's commandments therein, had always pertained to the authorities of the City as a matter of governance. This right and ancient usage the City trusted would be continued to them. In November last Argentine made an application not recommended by Her Majesty, praying to be allowed to beg for his relief upon certain days, and five pounds had been given to him. The collections made at Easter had been for many years devoted for the relief of Her Majesty's natural subjects, captives in Turkey and Barbary, of whom many had been redeemed and openly showed, to the great comfort of the English people, and there still remained many to redeem. If the contributors should learn the collection was to be made for this stranger, it would be less at this time, and hindered for time to come. The Lord Mayor recommended that these collections for the release of English Captives should be extended into other cities and ports of the realm.

7th April, 1582.

I. 403. Letter from John Aylmer,² Lord Bishop of London, to

¹ Alexander Nowell, D.D.

² Of Aylmer Hall, Norfolk; born about 1521; educated at Cambridge; B.A., 1541; M.A., 1545; Domestic Chaplain to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, to whom he was also tutor; Archdeacon of Stow, Lincoln, 15th June, 1553. During Queen Mary's reign he resided at Strasburg, and afterwards at Zurich, where he assisted Fox

the Lord Mayor, forwarding the pitiful petition of certain miserable Captives in Turkey, that by the relief of some general collection to be made at Paul's Cross¹ and elsewhere, they might be redeemed out of that hellish thralldom; and recommending that some convenient gathering should be made every Sunday; and further stating his opinion that "it is very strange and dangerous that the desire of worldly and transitory things should carry men so far with such kind of traffic, which neither our ancestors before us knew of nor can be attempted without selling of souls for purchasing of pelf to the great blemish of our religion and the shame of our country."

27th September, 1582.

I. 404. Copy of the Petition.

I. 427. Letter from John Aylmer, Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had received two letters from English Captives under the Turkish infidels, and recommending that a collection should be made for them at Paul's Cross, beginning upon the day of Her Majesty's Coronation, and to be continued every Sunday until some convenient portion had been gathered, and requesting him to appoint some grave and trusty citizens to collect the alms of the well-disposed people, at every gate in Paul's, after the sermon.

12th November, 1582.

I. 503. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, informing him that, according to the wishes of Her Majesty, certain poor Hungarians had been permitted to gather the charitable alms for their ransom at the sermons at St. Paul's, and the several churches within the City, for three several Sundays, which contribution did not amount to more than 5*l.* on the first Sunday; complaining of the injurious effect this collection had upon the relief of poor English Captives, and recommending that the collection for the two following Sundays should be forborne; and further reminding him that the City had not yet received the Queen's Counter-bond for their bond given to Horatio Palavicino;² and with regard to their bond given

in his compilation of his 'Book of Martyrs.' On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was reinstated in his Archdeaconry; consecrated Bishop of London 24th March, 1577; died 3rd June, 1594; buried in St. Paul's. See his Life by Strype.

¹ There stood at the east end of the Cathedral on the north side, "about the midst of the churchyard, a pulpit crosse of timber, mounted upon steppes of stone, and covered with leade, in which are sermons preached by learned divines every Sunday in the forenoon. A general assembly was held here by command of Henry III. in 1259."—Stowe (edit. 1598). The Cross was overthrown by an earthquake, 1382, but set up again by Bishop Kemp, 1449. Jane Shore did penance here in 1483. The Cross was pulled down in 1643.

² A Genoese, settled in England in the reign of Queen Mary, who appointed him Collector of the Papal Taxes. At her death he had a very large sum of money in hand. He

to Bierbarm, he had in Sir Francis's name informed him that his claim would be satisfied on Saturday next, with which he held himself contented.

16th May, 1583.

I. 504. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham.
(The same as 503.)

16th May, 1583.

II. 54. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, bringing to his notice the pitiful complaint of Caspar Comaroni, a Hungarian, who, through the invasion of the Turk, had been deprived of his patrimony and imprisoned for five years, and was at last put to a great ransom, for the assured payment whereof he gave certain Christians as pledges; for the redemption of these he was seeking the charitable collections of all Christians: the Council desired the Lord Mayor to give his best aid and furtherance.

25th May, 1595.

IV. 9. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, commending to his notice the bearer of the letter, Anastatius Ralapolus, a Greek, who had come into these parts of Christendom, craving the alms of charitable people for the delivery of his parents out of a miserable thralldom into which they had fallen by the tyranny of the Turks, for harbouring certain persecuted Christians, as appeared by letters submitted to the Council from the Patriarch of Constantinople and others, and requesting that the Lord Mayor would, by his recommendation, assist him in procuring some benevolence from the well disposed within the City.

8th January, 1615.

abjured the Romish religion, and retained the treasure due to the Pontiff. Queen Elizabeth employed him in matters of State, and, as is seen above, borrowed money of him. Naturalized by Letters Patent, November 2nd, 1586; Knighted 1587. He fitted out and commanded one of the English men-of-war in the great battle against the Spanish Armada in 1588. Seated at Babraham, in Cambridgeshire, prior to 1593. He died there, July 6th, 1600. In the following year his widow married Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook. Some time afterwards two of his sons married on the same day two of Sir Oliver Cromwell's daughters. His eldest son, Sir Toby, who is mentioned in these Letters, was born at Babraham in 1593. He squandered his inheritance, and sold the estate to Thomas Bennet, Esq., son of Alderman Thomas Bennet. An abstract of Sir Horatio Palavicino's Will is given in the 'Calendar of State Papers,' 1595-7, p. 186. The following epitaph was written upon him. Walpole says it was in manuscript, and in the possession of Sir John Crew, of Worthington, a great antiquary and herald:

Here lies Horatio Palavezene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene;
He was a thief. A thief! thou liest;
For whic? He robb'd but Antichrist.
Him death wyth besome swept from Babram,
Into the bosom of ould Abraham;
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub.

See also Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' and Noble's 'Memoirs of Cromwell.'

IV. 106. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that the King had granted Letters Patent under the Great Seal to one Mary Balfore, for a collection to be made within the City of London and the counties of Middlesex, Herts, and Cambridge, for the redeeming and ransoming of her husband, Charles Balfore, a prisoner under the slavery of the Turks, and that the Council were informed the sums collected fell far short of his ransom. They therefore requested that orders might be given for collections to be made on the three sermon-days in Easter week at the Spital, and one Sabbath day at Paul's Cross.

30th March, 1618.

CARTS AND CARMEN.

II. 176. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a petition from the Governors of Christ's Hospital, concerning the recent decision of the Court of King's Bench against the validity of the Acts of Common Council, committing the ordering and appointing of carrs and carriages within the City to the said Governors,¹ setting forth the great inconvenience which had arisen therefrom, and praying that these Acts of Common Council, ordered and ratified after consultation with Her Majesty's officers of the Board of Green Cloth, might not be brought to trial in any other of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, nor examined by such strict laws as might impeach their force and authority within the City.

30th June, 1601.

II. 177. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of the petition above mentioned, and stating that they had determined to hold a conference with the Lord Chief Justice upon the recent decision, and in the mean time that they fully approved of the orders heretofore in use, and recommended the same to be continued, and the carmen to be charged in the name of Her Majesty to disobey them at their peril.

26th July, 1601.

II. 212. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the

¹ It would appear from entries in the Records that the Corporation regulated the standing of carts from very early times. Standings were fixed for carts in Tower Street and Tower Hill, September 23rd, 1479. The government was transferred from the Woodmongers' Company to Christ's Hospital in 1582. This was confirmed by Act of Common Council in 1586. Acts were passed for Regulating Carts and Carmen, Oct. 22nd, 1605; August 2nd and 23rd, 1654; July 1st, 1658; May 10th, 1661. This last Act was repealed, and other regulations passed, June 21st, 1665. This was also repealed, and fresh arrangements made, April 2nd, 1667, and Oct. 15th, 1681. The last Act passed for licensing and regulating carts, &c., May 11th, 1838.

Council, certifying the great disorder occasioned in the City by the refusal of the carmen to obey the order made by the City, and carried out by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, for their management, and ordered to be enforced by their Lordships. 30th June, 1601.

II. 216. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning the great increase in the number of carts and carriages, and certifying to them the refusal of the Woodmongers¹ to obey the orders issued for the good government of the traffic within the City. 28th February, 1601.

II. 248. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them of the steps taken in the complaint made against the cart-takers. 23rd November, 1604.

II. 262. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, as to the supply of 200 carts, with two horses to each, for the removal of His Majesty's (James I.) effects to Greenwich.
(See "Public Affairs.")

II. 264. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, touching the complaints of the carmen. 31st May, 1606.

II. 274. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Chamberlain (the Earl of Suffolk),² soliciting him to pay the charges due to the hackney-men and coachmen who removed the King of Denmark and his train during his abode in England. 12th October, 1606.

II. 315. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, complaining that the Justices of the County of Surrey had rated the carmen of the City inhabiting in Southwark, together with other inhabitants of the Borough, towards a composition for the carrying of sea coal for the provision of His Majesty's house, and stating that the Borough of Southwark had never been taken for any part of the County of Surrey, but had always been reputed a borough of itself, and accordingly been known and called by the name of the King's Borough, whereby the Justices of that County never had power to demand contributions for a charge whereunto the County was liable, and that the Borough was under the government of the City; besides, that the carmen of the City were much employed in

¹ This ancient Company was made a fellowship by Henry the Eighth. Incorporated by James the First, Aug. 29th, 1603.

² Thomas Howard, created Earl of Suffolk, K.G., 1603.

carrying provisions, &c., not only within London, but to Nonsuch, Richmond, &c. He therefore requested the Board to spare the carmen and the inhabitants of the Borough the contribution.

31st March, 1608.

II. 323. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, acknowledging their letter touching the jurisdiction and government of the Borough of Southwark, which had been thought fit to be heard and determined by the Justices of Assize, and stating that the Borough of Southwark had been anciently annexed to the government of this City by special grant from the Kings of this realm, and that the Lord Mayor had no power to refer the hearing to the Justices of Assize, and further that the service of the carmen dwelling in the Borough did not depend upon this difference; the carmen of this City were incorporated by Letters Patent (15 Henry VIII.) and the number fixed at 400, 100 dwelling in the Borough of Southwark, 200 in the skirts of this City, within the County of Middlesex, and 100 on the Woodwharves of this City; if it were thought fit that those 100 carts dwelling in Southwark should contribute to the service of Surrey, why not the 200 for the service of Middlesex? leaving only 100 to carry on the trade of the City; it was not required in the composition for Middlesex that the carmen of London dwelling there should perform anything towards the same. He therefore requested their Lordships not to alter the present arrangements, which had worked well for the service of His Majesty. 10th June, 1608.

II. 332. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning the evil practice of persons not licensed carmen setting up carts, whereby the number would grow to such an immoderate excess as to impede the traffic of the streets, and reporting that he had bound over one Blincorne, a carpenter, to appear to answer the offence before their Lordships. 22nd November, 1608.

II. 333. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, stating that it had pleased their Lordships, upon the complaint of the Woodmongers and carmen, when they were under the control of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to order and decree that every person trading with carts should pay four nobles a year, together with four shillings by way of quarterage for a single cart, and so rateably for the rest, and that every Woodmonger should pay four marks yearly towards the finding of a *long cart* for His Majesty's service, as was usually paid time out of mind; since which time it had been thought fit to commit the government of the carmen unto the Woodmongers,

and that every person using carts should pay yearly 13s. 4d. for a single cart, together with 4s. for quarterage and no more, and that the number of carts should not exceed 400. He prayed their Lordships to confirm this agreement. 28th November, 1608.

II. 344. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, with reference to the providing of long carts for the Royal service by the keepers of the Woodwharves and the Company of Woodmongers. 19th February, 1608.

III. 42. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reciting that the Council had determined that the number of licensed carts within the City liberties should be limited to 400, and that none should be permitted unless licensed, and stating that the Wardens of the Woodmongers (to whom by charter the government and execution of the orders had been committed) had complained that one Thomas Morley had set up carrs at his pleasure without limitation of number, order, or licence, and that in accordance with the orders of the Council, he had bound him over to answer the complaint before them. 21st March, 1611.

III. 43. Order in Council thereon, directing that Morley should submit and conform himself to the orders of the Board, or else that the Lord Mayor should commit him to prison. 22nd March, 1611.

III. 46. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that, notwithstanding their recent order with respect to the number of carrs to be licensed within the City, complaint had been made to them by the Company of Woodmongers that certain persons therein named obstinately refused to obey the said orders, and requiring him to cause them without delay or excuse to submit themselves, or else to commit them to prison, there to remain until they conformed. 20th April, 1611.

III. 100. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, stating that the Justices of Surrey were about to rate and assess the carmen, &c., inhabiting in Southwark towards the composition of wood and coal, and the carriage thereof, for the provision of the King's house, and reminding the Board that upon a former similar occasion they had acquitted them from any such charge, but that the carmen having ignorantly omitted the entry of the order at the time, the question had been set on foot again; and further requesting the Board to spare them from any such contributions. 10th July, 1614.

V. 84. Letter from the Lord Bishop of London,¹ Sir Julius Cæsar,² and Sir Henry Hobart³ (Commissioners to whom the grievances between the Wharfingers of London, on the one part, and the Woodmongers and Carmen on the other part, had been referred by the King), to the Lord Mayor and others, stating that having heard the parties, they had considered the matter, and had put certain points into writing, which they considered required reformation, and had forwarded them to the Lord Mayor and the rest, requesting them to take steps in accordance with their suggestions, but nothing had been done; they therefore requested that the matter might be determined as soon as possible, and a certificate of their proceedings forwarded.

27th August, 1620.

CHARITY.

I. 549. Letter of Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor, asking his assistance for one of the daughters of the late Mr. Cox, a citizen, and her husband, who were in great distress.

21st October, 1583.

I. 634. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that he had submitted his request, that a collection should be made in the several wards on behalf of Peter Clemens, to the Court of Aldermen. Notwithstanding their desire to grant the request, yet, for the following reasons, they deemed it very undesirable to tax the citizens: first, because the said Clemens was a stranger; second, because he, being a Tallow-chandler, ought not to have used the trade of melting

¹ John King. Born about 1559; educated in Westminster School; student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1576; was Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1590; D.D., 1602; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1605; consecrated Bishop of London, Sept. 8th, 1611; died March 30th, 1621; buried in St. Paul's.

² Sir Julius Cæsar Adelmare, or, as he was more generally known, Sir Julius Cæsar, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., 1575; M.A., 1578. Was Counsel for the City in 1583; appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, April 30th, 1584; Master Extraordinary of the Court of Requests, January 10th, 1590-1; Treasurer of the Inner Temple, 1593; Master of St. Catherine's Hospital by the Tower, 1596; Knighted by James the First, May 20th, 1603; M.P. for Westminster, 1603; appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, April 11th, 1606; Master of the Rolls, Sept. 13th, 1614; married, first, Dorcas, daughter of Alderman Sir Richard Martin; secondly, Alice, widow of John Dent, merchant of London; thirdly, Anne, daughter of Henry Woodhouse, of Waxham, Norfolk, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper. Sir Julius Cæsar died April 18th (o.s.), 1636, and was buried in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, where a monument to his memory still exists. A life of him, giving many interesting particulars of his family, was published by Wilkinson in 1810. See also 'Annals of St. Helen's,' by the Rev. J. E. Cox, D.D., Vicar.

³ Called to the Bar, June 24th, 1584; appointed Attorney-General, July 4th, 1606; created a Baronet on the institution of the Order in 1611; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, November 26th, 1613; died, December 26th, 1625.

tallow within the City, contrary to the orders made in that behalf, thereby firing his own house, and greatly imperilling his neighbours; and, third, because the collection would be used by him to pay his creditors certain bonds: nevertheless, if he still thought it desirable, they would for his sake make the collection.

24th February, 1592.

I. 637. Copy of No. 634.

III. 127. Letter from R... Lord Lisle¹ to the Lord Mayor, commending to his notice the case of Andreas Lloris, a poor Spaniard, who for conscience had left his country and become a resident in London, and who, having fallen into poverty, was compelled to seek relief for the support of himself and family.

Whitehall, 30th January, 1613.

CHARTERS.

V. 80. Petition from the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, reciting that being questioned in the Star Chamber concerning that part of his late grant to the City not contained in their first petition, and as they were informed not yet warranted by His Majesty, they had presented a second petition, submitting to his grace and royal consideration such parts of that Charter as should appear to be unwarranted, which submission he had accepted in such a manner as gave them great content, and had further promised to confirm really whatever was warranted or intended; upon which they supposed the prosecution in the Star Chamber would have been stopped, but it had been prosecuted in a manner which their Counsel advised them was without precedent. They therefore prayed that he would direct all proceedings in that Court against them to be stayed, and they submitted to his grace and favour so much of their last Charter as would be found unwarranted, and further prayed that he would grant such of the other things as should be thought fit for His Majesty to grant and the Petitioners to enjoy.

Note. Upon this petition it pleased His Majesty to make stay of any further proceedings against the City.

Dated in margin, August 16th, 1620.

V. 87. Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of

¹ Sir Robert Sidney, Son and heir of Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., by Mary, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, sister of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Lord Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey; created Baron Sydney, May 13, 1603; Lord Chamberlain, July 24, 1603; Viscount L'Isle, May 4, 1605; K.G., 1616; Earl of Leicester, August 2, 1618; died, 1626.

the City of London to the King, touching the City's Charter (to the same effect as No. 80).

Note in margin says, delivered at Windsor in September, 1620.

V. 88. Copy of an Order of Reference from the King, reciting that the City of London having humbly submitted to His Majesty their late Charter, questioned in the Star Chamber, to be disposed of as he should think fit, he had graciously accepted their dutiful obedience, and in respect thereof was pleased to re-grant what was intended by his former warrant upon which the Charter was passed, or what else he in his wisdom should think fit for them to enjoy, though not contained in the said warrant; and for that purpose he referred the consideration of their requests mentioned in the petition, and the manner of their submission, whether it should be by private surrender of the Charter, or otherwise, to the Lord Chancellor and others named, with the assistance of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, or either of them, and the Solicitor-General, upon whose certificate His Majesty would give order for the stay of all proceedings in the Star Chamber against them, and for granting their desires as he should find meet.

From the Court at Windsor, 8th September, 1620.

V. 108. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the Lord Treasurer, reciting that, their last Charter being cancelled, some of the officers of the Exchequer refused to allow them recognizances, fines, issues, amercements, and other forfeitures within London only, although formerly they had such allowance not only for London, but elsewhere, if the party that made forfeiture were a citizen, notwithstanding that His Majesty, upon their humble petition, had referred the consideration of a re-grant to divers Lords Commissioners, who had not yet made any certificate to him. They therefore prayed his lordship to give order that all process and charges in the summons of the Pipe or Greenwax¹ against the petitioners, or any of them, for any of the particulars aforesaid forfeited in London, might be respited and stayed without putting them to the trouble or charge of pleading; and that the present and future Sheriffs might have an *exdecanno* in their accounts for all process

¹ Green Wax process signified originally the colour of the wax in which the seal of the Court of Exchequer was affixed to estreats of fines, issues, forfeitures, and the goods and chattels of felons, which the Sheriff was directed to levy. Hence, subsequently, the expression "Green Wax," applied to the estreats themselves. The process is mentioned in the Statute 7 Hen. IV. c. 3, 1405-6. These fines were granted to the citizens of London by Charter, 1st Edward III. 1327, and given to the Sheriffs, by order of Common Council, April 20th, 1449, but this last Order was repealed by Act of Common Council, dated October 29, 1869.

charges and sums of money imposed upon them in respect thereof, until the Lords Commissioners should make their report to His Majesty.
Sans date.

V. 115. Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, reciting the reference made by His Majesty to the Lord Chancellor and others named, concerning the regranting of the City's Charter lately cancelled, and that some of the persons so named had become incapable of the employment, others had been raised to different positions in his service, and the rest were so continually employed in weighty affairs of State that a sufficient number of them had not as yet been able to attend to the business, whereby the City not only wanted the comfort of the grace he had promised, but many inconveniences were likely to fall upon them, contrary to his gracious intention and pleasure expressed in the reference. They therefore prayed that a new nomination and reference might be made to such of the former persons as he should think fit, with the addition of such others as he should deem proper.

V. 135. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Justices of the Peace for the City and precincts thereof, reciting that, by several Acts of Parliament and His Majesty's late Charter, the College of Physicians¹ were authorized to reform and suppress unlawful or unlearned practitioners in physic; but finding that neither Acts of Parliament nor Charter, for want of execution, had produced the desired results, His Majesty charged the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace within the City and precincts thereof to aid and assist the President and Censors of the College of Physicians or their officers in the execution of their Acts of Parliament or Charters, for the suppressing of such persons as, contrary to the law, practised physic in the City of London, its suburbs and precincts, or within seven miles thereof. That this might be effected with more diligence and authority, he commanded the letter to be read and published at the next Sessions, that the Justices might take notice of his commands.

2nd day of . . . , 20th James I. (*Date illegible.*)

VII. 155. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, reciting that a Writ had been issued from

¹ Projected by Dr. Linacre, who obtained a Charter of Incorporation, Oct. 23, 1518, he being first President. Their College at Amen Corner burnt, 1666. Sir Christopher Wren designed the new building in Warwick Lane; opened, 1689; removed to Trafalgar Square; the College designed by Sir R. Smirke, R.A., opened June 25, 1825.

the Exchequer to levy a sum of 70,000*l.* on the Lands and Goods of the City, imposed as a fine by the Court of Star Chamber, and praying His Majesty's commiseration.¹

In margin, "Delivered to the King, at Hampton Court, 27th September, 1635."

VII. 181. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, praying him to accept the sum of 100,000*l.*, payable in five years by 20,000*l.* a year, for the settlement of all differences between His Majesty and the City.

In margin, "Delivered to the King, 16th of July, 1636."

IX. 31. Order of the Privy Council upon the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council for the confirmation of their Charter, with the answer of the King to the effect that, if they sent their Charter to the Attorney-General for his perusal, His Majesty would not only renew the same, but would make such further additions (if desired) as should be found fit and necessary.

Signed, G. LANE.

IX. 45. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and the Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal for regulating the Corporation of the City, referring to his declaration upon the renewal of their Charter, that he would leave out the names of some of the present aldermen, not exceeding five, whom he considered not fit for that office in these seditious times, and would nominate others, who had been previously chosen and fined for not serving the office, but who he believed would serve upon his nomination; and as the Commissioners had removed Alderman Milner² and Alderman Love³ from the bench, he recommended Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.,⁴ and William Turner,⁵ Esq., persons of well-known fidelity, in their room, and that

¹ *Vide* 'Calendar of State Papers' (Domestic), 1635-6, page 56, No. 11.

² Tempest Milner, Merchant Taylor; elected Alderman of Cripplegate, September 27th, 1653; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1656; removed to Candlewick, May 5th, 1657.

³ William Love, Draper; elected Alderman of Portsoken, January 27th, 1659; chosen Sheriff the same year.

⁴ Vintner; elected Alderman of Bridge Within, September 11th, 1650. Robert Smith elected Alderman, *loco* Thomas Rich, discharged, September 24, 1650.

⁵ Merchant Taylor; elected Alderman of Farringdon Within, October 30th, 1660, but, refusing to serve, he was discharged upon payment of a fine, 620*l.*, November 27th, 1660, 100*l.* of which was remitted, December 4th, 1660; chosen Sheriff in 1662; Knighted, July 19th, 1662; Lord Mayor, 1668; removed from Candlewick to Castle Baynard, *loco* Sir Wm. Bolton, June 23rd, 1668; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1669-1688. He took the oath on the Constitution anew of the Aldermen of the City, by a Commission issued by James the Second, February 17th, 1684; discharged from his office of Alderman

they should take precedence as to their office as if they had not gone out by fines, and that, when they served the office of Sheriff, the fines formerly paid by them should be returned.

5th May, 1662.

IX. 46. Letter from Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and the Commissioners, referring to the above letter, and recommending Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knight,¹ in the room of Alderman Love removed, &c. 16th June, 1662.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS.

I. 234. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, stating that Her Majesty's pleasure had been signified to the Court of Aldermen by Mr. Secretary Wolley,² for the reparation

by the King's letters patent, granted to him August 2nd, 1687. He was the son of John Turner, of Kirkleatham, Cleveland, Yorkshire; he carried on the business of a woollen-draper in St. Paul's Churchyard; he died at Kirkleatham, without issue, on or about March 22nd, 1692, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church there. He founded and munificently endowed in his lifetime the Hospital and Free School in his native place, which still bear his name; to the former is attached a library, furnished with many scarce and valuable books, curiosities, &c., among which may be mentioned his effigy in wax, with the identical wig and bands worn by him in his lifetime. For details of this noble charity, see 'Charity Commissioners' Reports,' 1823, vol. viii., p. 734 *et seq.* He was treasurer of the fund raised to rebuild the Merchant Taylors' School after the Fire of London, 1666; and by his will he left 300*l.* to his Company, to pay 3*l.* yearly to three poor clothworkers. His portrait is at Merchant Taylors' Hall. See Graves's 'History of Cleveland,' 1808, p. 390 *et seq.*; Stow, edit. 1720, vol. ii. book 5, p. 147; and Clode's 'Memorials of the Merchant Taylors' Company.'

¹ Citizen and Vintner; elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward, December 9th, 1658; chosen Sheriff in 1662; removed from Portsoken by prerogative to Aldersgate, December 18th, 1663; Lord Mayor, 1665. Sir Richard Haw elected Alderman of Aldersgate, *loco* Thomas Bludworth, deceased. He was Master of his Company in 1665; he held the office of Lord Mayor in the year of the Great Fire, being sworn at the outmost gate of the Tower by Sir John Robinson, the Lieutenant, by virtue of His Majesty's commission directed to him, October 29th, 1665. Pepys, in his Diary, alludes in no commendable terms to his want of energy and decision, whereby the fire increased. This Sir Thomas endeavoured to explain in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Gazette*, and dated 29th September, 1666, preserved in the State Papers, vol. clxxiii., No. 82, Domestic Series, Charles the Second. He lived and died in Camden House, Maiden Lane. He gave 100*l.* towards the rebuilding of Vintners' Hall after the Fire. By his will (Principal Registry, Cottle, 82), dated November 24th, 1680, he directs his body to be buried, without pomp, in "some evening." He left to his Company his two silver bowls and covers (still in their possession), as a token of his respect for them. His daughter Anne was the wife of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, afterwards Lord High Chancellor. For Pedigree, see Le Neve's 'Knights,' Harleian Society Publications, p. 48.

² John Wolley, of Shropshire, educated at Merton College, Oxford; Fellow, 1553; M.A., July 1st, 1557. After the death of Roger Ascham, December 30th, 1568, he was appointed Latin Secretary by Queen Elizabeth, and, although a layman, was made Prebendary of Compton-Dundon, in the Church of Wells, 1569; Dean of Carlisle, 1578; sworn of the Privy Council, September 30th, 1586; Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, 1589; the Rectory and Manor of Thorpe, Surrey, given to him by the Queen, 1590;

of the Cross¹ in Cheapside, as it seemed, upon some information given of some notorious defacement thereof in a superstitious manner without order of authority; not fully conceiving how Her Majesty had been advertised thereof, nor in what form she desired the said repairing to be done, it had been thought dutiful to inform the Council of the matter, that upon her pleasure being known, the repair of the Cross might be proceeded with. Such defacement as had happened was very small, and not easily discerned by passers-by unless pointed out to them by those that knew it; some part had been injured four or five years past, and not marked, and some lately, as it had been thought by light persons who had pilfered a little lead from the arms and crosses in the lower part, which were easiest to break away, and not for any public defacement, which, if they had intended it, would have been done upon the faces of the images. Steps had been taken to find out the offenders, and the reparation of the Cross would be proceeded with. Many strangers and other superstitious people, misliking the State and religion, passing by the Cross knelt down to the images there, and daily gave idolatrous worship thereunto, both in bending their knees, uncovering their heads, and other outward shows of reverence, which matters had been sundry times presented upon the oaths of men sworn in the Bishop's and Archdeacon's visitations, and which were greatly to the offence of God, and to the contempt of the laws and orders of the Church set forth by authority of Her Majesty. Finding, by experience, upon how small occasions the dislikers of the State and of Her Majesty's godly proceedings were ready to take courage to move factious enterprises, and specially what vain hopes and boastings of alterations shortly to happen the Seminarians and others had lately instilled into Her Majesty's subjects, and fearing that the repairing and garnishing of the images of that Cross might assist their objects, the Court of Aldermen desired to know Her Majesty's further pleasure therein.

Sans date.

appointed one of the Commissioners for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots; knighted, 1592. Died at his manor of Pirford, Surrey, 1595. Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The monument erected to his memory is figured in Dugdale's 'St. Paul's,' edition 1818, p. 71. See Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses'; Manning and Bray's 'Surrey'; Calendars of State Papers.

¹ In the centre of Cheapside, just opposite Wood Street, stood the Cross, one of the series erected by Edward the First to his Queen Eleanor, Daughter of Alphonso, King of Castile. It was built by Michael de Cantuaria in 1291-3, at a cost of 226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It was long the care of the Citizens, and was rebuilt in 1441, and regilt at the coming of the Emperor, Charles the Fifth, in 1522. It was broken and defaced as an object of the Romish religion in 1581; repaired in 1595; again defaced in 1600, and finally destroyed in the Mayoralty of Sir Isaac Pennington, May 2nd, 1643. It was here that Proclamations were read to the Citizens. Many pamphlets about the Cross appeared from 1641 to 1643: several of these are in the Corporation Library.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

IV. 130. Letter from Sir Robert Naunton¹ to the Lord Mayor, forwarding a Petition (in margin said to be "of the Chimney-sweepers"), and stating that His Majesty, conceiving its contents to be well grounded for the safety of the City and suburbs from casualty by fire, had commanded him to require the Lord Mayor and the Recorder to consider the same and certify their opinions thereon, His Majesty proposing to appoint some person well known and approved in the City to oversee those allowed for the purpose; that all might be set on work without prejudicing one another.

Whitehall, 8th July, 1618.

IV. 133. The Petition of the poor Chimney-sweepers of the City of London to the King, referred to in the foregoing Letter. The Petition alleges that there were above two hundred of them who, by the almost general neglect by Householders of their own and the City's safety, were ready to be starved for want of work, and prays, *inter alia*, that an Overseer might be appointed, by Letters Patent, for thirty-one years, with authority to enter houses and compel persons to afford to the Sweepers access to their chimneys to sweep the same, and to pay the usual charge for such service, or in default of payment their goods to be distrained. The Overseer and his deputies to be paid for their services by the delivery to them of the soot gathered.

IV. 132. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Robert Naunton, stating that the Recorder, Sir Anthony Benn,² and himself had considered the Chimney-sweepers' Petition, and begged to certify their opinions that such an appointment would be troublesome, and a needless charge on the inhabitants, there having been, time out of mind, officers annually sworn to oversee all chimneys, furnaces, &c., and take care that they were sufficiently made and kept against peril of fire, both as to the decay of the brick or stonework, and also as to their foulness by soot; and that as to the proposed additional number

¹ Of Letheringham, Suffolk. Born in 1563. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Attended his uncle, William Ashby, Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to James the First of Scotland, in 1589. Sent on a mission to France by the Earl of Essex, 1596. Attended the Earl of Rutland on an Embassy to Denmark, 1603-4. Knighted at Windsor, September 17th, 1615. Appointed Secretary of State, January 8th, 1618; resigned, 1623. Appointed Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, July, 1623; resigned, March, 1635; died in the same month. He was the author of 'Fragmenta Regalia, Memoirs of Elizabeth and her Court,' first printed in 1641. See Nichols' 'History of Leicestershire.'

² Benn, Sir Anthony, educated at Oxford; elected on the recommendation of King James, and sworn Recorder, March 15th, 1616. He married Jane, daughter of John Evelyn, of Godstone. Died September 29th, 1618.

of 100 Chimney-sweepers being permitted, the present number could not live by their labour. 16th July, 1618.

CLOTH.

I. 126. Letter from Edward Stafford, Esq., to the Lord Mayor, stating that Her Majesty, to recompense his services, had granted a Patent to him, giving him the penalties incurred by the Clothiers in England and Wales, for making kerseys contrary to the Statutes, and that several so offending had compounded with him and had been discharged, they had nevertheless been interfered with in the City. He therefore requested the Lord Mayor, after examining his Patent under the great Seal, to give such orders as would prevent them from being molested in the future. 24th August, 1580.

I. 127. Letter from the same to the same, thanking him for his favourable answer, and stating that the chartered rights of the City would not in any way be interfered with. 29th August, 1580.

I. 128. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Edward Stafford, Esq., stating that the matter respecting his Patent had been considered by the Court of Aldermen. By the advice of Counsel, they found that the Letters Patent granted to him the execution of two Statutes, viz., the 4 and 5 Philip and Mary¹ and the 14th of her present Majesty,² touching the search, survey, and benefit of forfeitures, limited by these Statutes to kerseys only, which had been, by Parliament, vested for London in such persons as had been appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen from time to time. The officers so appointed had exercised the office according to law, and Her Majesty had yearly received her part of the profits, which had amounted to more than all the rest of the Realm together. Moreover, long before his Letter Patent, the Queen had granted a Charter to the City, assigning to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens by express words the due execution of the Statute concerning the searching, measuring, sealing, and weighing of all kind of Cloths, and, by the same Charter, the same Law, touching kerseys and all other kinds of Cloth, had been put into execution in the City, and so, by reason of the priority of the City's Charter, the execution of that Statute could not pass from the City. As to the Statute 14th of Her present Majesty, concerning the excessive length of kerseys, a device invented by Foreigners Strangers to defraud the Customs, the complaint had been some time since reformed.

15th September, 1580.

¹ 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, c. 5, 1557.

² 14 Elizabeth, c. 10, 1572.

I. 241. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, informing them that Her Majesty had been informed of divers great abuses daily committed in the disorderly draping of cloth within her realm, and perceived the same to proceed chiefly from the want of Searchers and Alnagers, who ought to be chosen by the Court of Aldermen for their skill and experience in the trade. On Her Majesty's behalf he recommended the Court of Aldermen at their next meeting to admit William Parker to the place of Alnager,¹ Searcher, or Surveyor in the City of London, and such other persons as might appear to them expedient and needful, seeing they were not limited to any certain number of officers.
8th August, 1581.

Postscript.—The Lord Treasurer had also strongly recommended this man to Her Majesty as most fitted for that office.

I. 482. Letter from William Tenche and Edward Owen, Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, informing them that a petition had been exhibited to the Lords of the Council, by the Citizens of Westchester, for the establishment of a Staple of all Cotton and Friezes made in North Wales to be settled at Chester, and from thence to be transported into foreign countries, which in their opinion would tend to the hindrance of all manner of traffic to and from London to those parts, and to the decay of the Hospitals belonging to the City of London, in respect of the Hallage weekly paid in Blackwell Hall,² amounting by estimation to about 100*l.* yearly. The Council had fixed Wednesday, the 27th of February, to receive their objections. The writers desired to know whether the Court of Aldermen would assist them in their resistance to the carrying out of the purposed project.
Dated Salop, 17th February, 1582.

I. 593. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that Mr. John Leak, one of the Deputy Alnagers, had informed him that Nicolas Spencer had complained to the Queen touching some wrong offered to him as to the office of searching woollen cloths, wherein he claimed a right with the said Leak and his fellows. The controversy had been some time since submitted, by direction of the Court of Aldermen, to divers honest and discreet men

¹ A sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect, measure, and seal woollen cloths. The name is derived from the measure used by him, called in French "aulne," in English an ell. The officer had his authority by the Statute 25 Edward the Third, st. 4, c. 1, and other Statutes. The office was abolished by Statute 11 and 12 William the Third, cap. 20, 1700.

² Appointed as a weekly market for woollen cloths, 20 Richard the Second, 1397; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1672; removed, 1820.

to determine. Spencer had been called before the Court of Aldermen, when he utterly denied that he had exhibited any such complaint, and alleged that one of his sons had done so without his consent. With regard to the charge imposed upon Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Apothecary, who, to avoid the same, had declared that he did not keep a house within the City, it had been found that he had both a house and shop. He therefore begged him to call Mr. Morgan again before him, and to order him to make an immediate payment, or that proceedings might be taken against him. 28th June, 1592.

II. 174. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their letters concerning bad and false making of cloths, and reporting the steps taken in compliance therewith. 24th June, 1601.

II. 179. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, ordering that, on account of the abuses existing in the Cloth trade, all cloths brought to the City should be tried by skilful searchers, and sold at Blackwell Hall; and that all ropes, rings, wrenches, and the lower bars of the tenters should be abolished. 31st May, 1601.

II. 182. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, complaining of their neglect in not carrying out the orders of the Council concerning the abuse of stretching cloths on the tenters, which was practised in no other country in Christendom, but here and in the Low Countries, by tradition from here, and commanding them, without further delay, to see their former directions in this matter absolutely performed; and also to appoint a person on behalf of the French merchants, to search the cloths at Blackwell Hall. 16th August, 1602.

II. 198. Letter from Richard Powlett, Francis Palmer, and others, Justices of the Peace for Basingstoke, to the Lord Treasurer, Thomas Lord Buckhurst,¹ complaining that cloths searched in that town by officers appointed by the Council were again searched in London, to the great hindrance of business; and requesting his

¹ Sir Thomas Sackville, second cousin to Queen Elizabeth, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, afterwards of the Inner Temple. The Tragedy of Gorboduc, the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the English language, was written jointly by him and Thomas Norton, afterwards Remembrancer; it was performed before the Queen at Whitehall, January 18th, 1561-2. His town residence was Dorset House, Fleet Street, now Dorset Square. (See also, note 1, p. 45.)

Lordship to appoint some one, if necessary, to search the cloths, and to certify the results to the bailiffs of the town, in order that if there were any defects, the same might be remedied. 19th January, 1602.

II. 199. Letter from John Tey, Her Majesty's Alnager for London, to the Lord Treasurer, in answer to the complaint of the Justices of Basingstoke, as to the unlawful searching of cloths.

13th February, 1602.

II. 200. Letter from Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor, upon the complaint of the Justices of Basingstoke, and the answer of Her Majesty's Alnager thereto, and requesting his advice upon the whole matter.

14th February, 1602.

II. 209. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Clothworkers of London, complaining that the reformation of tenters was not general throughout this realm, and that cloth sent to the City rough was sent back to the country to be dressed, to the great impoverishment of the petitioners.

6th September, 1601.

II. 230. Letter of the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, in answer to the complaint of the Justices of the Peace of Basingstoke, and stating that he had called before him the searchers, and inquired fully into the charge, and, further, that he found by the Statute 39 of Elizabeth,¹ it was provided that all cloth coming to the common market at Blackwell Hall should be searched and sealed, notwithstanding it might have been so examined in the country. *Sans date.*

II. 284. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, as to the want of room for the cloths at Blackwell Hall; and informing him, that to remedy this ill-convenience, it had been decided to remove the linen cloths, and to enlarge the hall as much as possible.

20th April, 1607.

II. 356. Letter from Lord Salisbury² to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the quality of the cloth lately sent to France, also informing him of a treaty made between the two countries, and of His

¹ 39 Elizabeth, c. 13, 1597.

² Robert Cecil, eldest son of Lord Burghley by his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke or Cooke; Principal Secretary of State, 1596; created Viscount Cranbourn, August 20th, 1604, and the first Earl of Salisbury, K.G., May 4th, 1605; died, May 24th, 1612.

Majesty's desire to establish a company of merchants for carrying on trade with that country, and directing him to hold a conference with the governors of the several companies of merchants in this City upon the subject, and report thereon. 3rd August, 1609.

III. 5. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with respect to the laws and orders for the true and orderly making of cloths, and requiring him to aid and assist the King's Alnager and his deputies in the City of London, for remedy of abuses, especially in procuring all saleable cloth and woollen commodities coming to the City to be sold in the public market, and to bar all private receipts and sales thereof; to cause the markets to be kept at their times and hours, according to the orders of the Court of Aldermen and Act of Common Council, and to take order according to the Act, that one hour in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon, on every market-day, the Alnager or his deputies might peaceably search in every hall or market before the opening thereof, so that the due execution of the office of Alnager might be performed without offence to any, or the disturbing of the market. 31st January, 1610.

III. 56. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that a complaint had been made to them by John May, servant to the Duke of Lenox,¹ that having taken a lease from the City for the erection of a market for strained cloths, with Bayes Sayes and other stuff of the new drapery, for the sale of which no market was provided, as there was for broad cloth and other cloths of the old drapery, and bestowed great charges in fitting and preparing the said hall (marginal note says, "in Leadenhall"), he could neither enjoy his lease nor receive satisfaction for the moneys expended. They had referred the hearing of the complaint to the then Lord Mayor and two Aldermen for remedy; but the poor man now complained that there was no end made of the matter, and that he was indebted to the King and others, and was unable to pay until he had been relieved. They therefore required the Lord Mayor, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Cambell² and the two Aldermen who formerly had the

¹ Ludovic Stuart, eldest son of Esme, first Duke of Lennox, by Catherine, youngest daughter of William de Balsac, Seigneur d'Entragues and Marcoussis, Governor of Havre de Grace. Born September 29th, 1574; succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father, May 28th, 1583. He attended James the Sixth to England on his accession in 1603. Made Earl of Richmond, October 6th, 1613; Duke of, May 17th, 1623; died, February 16th, 1623-4. Buried in Westminster Abbey, April 19th, 1624.

² Ironmonger; elected Alderman of Bridge Without, November 15th, 1599; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1600; Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1609; removed to Bread Street, April 23rd, 1610; Coleman Street, October 11th, 1611. Sir Thomas Middleton removed

examination of the matter, to hear and finally determine the controversy, or to certify the state of the case, that the Council might take further order for his relief.

20th July, 1612.

III. 125. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding a Petition from Merchants and Traders of the City, complaining of the conduct of the Deputy Alnagers, who entered their shops and demanded extraordinary duties and payments, not warranted, as they believed, by the Laws of the Realm, and recommending the Petition to their consideration.

9th January, 1613.

III. 129. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, stating that whereas the Merchants and Drapers of London had always exercised the trade of buying and selling Welsh Cloths at Oswestry in Salop, and other towns and places in North Wales, being free by Charter to trade in all places and markets in the kingdom, the Court had been informed that the Drapers of Shrewsbury and Oswestry were endeavouring to abridge them of that liberty, which difference had been by the Council referred to Lord Evers¹ and others, who it was believed were ready to certify their opinions. The Court of Aldermen, conceiving that by being silent the Council might be led, by untrue suggestions (not hearing the City), to give way to that which might prejudice the Citizens, therefore submitted for their consideration the inconveniences which would ensue from such restraint (which are set out at length).

1st February, 1613.

III. 165. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chief Baron,² informing him that they had, in the August preceding, acquainted the Privy Council with the complaint of many Tradesmen of London against the demands of the Deputy Alnagers,

to Coleman Street Ward, *loco* Sir Thomas Cambell, deceased, March 22nd, 1613. He was the son of Robert Cambell, of Fulsham in Norfolk, and descended from a Scotch family of that name. He married Alice, daughter of Edward Bright, of London. He served the office of Master of his Company in 1604, and again in 1613. By his Will, dated 1st September, 1612, he left a sum of money for the purchase of coals by the Corporation, to be distributed to the poor of certain parishes in London and Southwark, which is still carried into effect. Sir James Cambell, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1629, was one of his sons. (See Pedigree in Nicholl's History of the Ironmongers' Company, p. 536.)

¹ Ralph, third Baron Evre or Eure; succeeded to the title in 1594; created Lord Lieutenant of Wales, 1607. He married 1st, Mary, only daughter of Sir John Dauncy, of Capay, Yorkshire; 2nd, Lady Hunsdon, Widow of George, second Lord Hunsdon. He died in 1618-9. (See Banks's 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' vol. iii., page 285.)

² Lawrence Tanfield.

that all cloths dyed with Cochinele should pay after the rate of cloths in grain under the Statute 27th Edward III.¹ when the Deputy Alnager, being sent for, cited in his behalf a Decree made in the Exchequer, 33rd Elizabeth, whereupon the Privy Council made an order, a copy of which was enclosed. The Court of Aldermen had been given to understand that his Lordship had since called before him some Drapers of London, and perusing the former Decree, had passed another to the same effect. The former order of the Privy Council was that a legal decision upon the question should be obtained, which all subjects must obey; but in the mean time they denied that to be included within the law which was not known two hundred years after the law was made. 20th July, 1614.

Note in Margin. "Notwithstanding this Letter, the Citizens being exposed to the danger of the said late Decree, and likely still to be vexed by the Deputy Alnagers, being slight persons of no worth, consulted together, and petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen thereon."

The Petition of the several Companies of Merchant Adventurers, Drapers, Merchant Tailors, and Clothworkers of the City of London then follows. It recites that the City were for a long time farmers of the alnage, view, and search of all cloth within the City and Liberties, when all things were well and peaceably carried out; that the Duke of Lenox, the present farmer, would willingly pass it over to the City, and prays them to contract with him accordingly. A marginal note adds,—“Upon this Petition, Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor, took upon him, and was intreated by the Court, to confer and treat with the Duke of Lenox for a lease of the Alnage to be granted to the City.”

IV. 74. Letter from the Attorney General, Thomas Coventrie, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the King, upon due consideration of the misdemeanours committed by the use of the Hot Press,² had given a Patent to Sir George Dowglas,³ his ancient

¹ 27th Edward III., stat. I., c. 4, 1353.

² See an interesting Petition from 'the Hot Pressers of London to the House of Commons against the Patent, and also reasons in support of their Petition, in volume entitled 'Petitions and Parliament Matters, 1620-1, Beta 6 and 7,' in the Guildhall Library.

³ Knighted at Whitehall, 1607; a grant of denization conferred upon him by James the First, January 6th, 1612. The King, on the 20th July, 1616, granted to him and his two sons, George and James, the moiety of fines for offences against the Statute of 5th of Edward VI., cap. 6, 1551-2, passed to prevent the hot-pressing of cloths; offenders to be prosecuted at the charge of Sir George and his sons, certain powers being reserved to the Court of Exchequer. This Grant being defective, a new Grant was made to them, November 8th, 1618. Articles drawn up by the Attorney-General and the Recorder of London regulating the use of the Hot-press by persons allowed of by Sir George, to whom,

servant, and one of the gentlemen of his Privy Chamber, for the reform of that abuse, and had instructed the Council to further the matter. It appeared, upon a perusal of the Statute¹ upon which the Patent was grounded, that it gave power to the Lord Mayor, and other Mayors of Cities and Corporate Towns, to appoint searchers for the undue pressing of cloth. He had, therefore, thought good to request the Lord Mayor, if it could be done without inconvenience to the City, to appoint two additional searchers, to be nominated by Sir George Dowglas.

Gray's Inn, 25th May, 1617.

V. 71. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Duke of Lenox, requesting him to grant a Deputation for the office of Alnager and Collector of the subsidy and alnage of Cloths and new Draperies in the City of London, the County of Middlesex, and that part of the Borough of Southwark within the liberties of the City, to the persons named, according to his covenant made by a former grant thereof to the then Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City.

29th April, 1620.

V. 105. Letter from the Duke of Lenox to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, enclosing a Petition presented to the House of Commons by divers Merchants and Citizens of London, and by Makers of Fustians, alleging that a subsidy and fees for sealing of fustians had been demanded, by virtue of his Patent of the new draperies, and charging the Deputy Alnagers with divers abuses. When he granted a lease to the City of the subsidy and alnage of the old and new draperies, in which fustians, amongst other things, were mentioned; he granted it only in as ample a manner as the King had granted it to him, and they had covenanted that the Deputy Alnagers, by them nominated to him, should execute the office lawfully, without prejudice to his Patent or his Alnagers in other Counties; he therefore prayed them forthwith to call the Petitioners and the Deputy Alnagers for London before them, and give such satisfaction to the Complainants as should appear just. If any of his Deputies in the Country had misgoverned themselves in their office, he would take order for righting the parties grieved.

Whitehall, 16th May, 1621.

V. 121. Letter from the Duke of Lenox to the Lord Mayor,

and to his son George, the granting of the Licenses for its use for certain classes of goods was accorded, received the King's Sign Manual on the 9th March, 1620.—'State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-1623.

¹ 5 & 6 Edward VI., c. 6, 1551-2.

stating that, upon a Petition presented to him by the Clothiers of Suffolk, complaining of the re-search of their cloths at Leadenhall, and of seizures made contrary to law and to the Orders of the Privy Council for tolerated cloths in Suffolk, Essex, &c., in the year 1608, and also contrary to a covenant in the grant made by him to the City, which provided that the City's deputies should do nothing prejudicial to his Deputies in other counties, he had sent his cousin, Sir Robert Napier,¹ and his servant, Langford, to the Lord Mayor, hoping to have had some speedy order taken for redress, and the City's Deputies had been enjoined to answer the Clothiers' Petition in four or five days, which had not yet been done. He therefore requested the Lord Mayor to direct that the Order of Council for tolerated cloths might be hung up in Leadenhall, and that the City's Deputies should not intermeddle with such tolerated cloths if previously searched in the country.

Whitehall, 4th December, 1621.

VIII. 204. Order of the Inner Star Chamber concerning the recent Proclamation, directing that, for the prevention of abuses, all cloth brought to the City to be sold should be taken to Blackwell Hall to be searched, requiring the Lord Mayor, upon occasions when the quantity was so large as not to be able to be received there, to appoint Leadenhall, or some other convenient place in the City, for the like service.

13th April, 1638.

IX. 59. Order from the Lords of the Council, reciting that they had received a Petition from the Clothiers, their factors, agents, &c., residing in Blackwell Hall and Leadenhall, complaining that the Order of the Council of the 14th of January last, directing the Lord

¹ This Sir Robert Napier was the son of Alexander Napier (called, for distinction, Sandy), son of Sir Alexander and brother of Sir Archibald Napier, of Merchistoun, who claimed descent from the ancient Scottish Earls of Lennox, raised to that dignity by Malcolm the Third about 1057, *vide* certificate of Sir Archibald Napier, Knight, of Merchistoun, Deputy-Treasurer of Scotland, and of the Privy Council to King Charles the First, in Burke's 'History of the Commoners,' vol. ii., page 639. Alexander, the father of Sir Robert, came to England *temp.* Henry the Seventh, and settled at Exeter. Sir Robert, who was his second son, purchased an estate at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1611. He was knighted by King James in 1612, and created a Baronet, November 25th in the same year. He died in 1637. Sir Robert was thrice married; his second wife was Margaret, daughter of Richard Baron or Barne, Citizen and Mercer. His second son, Sir Richard Napier, of Linford, Bucks, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Viner, Lord Mayor in 1653. The Linford estate remained in their family until 1679, when Thomas Napier, Esq., sold it to Alderman Sir William Pritchard, Lord Mayor in 1682. Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Napier, married Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk Castle (*vide* note 1, page 3). Sir Robert Napier, by his will dated April 15th, 1637, left certain charities to the poor of Luton. (See Lysons's 'Bedfordshire,' Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland,' Burke's 'Extinct Baronetage,' Lipscombe's 'History of Bucks,' &c.)

Mayor and Court of Aldermen to take the matters therein contained into their serious consideration, and to return a speedy answer thereto; that the Petitioners had attended the Court of Aldermen, and delivered in copies of their Petition and the Order of the Council, to which no return had yet been made, and they had been put to great charges and damage in consequence; the Petitioners had requested the Council to suspend the Acts of Common Council against them until the question had been legally determined. The Council therefore order the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to return their answer to the Board on or before Wednesday, the 25th of February. (Signed "Richard Browne."¹) 19th February, 1662.

IX. 63. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Solicitor-General,² stating that they had understood that the Parliamentary Committee would bring in their Report to-morrow upon Blackwell Hall, which would be very important to the City; further intimating that a few of the Clothiers of the meanest sort were urged on by some superior, who desired to stir up discontent, and requesting his attendance in order to protect the just interest of the City.

24th March, 1663.

IX. 87. Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the House of Commons, complaining of the conduct of the Factors and others trading at Blackwell Hall, and of their misrepresentation of facts, and reciting that a suit was pending in the Court of Common Pleas between the Petitioners and the Factors as to the legality of the Act of Common Council complained of, and praying that the House would leave the matter to be adjudged and determined by law in the said Court. *Sans date.*

¹ Sir Richard Brown, of Sayes Court, Deptford, born 1605; father-in-law to John Evelyn, the Diarist; Ambassador to France in 1647; was in exile with King Charles the Second, and returned with him in 1660. His correspondence is to be found in Evelyn's 'Diary.' He held the Office of Clerk of the Council, which he resigned January 23rd, 1672; he was Master of the Trinity House in 1662; he gave to the Trinity House, land upon which to build almshouses for twenty-four widows of seamen; he died 12th February, 1683, and was buried at Deptford.

² Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor. He was the son of Serjeant Heneage Finch, Recorder of London, who died in 1631. Educated at Westminster School and Christ College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Jan. 30th, 1645; M.P. for Canterbury, 1660; Solicitor-General, knighted and created a baronet April, 1660; M.P. for Cambridge University, May, 1661; LL.D., 1665. He resided in a house at Kensington, which afterwards became the palace; Attorney-General, May 10th, 1670; Lord Keeper, November 9th, 1673; created Lord Finch of Daventry, January, 1673; Lord Chancellor, December 19th, 1675; created Earl of Nottingham, May 12th, 1681. Died, December 18th, 1682.

IX. 88. The answer of the House of Commons to the above Petition, approving of the City's proceedings, and consenting to leave the case to the Court of Common Pleas as prayed.

30th April, 1664.

COALS.

I. 589. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that some controversy had lately arisen between the Lord Admiral and the City touching the right of measurage of coal and certain other things upon the River Thames. His Lordship had promised to aid the City's suit to Her Majesty for her further confirmation of their right, held and exercised by them time out of mind, and they besought his good offices with Her Majesty for the settlement of the dispute.

12th March, 1590.

I. 615. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that, whereas, according to instructions touching the controversy between the City and the Lord Admiral as to the measurage of sea-coal and other things measurable upon the River Thames, the Attorney-General¹ and the Solicitor-General² had perused and thoroughly reformed a certain Book of Rules for the measuring of sea-coal, &c., as well on Her Majesty's part as on the Lord Admiral, who had given his full assent to have the book so passed as it had been conceived and amended by them, but had refused to sign and allow the same without further warrant. The Lord Mayor therefore entreats the Lord Treasurer to grant the said warrant to the Attorney and Solicitor-General to certify by signing the book that the same has been reformed; and further reminds him of the suit still pending between the Tower and the City, touching the bounds of both places, and requests him to grant a commission to some discreet persons to hear and determine the matter in dispute.

26th December, 1592.

I. 616. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer.

Copy of the above Letter, dated 17th December, 1592.

I. 619. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral, to the same effect as No. 615. 24th January, 1592.

II. 105. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, requesting them to use their authority for the reforming of the abuses existing among sea-coal owners of Newcastle, who, having taken on lease the common pits (six in number) granted to that town

¹ Sir Thomas Egerton.

² Sir Edward Coke.

by the Bishop of Durham,¹ suffered them to be unused, and worked their own private pits, whereby a less quantity and worse quality were imported, to the increased expense of the poor. 4th October, 1595.

II. 132. Causes of enhancing the price and impairing the goodness of sea-coal by the town of Newcastle. *Sans date.*

II. 133. Remedies for reforming these abuses. *Sans date.*

II. 134. Reply to the answer made by Henry Mitford and Henry Chapman, in the name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle, touching the abuses committed in the prices and mixture of sea-coal. *Sans date.*

II. 135. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Mayor and Aldermen, &c., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, informing them that the Lords of the Council had issued a Commission to inquire into the abuses existing in the coal trade in the town of Newcastle, which had caused great loss both to this City and that town.

21st January, 1595.

II. 136. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Bishop of Durham, upon the same subject. 3rd February, 1595.

II. 137. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Newcastle, being a second letter upon the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the abuses existing in the coal trade there. 4th February, 1595.

II. 138. Appointment of Mr. Christopher Lerven (Lewen) by the City of London as their Commissioner for inquiring into the abuses existing in the coal trade of Newcastle.

15th February, 1595.

II. 139. Instructions to be pursued by the Commissioners

¹ In 1570, James, Bishop of Durham, granted a lease of coal mines within the ground called Cross Moor, in Whickham, to Bertram Anderson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 30*l*. In 1575, he granted a lease of coal mines within the south field of Whickham to Henry Smith for twenty-one years, at 18*l*. per annum. In 1582, a lease of the Manors of Gateshead and Whickham, with the coal mines, common wastes, and parks in both was granted by the Bishop of Durham to Queen Elizabeth for ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of 90*l*. This lease was afterwards given to the Earl of Leicester, and by him assigned to Thomas Sutton, Esq., the Founder of the Charterhouse. He made an assignment of it to Sir William Riddle and others, for the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle, for 12,000*l*.—Brand's 'History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.'

appointed by the City of London, touching the reformation of the price and mixture of pit-coal.

Signed by STEPHEN SLANEY, Mayor.¹

NICHOLAS MOSLEY.²

BENEDICT BARNHAM.³

Sans date.

II. 152. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them that the City had appointed Christopher Lewen and Henry Sanderson, of Newcastle, as Commissioners to inquire into the

¹ Skinner, elected Alderman of Portsoken, May 7th, 1584; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1584; removed to Coleman Street, September 15th, 1586; Lord Mayor, 1595; removed to Broad Street, July 15th, 1596. Sir Thomas Lowe elected Alderman, *loco* Slaney, deceased, February 7th, 1608. Sir Stephen Slaney was descended from John Slaney, of Staffordshire, where the Alderman held property, but, being captured by the Turks, it was sold to redeem him. His wife, Lady Margaret, was a liberal benefactor to the Grocers' Company. He was President of Bridewell Hospital in 1599, and of Christ's Hospital from 1602 till his death. He was buried at St. Swithin's, London Stone.

² Clothworker, elected Alderman of Aldersgate, November 13th, 1589; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1590; translated to Langbourn Ward, October 8th, 1594; elected Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1599. Robert Lee, elected Alderman of Langbourn, *loco* Moseley; discharged April 20th, 1602. He was the son of Edward Moseley, of Ancoats, Lancashire. He died December 10th, 1612, and was buried in the church of Didsbury, in the county of Lancaster. For the very interesting pedigree of this family and its alliances, see Baines's 'History of Lancaster,' vol. ii. p. 353. From him are descended the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Sir Tonman Mosley, Baronet, of Ancoats, Lancashire, the present baronet.

³ Draper, chosen Sheriff, 1591; elected Alderman of Bread Street Ward, October 14th, 1591. Sir Richard Martin elected Alderman of Bread Street, *loco* Barnham, May 2nd, 1598. He died April 3rd, 1598, aged 39, and was buried in St. Clement's, Eastcheap. (See his epitaph in Stow, edit. 1720, book ii., p. 183.) His children thereupon became wards of the City, under the custom of orphanage. He was a younger son of Alderman Francis Barnham, Draper, elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, December 14th, 1568; Sheriff, 1570, who married Alice, daughter and heir of . . . Bracebridge, of the county of Sussex. Francis Barnham was the son of Stephen Barnham, of Southwick, in the county of Southampton. Stow, edit. 1720, book ii. p. 183, says, he died, aged 60, May 10th, 1576, and that his monument was at St. Clement's, Eastcheap. By his marriage with Alice, daughter of Humphrey Smith, of Cheapside, Queen Elizabeth's silkman (who is said to have been of an ancient family in Leicestershire), Benedict Barnham had four daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, married to Mervin, Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, executed on Tower Hill, May 14th, 1631, ancestor of the Touchets, Barons Audley (which barony is now in abeyance);—Alice, his second daughter, married Lord Chancellor Bacon, the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, Essex, tutor to King Edward the Sixth, the grandson of Alderman Sir Thomas Cooke, Lord Mayor in 1462;—Dorothy, his third daughter, married Sir John Constable, of Dromonby, Yorkshire;—and Bridget, the youngest, married Sir William Soame, grandfather of Sir William Soame, Baronet, of Little Thurlow, Suffolk, of which family Alderman Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor in 1598, was a member. (See Hasted's 'Kent,' vol. ii. p. 372; iii., p. 561; Glover's 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' p. 196.) For an account of the widow of Alderman Benedict Barnham, and her subsequent alliances, see Orridge's Citizens and their Rulers, pp. 167-170.

price and mixture of sea-coal in that town, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle had refused to appoint two Commissioners on their behalf, as ordered by the Council, and requesting them to direct the Lord Bishop of Durham to proceed with the examination of witnesses, &c.

31st March, 1596.

II. 153. Letter of thanks from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Henry Sanderson, of Newcastle, for the trouble he had taken in the matter of the mixture of coal, and appointing him one of the Commissioners for the City.

1st April, 1596.

II. 161. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, complaining that the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Newcastle still refused to appoint two Commissioners to assist the Bishop of Durham and the two Commissioners selected by the City, and praying the Council to consider the inconvenience likely to ensue to the poor of the whole realm by the continued contempt of their former orders thereon.

17th July, 1596.

II. 181. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, directing them to inquire into the causes of the excessive price of coals brought from Newcastle and the North, whether it be by engrossing or no, and what reasonable price, according to their judgment, should be allowed to the coastmen bringing coals; and whether the Companies could be moved to purchase a stock in the summer, and issue them to the poor in the winter, at the same rates, and so to keep down the price.

17th July, 1601.

II. 202. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing answers to the instructions forwarded by them, to inquire into the causes of the excessive price of sea-coal.

July, 1601.

II. 255. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer, touching the grant of 4,000 chaldrons of sea-coal yearly from Newcastle, free of impost, for the poor of the City.

Sans date.

III. 101. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor concerning complaints, made by the farmers of the imposition on sea-coals, of abuses by coastmen of Newcastle in the lading of coal ships by bulk, and not measuring the coals, whereby His Majesty was defrauded of the imposition due upon them. These abuses could

only be found out by inspection of the coal meters' books, to which the farmers had hitherto had access, but had lately been refused. The Council therefore required the Lord Mayor to enjoin the coal meters to make out books of all coal ships, and the number of coals unladen from them in the Port of London from the 1st of January till the last of May last past, and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Cockets, in order that the farmers or their deputies might inspect them as they had formerly done, and further, to direct them to deliver such books in future monthly to the Clerk of the Cockets for their inspection.

19th June, 1613.

IV. 12. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Chief Justice Coke, reciting that ships laden with sea-coals had been wont to ride at a portion of Tower Wharf, holden by grant from the King, for the better receipt of coals, which was also the most convenient place for coal ships to lie at, seeing that they had latterly been built of greater burden than before, and that on account of the shallowness of the water they could not well float at any other place; that carrs which conveyed such coals from the ships to the City had usually passed through the bulwark there, but Sir Jervis Elwis,¹ late Lieutenant of the Tower, had prevented their passage, and the bulwark still remained shut up; the carrs had consequently to go so far round that the cost of carriage was doubled, and the ship-masters not having their wonted utterance by carrs, were forced to sell them to the woodmongers and other engrossers, who had lighters to fetch them, thereby increasing the prices. The dispute between the Lieutenant of the Tower and the wharfingers having been referred to the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Mayor had felt it right to acquaint him with these inconveniences.

20th January, 1615.

IV. 50. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that complaint had been made to them on behalf of the towns of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lyme Regis, Yarmouth, Harwich, and Woodbridge, and of the Masters of the Trinity House, concerning an office lately erected for the survey of coals to be shipped at Newcastle, and that it had been much con-

¹ Made Lieutenant of the Tower, May 6th, 1612; beheaded on Tower Hill, for complicity in Overbury's death, November 20th, 1615. He was the brother of Geoffrey Elwes, Merchant Taylor, elected Alderman of Farringdon Within, December 14th, 1605; Sheriff in 1607; removed to Walbrook, January 9th, 1610; died, May 14th, 1616. He left by his will, dated 8th April, 1616, 400*l.* to the poor of his Company. Sir Jervis Elwes, son of Sir Geoffrey and nephew of the Lieutenant of the Tower above mentioned, was elected Alderman of Cordwainer, June 15th, 1629, but was discharged on payment of a fine of 500*l.*, June 18th in the same year. A Pedigree of this family is given in Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' vol. iii. (See also Burke's 'Landed Gentry and Extinct Baronetcies.')

troverted as to whether coals shipped from Newcastle were mixed with any black earth, slate, or other unmerchantable stuff, which pretence had been the ground and motive for erecting the office, and that many oastmen and mariners had been prosecuted in the Star Chamber for such pretended deceit, to their trouble and disturbance. The Council therefore require the Court of Aldermen to hear the parties, and such other traders and retailers of coals in the City as could best speak of the business and certify their opinion thereon. The Council further order the stay of the proceedings in the Star Chamber, and direct that if Mr. Andrew Boyde,¹ the Patentee and Officer for Search and Survey of Coals shipped at Newcastle, should find cause to bring any man before the Star Chamber for such deceit, he should make himself relator to the Bill.

11th February, 1616.

IV. 51. The allegations made by the Patentee in favour of the creation of the office, and for payment to him of 4*d.* per chaldron for a certificate, and the objections and answers made thereto by the several towns above mentioned. (These are entered at considerable length.)

IV. 52. Allegations against the Patent submitted by the Masters of the Trinity House.

IV. 53. The like submitted by the Merchants of Newcastle, Lyme Regis, Yarmouth, and others.

IV. 55. Letter from the Duke of Lenox to the Lord Mayor with respect to the reference to him to inquire as to the mixture of coals, and requesting him duly to examine the matter on account of one of His Majesty's servants, whom the Duke desired to pleasure as far as he could with equity and reason.

(Marginal note says "On behalf of Mr. Boyde.")

Whitehall, 17th February, 1616.

IV. 59. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lords

¹ One thousand pounds was granted to him by the King as a free gift, March 15th, 1615. The office of Surveyor of Coals at Newcastle for life granted to him February 26th, 1616; regranted July 6th, 1619; knighted, July 18th, 1620; grant, with survivorship, of an annuity of 500*l.* to him and his wife, Mary, in consideration of services, March 15th, 1621. On the 15th June, 1622, he petitioned the King for a grant of two-thirds of the bonds forfeited by divers shippers for transporting coals from Newcastle without submitting to survey, on account of his not having reaped any benefit from his patent, owing to the obstinate resistance to it. This request was subsequently complied with. In a letter from Secretary Conway to the Lord Treasurer, dated June 29th, 1623, Boyd is stated to have purchased his pension from the Lord Privy Seal.—See 'State Papers' (Domestic), 1611-18.

of the Council, certifying that having heard the parties to the controversy concerning the mixture of coals at Newcastle, and also the coal meters of the City, they did not find any pretence for the suggestion. But they found that there were several sorts of coals in those parts, sometimes arising from one and the same mine,—that such coals were usually mixed together, and that it could not well be otherwise when they came from the same mine. They were of opinion such mixture was necessary for the good of the subject, both for increasing the quantity and keeping coals at a reasonable price, and were informed by men of experience that such mixed coals burned better and were a more lasting fuel. No complaint had been made to the Court of Aldermen of such mixture, which they thought a great argument that no grievance or inconvenience was found from it. The worst coals were not unmerchable stuff, being used by lime-burners, brick-makers, and dyers. Moreover, it was generally confessed by traders in coals that those unserviceable for the hearth could not be distinguished by view, but only by trial by fire. They therefore left for the consideration of the Council the necessity or use of the office of Surveyor of Coals.

21st February, 1616.

V. 117. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, reciting that they had for many years past, at their own charge, provided a stock of sea-coals to be sold to the poor in winter at easy rates, and that, to encourage them to continue the practice, His Majesty had been pleased to grant by Letters Patent that they might buy and provide 4,000 chaldrons at Newcastle-on-Tyne, or elsewhere within the realm, for conveyance to London free of all tolls, dues, &c. In the Letters Patent, however, Newcastle had been described as in the County of York, whereas it was a county of itself, and a question had arisen as to whether they might have allowance of such coals according to the measure of Newcastle. A doubt had also been raised whether the farmers of the Customs could make allowance of the 12*d.* in the chaldron on the said 4,000 chaldrons without forfeiture of their lease. In margin, October, 1621.

(NOTE.—This Petition is apparently incomplete, no prayer being inserted.)

VI. 171. A General Warrant from Richard Weston¹ (Lord Treasurer) to the Comptrollers and Searchers of Customs at the Port

¹ Born 1577; sent as Ambassador to Bohemia, 1619; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1621-4; Ambassador to Brussels, 1622; created Baron Weston, of Keyland, Essex, 13th April, 1628; made Lord Treasurer of England, 1628; K.G., April 18th, 1630; Earl of Portland, 17th February, 1633; died, March 12th, 1635.

of Newcastle, reciting that the late King had, by Letters Patent, granted to the City of London that they might provide for the use of the poor 4,000 chaldrons of sea-coal free of impost or other charge, and requiring the said officers to permit such persons as the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London should appoint to buy and provide yearly such quantity for such purpose, and transport them to the Port of London, and to take entries of the quantities shipped, and record them in the quarter books returned to the Surveyors of the outposts, that allowance for defalcation might be made to the farmers for duties due to them by their lease for each chaldron so shipped.

Whitehall, 24th April, 1629.

VII. 1. Letter from Richard Weston, Lord Treasurer, to Sir John Mildrom,¹ Knight, similar in effect to Volume VI., No. 171.

20th August, 1629.

VII. 34. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that a Petition had been presented to them from masters and owners of coal ships, acknowledging the King's care of them in the ships employed for their safeguard under the command of Sir Henry Mervin,² Knight, and affirming that they could not be sufficiently secured without a constant convoy to waft them as they had had for two years past. The Council finding, by divers complaints and late experience, the excessive rates of coals, and having regard to the great prejudice and danger that might befall the City through the scarcity and want of coals, had thought fit to send to them Captain James Duppra, who had been formerly employed in that service, to advise as to some course for the safety of coal ships by settling a constant convoy for them. Whitehall, 26th April, 1630.

VII. 41. Letter from the Lord Mayor, &c., to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging receipt of their letter of 13th April last as to the safe fetching of coals from Newcastle. Finding the business over-difficult for the City of London, they had called before them the Master of the Trinity House and several of the principal men of that Society, whose opinion they submitted, and being of the same mind with them, thought six ships would be a sufficient convoy. As to the return of the ships lately arrived from Newcastle, such as were ready

¹ Knighted at Windsor, August 6th, 1622. He fought in the Royalist Army, at Newark, Hull, and Scarborough; in the latter engagement he received his death wound, 1645.

² Of Petersfield, Hants; Knighted by King James the First, at Royston, April 19th, 1619. Admiral of the Narrow Seas. Married Christian, one of the daughters of George, first Earl of Castlehaven.

might go sufficiently wafted by the Greenland fleet, now ready to depart. For the rest, seeing it was a work that concerned all the maritime parts of England in rateable proportion, they prayed the Council to mediate with the King in the business as fittest to be carried on by a Royal undertaking.

Dated in margin 18th May, 1630.

Annexed is an estimate of six ships, of 240 or 250 tons each, or thereabouts, furnished with munition and ordnance, for the guard and convoy of the Newcastle trade :—

"The pay of 6 Shippes at £70 ye Shipp p ^r month is	...	£420 0 0
"The pay of Wages for 65 men in each Shipp is in all		
for 690 men at 22s. the month	... ..	£429 0 0
"Victualls for the said proportion & nomb ^r men at 22s.		
the man p ^r month is	... ..	£429 0 0
"The whole charge of 6 Shippes p ^r month	... ..	£1,278 0 0
"The total of the 6 Shippes for 6 months	... ..	£7,668 0 0

VII. 42. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, &c., stating that he had been informed that ships laden with coals from Newcastle were cleared without certificates from the collectors of the subsidy of tonnage and poundage outwards, and without certificate for the payment of the duties for lights at Wintertonness,¹ according to the Letters Patent granted by King Charles the First to Sir William Earskin and Sir John Mildrum, and requiring them, upon sight of the letter, to pay to the former collectors or their assigns whatever had been omitted since the 21st of April inst. In future no entry of such ships should be taken without a certificate from the collectors. The letter should also be published in the Court of Aldermen, and there registered, and then returned to the assignees aforesaid to be

¹ It would appear that a light formerly hung upon the steeple of the church to guide vessels; for in February, 1581, a bill was brought into the House of Commons for maintaining a light upon Winterton Steeple, "for the more safety of such ships as pass by that coast." In 1585, Thomas Graye, in his own name and in the names of the Masters of Her Majesty's Navy, and others on behalf of the seamen of Norfolk and Suffolk, petitioned the Council for the maintenance of a watch light on the steeple of Winterton. James the First granted a patent to Sir John Meldrum, for erecting lighthouses off the coasts, with a charge upon coals, besides a penny per ton duty on all shipping. Petitions were presented to the House of Commons against the patent, February 21st, 1621; the Master of the Trinity House also petitioned against it, March 22nd, 1621, when, after a great debate, the patents for Winterton and Dungeness were condemned, April 18th, 1621. The controversy, however, continued for many years afterwards, with what result does not appear. Some interesting statements for and against the Patentees, issued at the time, are contained in a volume preserved in the Guildhall Library, entitled 'Petitions and Parliamentary Matters,' 1620-1621. Beta.

shown to the collector of the subsidies of tonnage or poundage in the Port of London inwards, that he might suffer no ship-master or merchant liable to pay for the said lights to pass an entry till the dues were paid.

Whitehall, 30th April, 1630.

VII. 193. Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the King, reciting that by Letters Patent of the 29th April, 20th James I., they were authorized to buy yearly, for ever, for the relief of the poor of the City of London and Borough of Southwark, 4,000 chaldrons of sea-coals, stone-coals, or pit-coals, of the water measure of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Newcastle, or elsewhere, and bring them to London free of toll, tallage, or any charge whatever; that of late a new charge had been demanded of every chaldron, which would tend to prejudice the poor. The petitioners, therefore, pray that they may enjoy the benefit of the said Letters Patent.

A note is appended that the King had referred the Petition to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, to consider and order as they should think fit.

Note in Margin.—Delivered to the King, 20th April, 1637.

VII. 194. Letter from William,¹ Lord Bishop of London, Lord Treasurer, to the Bishop, the Governor, and the rest of the Society of Oastmen² of Newcastle-on-Tyne, reciting the foregoing Petition and reference, and directing them to permit the petitioners to bring in the said 4,000 chaldrons of coals, free of all duties and impositions whatsoever.

Fulham House, 9th August, 1637.

VII. 200. Warrant from the Lord Treasurer to the Farmers of

¹ William Juxon, born at Chichester in 1582; educated at Merchant Taylors' School; Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, 1598; B.C.L., 1603; Dean of Worcester, 1632; consecrated Bishop of Hereford, 1633; translated to London, September 19th, 1633; Lord High Treasurer, March 6th, 1635; the only Churchman who had held that office since the time of Henry the Seventh; attended King Charles the First, during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and at his execution, at Whitehall, in 1649. He lived in privacy at Little Compton, in Gloucestershire, until the Restoration, when he was raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, September 20th, 1660. Died at Lambeth, June 4th, 1663.

² A Society of Ostmen or Hostmen existed as a fraternity at Newcastle-upon-Tyne from time immemorial. They were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1559. They agreed to pay to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever, one shilling per chaldron upon all coals exported. In the charter of Queen Elizabeth to the town of Newcastle, March 22nd, 1600, forty-eight persons are named therein as a society, with the title of Governor, Stewards, and Brethren of the Fraternity of Hoastmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a common seal being granted to them. In February, 1602, there appear to have been twenty-eight acting *Fitters* or *Hoastmen*, who were to vend by the year 9,080 tons of coals, and to find eighty-five ships for that purpose. A curious theory as to the origin of the word Oastman will be found in Brand's 'History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' Vol. ii. pp. 270-273.

the Customs, authorizing the 4,000 chaldrons of coals for the poor of the City to be brought in free of all charges, till further order.

London House, 12th July, 1637.

VIII. 215. Order in Council, reciting certain Orders made by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Coal Merchants, with respect to the vend and delivery of coal within the City, and for regulating the discharge of coal vessels in the river, and suspending the said orders which tended to the private profit of those of the said Corporation, and to the keeping up of the price of coal, and directing that, for better observance of the Order of Council, copies should be sent to the Lord Mayor, to be published in such ports and places as he should think fit, and a copy to the Governor of the said Corporation.

15th May, 1639.

IX. 48. Letter from Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, directing that, on account of the increased consumption of sea-coal, three additional coal meters should be appointed, upon the nomination of Sir John Robinson,¹ Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower, increasing the number to fifteen.

2nd August, 1662.

IX. 61. Order in Council (signed Robert Southwell²), directing the Lord Mayor to consider the petition of John Grey and Edward Dorsell, masters of ships trading for coals to Newcastle, who had been committed to the Fleet Prison, for refusing to sell coals at the rates

¹ Clothworker; elected Alderman of Dowgate, December 18th, 1655; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1657; removed to Cripplegate, December 7th, 1658; Lord Mayor, 1662; removed to Tower, September 22nd, 1663. Sir John Chapman removed to Tower, *loco* Robinson, deceased, February 12th, 1679. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Robinson, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and was Knighted at Canterbury, May 26th, 1660; created a Baronet, June 22nd, 1660. He was the nephew of Archbishop Laud, and married Anne, the daughter of Sir George Whitmore, Knight, Alderman. He was Lieutenant of the Tower of London from 1661 till 1678; King Charles the Second and his Queen, the Queen mother, and the Duke and Duchess of York, dined with him at Clothworkers' Hall (where he kept his Mayoralty), on the 23rd of June, 1663. The pageant performed by his Company at his inauguration was entitled 'London's Triumph.' The *Gazette* of April 23rd to 26th, 1666, contains an account of the trial of certain persons for high treason, for conspiring to kill him and other officers of the Tower, and to fire the City. He was a benefactor to the Clothworkers' Company, who still preserve his portrait at their hall. Sir John Blencowe Robinson, Baronet, of Cranford Hall, near Kettering, Northampton, the present baronet, is his lineal descendant.

² Of Kingsale, Cork, educated at Oxford; B.A., 1655; D.C.L., 1677; appointed Clerk of the Privy Council, September 27th, 1664; Knighted, November 20th, 1665; in the same year he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal, and in 1671 in the same capacity to Brussels; appointed Commissioner of Customs, 1688; Secretary of State for Ireland, 1690; resigned, 1702; chosen President of the Royal Society, 1691; died, 1703.

set down by Act of Parliament, and if he conceived it reasonable, to enlarge the petitioners. His warrant to the Warden of the Fleet would be a sufficient discharge for their release. 19th April, 1663.

IX. 105. Order from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting their attendance, with some of the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex, Westminster, and Southwark, at the Council on the 13th of March ensuing, to give an account of their proceedings under the late Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for regulating the measures and price of coals."¹

10th March, 1664.

COINAGE.

III. 97. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Merchants of London, complaining of the losses sustained by them by the circulation of light Spanish coin, which had been prohibited by Proclamation in Spain from passing current there otherwise than by weight, and had since been largely imported into England and passed away at full value, and requesting the Council to mediate with His Majesty to prohibit its currency otherwise than by weight, which would have the effect of bringing it all to the Mint to be coined into current money.

6th June, 1613.

III. 98. The Petition of the Merchants referred to in the preceding Letter.

IV. 90. Letter from (in margin, the Duke of Lenox and the Earl of Bedford²) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that the King had granted to them Letters Patent for the sole making and uttering of Farthing Tokens of copper³; and in order

¹ 16 & 17 Charles II., c. 2.

² Edward, third Earl of Bedford, succeeded to the title 1585; died, 1627.

³ Before the reign of James the First, nothing beyond pennies and halfpennies in silver appear to have been attempted to supply the poor with a currency. In 1611, Sir Robert Cotton propounded a scheme for a copper coinage; this was not, however, carried out. A scheme to enrich the king, produced the farthing token, weighing six grains, and producing 24s. 3d. for the pound weight of copper; half the profit was to be the king's, and the other half the patentee's. The first patent was granted to Baron Harrington, of Exton, Rutlandshire, April 10th, 1613, and a Proclamation was issued May 19th, 1613, forbidding the use of traders' tokens in lead, copper, or brass. The new coin was to bear, on the one side, the King's title, "Jaco. D.G. Mag. Bri., two sceptres through a crown"; on the reverse, "Fra. et. Hib. Rex., a harp crowned." The mint mark, a rose. A Proclamation was published June 4th, 1625, prohibiting any one from counterfeiting this coin. Upon the death of Lord Harrington,

that such grant might be more easily effected, they had taken a convenient place in Lombard Street, and had authorized Simon Chambers, Gentleman, and Thomas Garrett, Goldsmith, to attend the business there, and to make it a staple place for the ready re-change of such tokens. They request the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to assist them with their advice and countenance for dispersing the new tokens, the suppressing of any others, and the punishment of offenders.

9th November, 1617.

COMMON COUNCIL.

IX. 37. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, complaining of the conduct, in some of the Wards of the City, of certain disaffected persons, who desired to make choice of those to the next Common Council who were known opposers of all regular government, both in Church and State, and directing that especial care should be taken in the several Wards that a peaceable and quiet election be made, and that choice be had of persons in every way well affected to the established Government; if otherwise, His Majesty would be compelled unwillingly to enforce a change of such elections. He also desired that the persons who might be appointed to other offices should be well affected to the State; and with this object that a Copy of the Letter should be sent to the several Wards.

13th December, 1661.

in 1614, the Patent was confirmed to Lady Harrington and her assigns; subsequently it was granted to the Duke of Lenox and James Marquis of Hamilton, and on the 11th July, 1625, to Frances, Duchess Dowager of Richmond and Lenox, and Sir Francis Crane, Knight, for seventeen years, the patentees paying to the King one hundred marks yearly. By a Proclamation issued in 1633, the counterfeiters of these tokens were, upon conviction, to be fined 100*l.* a piece, to be set on the pillory in Cheapside, and from thence whipped through the streets to Old Bridewell, and there kept to work; and when enlarged, to find sureties for their good behaviour. On the 3rd of August, 1644, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London petitioned the House of Commons against the inconvenience of this coin, and the hardship suffered by the poor in consequence. No farthing tokens being issued during the Commonwealth, private persons were under the necessity of striking their own tokens. The practice being, however, contrary to law, was subsequently prohibited by a Proclamation issued August 16th, 1672. It further appears, by an advertisement in the *London Gazette*, No. 714, September 23rd, 1672, that an office called the "Farthing Office," was opened in Fenchurch Street, near Mincing Lane, for the issue of these coins on Tuesday in each week, and in 1673-4 an order was passed to open the office daily. These measures not proving effectual to prevent private coinage of tokens, another Proclamation was issued October 17th, 1673, and another December 12th, 1674. These farthing tokens encountered the contempt and scorn of all persons to whom they were tendered, as being of the smallest possible value. Sarcastic allusions were made to them by dramatists, poets, and wits; "Meercraft," in Ben Jonson's "Deuill is an Asse," Act ii. sc. 1, played in 1616, alludes to this coin and its patentee.—*Vide* Ruding's 'Coinage'; Snelling's 'Coinage'; Beaufoy's 'Catalogue of Traders' Tokens,' published by the Corporation, &c.

COMPANIES.

I. 52. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Ramsey¹) to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of his letter in favour of Harny, a bookbinder, free of the Fishmongers' Company, who had been sued in the King's Bench for using the general liberties of the City, and also that Stationers might put their work to persons skilful without offence of the Act of Common Council. The Court of Aldermen had given direction for restraining all suits against the Stationers in matters touching that Act of Common Council, but the case of Harny was still being pursued by an informer (one Lilie, free of the Merchant Taylors' Company) under the Statute of Labourers,² Anno Quinto of Her Majesty, wherein it was ordained that none should use any art in which he had not been apprenticed, which, however, was not intended to touch the City's liberties. The Lord Mayor requests instructions may be given to the Attorney-General to examine into this case, and into the one brought by Langrake against Bolton, a freeman of the Merchant Taylors' Company, for selling chandler's ware, and if it should appear that all the penalties are to be given to the City, that the proceedings may be stayed.

Sans date (circa 1577-8).

I. 68. Letter from the Lord Mayor to , thanking him for the relief afforded to a great number of poor citizens troubled for using the lawful trades of this City according to their ancient freedom, and for having stayed proceedings in the suits against them.
20th November, 1579.

I. 270. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, informing them that, by ancient orders of the City, the White Bakers and Brown Bakers had been kept separate Companies by special ordinances, to prevent inconveniences which would arise if the

¹ Grocer; elected Alderman of Cheap, December 12th, 1566; Sheriff, August 1st, 1567; Lord Mayor, 1577; President of Christ's Hospital, 1582-90; removed to Cornhill, November 20th, 1588. Sir John Hart, elected Alderman of Cornhill, *loco* Ramsey, Knight, deceased, June 16th, 1590. He was the son of John Ramsey, of Edenbridge, Kent. He died, May 19th, 1590, aged 79. He was twice married, but left no issue. His first wife was Alice, daughter of Bevis Lea, of Enfield, Staffordshire. She died, January 18th, 1577. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Dale, Merchant, of Bristol. She died, November 18th, 1596. Sir Thomas and his two wives were buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. He left 200*l.* to the Grocers' Company, to be lent out to deserving young men of the Company. Lady Mary Ramsey, his second wife, was a munificent benefactress to Christ's Hospital (*vide* Trollope's 'History of Christ's Hospital,' 1834). She also left 1,000*l.* to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol, and numerous other charities; *vide* Stow, edition 1720, Book I., page 278.

² 5 Elizabeth, c. 4, 1562-3.

white baker were permitted to bake brown bread, and *vice versa*; and charge had been given in Hallimote inquest to prevent the same. The Common Council had also considered the matter, and thought it necessary and profitable to the commonweal, and for the good assize of bread, that the Companies should remain separate. The White Bakers alleged that they had obtained Letters Patent to incorporate the two Companies into one, although the Brown Bakers wholly disagreed thereto, and by reason of this new Corporation the orders of the Common Council touching baking could not be carried into effect. Although the City had power to regulate matters relating to the victual of the Queen's subjects, they thought it due to the Council to inform them of these facts, and to beseech them to permit the City to deal with matters of bread as they had previously done, notwithstanding the said new Letters Patent.

28th September, 1581.

I. 287. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Mr. Thomas Norton, informing him that the Lords of the Council had determined to recommend Her Majesty to revoke the Letters Patent of the White Bakers. In the mean time the Court of Aldermen should continue the use of the ancient ordinances of the City for the severing of these Companies, notwithstanding the new Letters Patent.

16th October, 1581.

II. 16. Letter from Sir John Puckering,¹ Lord Keeper, to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to see that William Warren, lately chosen Master of the Musicians' Company, but prevented from the peaceful exercise of his office by some of the members of that Company, be not further interfered with.

29th September, 1594.

II. 100. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, giving an account of the proceedings taken by direction of his Lordship against the Company of Merchant Adventurers² for the disbursement of the sum of 50*l.*, required "*in prest*" by Captain Swan for the charges of the shipping of certain poor men to the Low Countries,

¹ Called to the Bar, January 15th, 1567; created Serjeant, 1580; Queen's Serjeant, 1586; elected M.P. for Bedford, 1585; he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, November 23rd, 1585; again chosen Speaker, 1586; made Lord Keeper and Knighted, May 28th, 1592; died, April 30th, 1596; buried in Westminster Abbey.

² This is thought to have been the oldest trading company. Having obtained extensive privileges in 1296, from John, Duke of Brabant, they established themselves at Antwerp, and were soon joined by a number of wealthy merchants in the various cities and maritime towns; Edward the Third encouraged them in this country, and Edward the Fourth, in 1406, granted them a Charter of Incorporation. This was subsequently confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. In 1565 they held their meetings at Founders' Hall, Lothbury.

which they refused to disburse, and stating that in the meanwhile the poor men continued in Bridewell and Southwark. 27th June, 1595.

II. 251. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting the steps taken at their request by the Court of Aldermen to restore Thomas Elliott to his office of Master of the Pewterers' Company, from which he had been formerly removed.

6th February, 1604.

II. 252. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them that the Pewterers' Company had agreed to receive Thomas Elliott again into his office of Master, upon his giving bond to the Company for such plate and other matters of charge as by his office were to be committed unto him, which custom was observed in many Companies; that at first he refused to do as they required; some fresh objection¹ being, however, taken against him, a Petition, signed by two hundred of the Company, had been presented, praying that he might not be put upon them, but that they might have free choice of such as were to hold the place of government amongst them.

17th March, 1604.

II. 273. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Edward Cooke,¹ Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, touching the Charter lately granted to the Cutlers' Company, and complaining that this new Charter was contrary to the usage and custom of this ancient City, and requesting him to examine and report upon the differences between the Old and New Charter.

12th October, 1606.

II. 282. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Report from the Court of Aldermen touching the differences between the Company of Skinners and the Artisan Skinners referred to them by their Lordships.

19th March, 1606.

II. 303. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Chief Justice Fleming,² touching the Suit to be brought before him in the King's

¹ Edward Coke, elected Recorder of London, January 11th, 1591; Solicitor-General, June 16th, 1592; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1593; Attorney-General, April 10th, 1594; Treasurer of the Inner Temple, 1596; Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, June 30th, 1606; Chief Justice of the King's Bench, October 25th, 1613; sworn of the Privy Council, November 4th, 1613; removed from his office, November 15th, 1616; appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer, July 21st, 1618; died, September 3rd, 1633.

² Called to the Bar, June 24th, 1574; chosen Reader of Lincoln's Inn, in 1590; created a Serjeant, 1594; elected Recorder of London, March 27th, 1594; appointed Solicitor-

Bench, by Nicholas Lowe against Thomas Beckford, Master of the Blacksmiths' Company, for proceedings against the said Lowe, who was carrying on the trade of a smith, not being free of the City, and requesting his Lordship to refer the suit to the Court of Aldermen for inquiry.

23rd January, 1607.

II. 305. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Grocers' Company, complaining that His Majesty, for the redress of a great annoyance occasioned by the making of starch, had granted Letters Patent for the incorporation of certain persons, allowed and using the trade of starch-making¹ into one Company, whereby the price of that article would be much increased, and great annoyance and inconvenience caused to the citizens.

5th February, 1607.

II. 241. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Poulterers of London, complaining of the wrongs done to them by His Majesty's purveyors.

9th March, 1603.

III. 17. Letter from the Commissioners for Suits to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, enclosing Copy of a Petition referred to them by the King for consideration, from the Silkmen of the City of London, to be incorporated into a Company, and requesting them to consider it, and if they could show any reasons why the request should not be complied with, to send two or three of the Aldermen, sufficiently instructed, to the Exchequer Chamber on the following Thursday, or, in the event of their approval, to certify the same in writing before the time appointed.

Dated from the Exchequer Chamber, 27th June, 1611.

III. 18. The Answer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the foregoing Letter, stating that the Company sought to be established was neither profitable nor necessary, but a novelty full of inconveniences. With respect to necessity, the grounds alleged were the redress of three abuses—1st, falsity in working; 2nd, falsity in dying; 3rd, falsity in weighing, of silk, gold, and silver thread, all of which

General, November 6th, 1595; created Chief Baron of the Exchequer by James the First, October 27th, 1604; and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, June 25th, 1607; died, August 7th, 1613. His wife, Dorothy or Mary, was the daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, and was the aunt of the Protector.

¹ A copy of an interesting Proclamation on this subject, dated August 3rd, 1661, is preserved in the Guildhall Library, in volume 7, 'Royal Proclamations, 1626-89.'

were otherwise remedied, and in a better manner than they could be by this Company. For falsity in working, the Weavers had by Charter,¹ the search, view and correction. For falsity in dying, an Act of Common Council² was already ordained; and for falsity in weight, the Statutes of the Realm were excellent, and the Mayor of London was sworn to oversee the Weights and Measures in the City. The inconveniences which would arise are stated to be many, and are given at length. *Sans date.*

III. 23. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chief Justice, stating that the Company of Brown Bakers had made complaint to them against one John Littlepage, who, being a white baker, exercised the trade of a brown baker, in baking brown bread, called housewife's bread, in breach and contempt of an Order made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in the time of the late Queen Elizabeth, with the consent of both Companies, and that, finding Littlepage refused to obey the said Order, they had committed him to prison, upon which he had procured a writ of Habeas Corpus, to remove the matter before the Lord Chief Justice. Since they found by daily experience the example of an obstinate person, if he obtained never so little countenance, was enough to disturb a whole multitude, they prayed that, for example sake, the prisoner might be remanded back again, to be detained until he should conform himself. *17th September, 1611.*

Note in Margin.—Upon this Letter, the prisoner was remanded, and enforced to obey the Order of the Court.

III. 77. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords Commissioners for Suits, against the Petition exhibited to His Majesty by the Company of Feltmakers,³ to be admitted to the freedom of the City, as of the Company of Feltmakers, and stating that their Suit had been considered and rejected by the general and free opinion of the Court of Common Council,⁴ a copy of whose Order they enclosed for their Lordships' information. *18th February, 1612.*

III. 137. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor,⁵ stating that he had been informed that a Book of Ordinances

¹ Dated October 24th, 1603.

² Dated February 28th, 1611.

³ Incorporated by James the First, August 2nd, 1604; re-incorporated by Charles the Second, June 27th, 1667; confirmed by George the Third, December 4th, 1772.

⁴ February 28th, 1611.

⁵ Sir Thomas Egerton, 1603-17.

had been exhibited to him by the Company of Joiners, for power of search and survey over the several Trades of Coachmakers, Trunk-makers, Gunstock, Flask, and Touch-box Makers, Cupboard Makers, and Boxmakers; and that they alleged the practice and workmanship of those trades, and the timber, stuff and materials used by them were within the compass of their skill and judgment. Having conferred with the Master and Wardens of the Joiners, the Lord Mayor thought it not amiss that they should have the power afforded them, so far as their skill and judgment extended.

16th March, 1613.

III. 145. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, stating (*inter alia*) that the Cooks had lately very secretly and surreptitiously, upon wrong suggestions, obtained a new Charter from the King with a *non obstante* to dispense with all Statutes, Proclamations, Orders, &c., and praying the Council to mediate with the King that the said Letters Patent might be referred to the consideration of the Judges to certify whether they were agreeable to law and stood with the Charter and good government of the City.

21st May, 1614.

Note in Margin.—Upon this letter the Cooks' new Charter was referred to the consideration of the Lord Chief Justice Coke.

III. 146. Copy of Letter from the Lords of the Council to Lord Chief Justice Coke, referring to him the consideration of the Cooks' new Charter, and requesting him to suspend the execution thereof, if he thought meet, until he should receive further orders from the Council.

22nd May, 1614.

III. 147. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a Petition from the Company of Silkweavers, for whose relief the Council had in April last passed an Order that they should have free liberty to pursue the law against all merchant strangers, and others, importing wrought silk wares from abroad, contrary to the Act 29th Henry VII.,¹ and who prayed that the remedies ordained by law might be afforded them.

Sans date (circa May, 1614).

III. 148. Copy of a Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Lake, forwarding a communication from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, setting forth the inconveniences likely to arise by occasion of the Apothecaries, who

¹ The Act meant is the 19th Henry VII., cap. 21.

had for a long time been members of the Grocers' Company, endeavouring to divide themselves therefrom and obtain a separate Charter, and requiring them to call before them some such of the College of Physicians as they might think meet, and also such Apothecaries as should be named by the Grocers or the Physicians, and after hearing the parties to certify their opinion to the Council.

29th May, 1614.

III. 161. Letter from Sir Thomas Bartlett¹ to the Lord Mayor, forwarding him a Petition from the Company of Pinners² to be admitted to the Freedom of the City in that Company, and commending their case to the consideration of the Court of Aldermen.

11th July, 1614.

III. 178. Order in Council, reciting the complaint of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen against the Cooks' new Charter, and that the Charter had been referred to the Lord Chief Justice of England for consideration, who having heard the parties, certified:—1stly, That the Charter was against the Common Law, there being a clause of confirmation therein to continue for ever an Act of Common Council made on behalf of the Company, which, for some known inconveniences, the same authority intended to repeal; 2ndly, That it was against the Charters of the City of London, who had power to make Orders and Constitutions, and change the same at their will and pleasure; 3rdly, It gave the Company an unlimited power to search and seize unwholesome victuals, and dispose thereof at their pleasure, whereby they might take it from others and make benefit of it themselves. Further, it was contrary to many Statutes against forestalling, engrossing, and ingrating victuals.

It was against an Order in Council of the 26th March, 1614,

¹ Of Saintbury, Gloucestershire; Knighted, July 23rd, 1603; 100*l.* granted to him the following year; was a prisoner in the Tower in 1612. On 21st December, 1614, he wrote to Secretary Sir Ralph Winwood, requesting his influence to obtain a Charter for the Pinmakers' Company, offering him either 4,000*l.* of the imposts on foreign pins, or the moiety of the profits of the commerce in pins. Several letters were addressed by him to the King on the same subject in 1615.—*Vide* 'State Papers (Domestic).'

² Incorporated by James the First, 1618; re-incorporated by Charles the First, 1636. A copy of an original broadside, being a notice by the Masters, Wardens, Assistants, and Company of Pinmakers of the removal of the Hall heretofore on St. Mary Hill to near St. Katharine Cree Church, "where the Companie have in readinesse all sorts of pinnes," dated "The Hall, May, 1619," is preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. They subsequently held their meetings at Cutlers' Hall. See Minute Book of the Company, 1710-23, preserved in the Guildhall Library. Their Hall in Broad Street is referred to in the Histories of London, but no date is assigned to its erection.

directing that no person should have more barrels in his house than should be appointed by the Lord Mayor, and the Orders of the Lord Mayor and Justices, approved by the Lord Chief Justice, for suppressing drunkards, whereby Cooks were prohibited from having more than twenty barrels at one time in their houses ; or from keeping beer or ale in other vessels than barrels, or from selling beer or ale in or out of their houses without meat.

For these reasons, and on account of the strange and insufferable clauses of *non obstante* dispensing with all Acts, Laws, Statutes, Orders, or Ordinances of the King or the Privy Council, Proclamations, &c., then made or thereafter to be made, the Council, concurring with the Lord Chief Justice, declare the Patent unfit to be put in execution, and order it to be suspended and remain in the Council chest, and also direct the Attorney-General to proceed legally to repeal it, unless the Company voluntarily surrender it.

The Lord Chief Justice had certified the Cooks were justly grieved that though the Lord Mayor had suppressed many ale-houses, so many still remained. The Council therefore direct an Order to be immediately issued to the Lord Mayor for suppressing the excessive number of ale-houses within the City, and similar Orders to those to whom it appertained for suppressing many of those near, but without the jurisdiction of, the City, so that the Cooks' Company might not have just cause to complain. 16th October, 1614.

III. 180. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that, having suppressed the unreasonable Charter, surreptitiously obtained by the Cooks' Company, they felt that, on the other side, they must take care that the Company was not wronged by the sufferance of another mischief more intolerable—viz., the excessive number of ale and tippling houses, which had so increased in the City. For which reason they desired to put him in mind how much it concerned the government of the City that such houses should not exceed in number, and required him to make speedy inquiry of the number thereof in the City and Liberties, and whether they had licenses, and of the condition and fame of the owners, and then to reduce them to some reasonable proportion.

22nd October, 1614.

IV. 5. Mr. Recorder's Draft of a Letter to be sent by the Court of Aldermen to Lord Chief Justice Coke, informing him that the Joiners' Company had complained of divers contentious brethren of their Company, who refused to be governed by the Ordinances made by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Hobart ;

that having heard the parties, they found the cause of contention arose upon the refusal of the persons complained of to perform an ordinance for making their *masterpiece*, a thing which had been hitherto put in practice without controversy or refusal by all manner of craftsmen within the City, the object being to see that all men who took upon them to be master workmen in any trade, were able workmen; in the event of their being found unskilful, they were shown how to perform the work, and when they were able to do it, they were suffered to work as masters. Of late many journeymen in London, refusing this course of trial, had brought informations in the Exchequer, under the Statute 24th Henry VIII., cap. 5,¹ supposing it to be a restraint contrary thereto. The Court of Aldermen, considering the disturbance likely to increase if workmen should not be held to the Orders long observed for the good of their trades, desired the direction and assistance of the Council in the matter.

10th November, 1615.

IV. 72. Letter from Sir Robert Naunton to the Lord Mayor, stating that the King having incorporated the Company of Gardeners,² and being solicited by them to give them his Royal recommendation to the City, had directed him to state that as their admission to the Freedom could be no way more prejudicial to the City than that of other Companies which had been voluntarily accorded by the City, but would rather tend to the reformation of any disorders amongst them, and an increase of regular obedience, he requested that the entire Company might be admitted, or at least as many as carried on their trade and dwelt within the City, or within two miles thereof. Should any inconvenience of importunity induce the Lord Mayor to the contrary, His Majesty desired to be forthwith informed fully thereof.

Dated Holyrood House, 20th May, 1617.

IV. 73. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Gardeners, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying that such members of the Company as dwelt in London, or within one or two miles thereof, might be admitted to the Freedom of the City. They give thirteen reasons in support of their Petition, and among them they allege that it appeared by the records of the City there were free Gardeners of London many years previously; that their Letters Patent of Incorporation, dated in the third year of the King's reign,³ were then enrolled in the Chamber of

¹ This is an error probably for "28 Henry VIII., cap. 5."

² By Charter, dated November 9th, 1616.

³ September 18th, 1605.

London, and that some Members of the Company were sworn Freemen of the City when they were incorporated.

V. 48. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Archbishop of Canterbury,¹ enclosing Copy of a Petition presented to them by the Company of Stationers, and recommending their complaint to him and the Commissioners as a matter not only falling very hardly upon the Petitioners, but trenching upon the public and invading the ancient Charter and privileges of the City; they did so more earnestly seeing that divers like attempts had latterly been made upon the Companies of London by projectors, who, under fair pretences, coveted their private ends of gain.

Sans date, but signed WILLIAM COCKAYNE,² Mayor.

V. 49. The enclosed Petition of the Company of Stationers to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recites that divers of the Petitioners had been accustomed to print all apprentices' indentures, tables, briefs, proclamations, oaths for freemen, constables, and scavengers, and other things belonging to the Stationers' trade in

¹ George Abbott, D.D.

² Skinner, elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, May 19th, 1609; Sheriff, June 24th, 1609; removed to Castle Baynard, October 7th, 1613; to Broad Street, May 11th, 1625; Lord Mayor, 1619. He died, October 20th, 1626, and was buried at St. Paul's Cathedral. His effigy and that of his lady are still preserved in St. Faith's, under St. Paul's. Edward Cotton, Merchant Taylor, elected Alderman, *loc* Cockayne, Knight, deceased, January 16th, 1626-7. Sir William Cockayne was the first Governor of the Irish Society; he bequeathed to his Company five silver-gilt loving-cups, which they still possess, in the form of cocks standing upon turtles; each cup stands 16½ inches high, and weighs 72 oz. His pageant, entitled, "The Triumphs of Love and Antiquity," was written by Thomas Middleton, and was performed at the expense of his Company. He resided in Broad Street, where he entertained King James the First, June 22nd, 1616, when he received the honour of Knighthood, which was conferred with the City sword. He received the King in great state, upon His Majesty visiting St. Paul's, to encourage the repairs there, March 26th, 1620. His residence was destroyed by fire, November 12th, 1623. He was descended from an ancient Derbyshire family, said to have been seated at Ashbourn from the time of the conquest. An ancestor of his, Sir John Cockayne, was Recorder of London, from 1394 to 1398; afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, from 1400 until 1429. Thomas Cockayne, Recorder in 1439, was probably a member of the same family. The Alderman's father, William, who died in 1599, was a Merchant Adventurer. His eldest son, Charles, was created Viscount Cullen, August 11th, 1642. His eldest daughter, Mary, married Charles Howard, second Earl of Nottingham. His second daughter, Anne, married Sir Hatton Fermor, of Easton Neston, Northamptonshire. Her grandson, William, created Lord Lempster, 12th April, 1692, was the ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret or Pontefract. His third daughter, Martha, by her marriage with Montague Bertie, second Earl of Lindsay, was ancestor of the Dukes of Ancaster and Kesteven, and Earls of Lindsey. His fourth daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas, Viscount Fanshawe; and his fifth, Abigail, John Carey, fifth Lord Hunsdon, and second Earl of Dover. His youngest daughter, Jane, married a son of the Earl of Mulgrave.

which they had been brought up and had served as apprentices. That one Roger Woodde, for the benefit of Marine Bayslored, a stranger, had obtained a grant from the King for the sole printing of the foregoing, and all other things to be contained on one side of a sheet of paper or parchment. The Patentees, who were not freemen, were empowered to set up presses, and take apprentices, whereby they would not only undo the Petitioners, but also infringe the custom and liberty of the City. Having complained to the King of the inconvenience of the suit, he had referred the matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Secretary Naunton, and Sir Edward Cooke, Knight, who were directed to take such course for the Petitioners' relief as they should think fit. The Petitioners therefore prayed the Court of Aldermen to signify to the Archbishop and the rest how prejudicial the suit would be to the freedom of the City, and how grievous to the Petitioners.¹

V. 59. Petition from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the King, reciting that upon their former Petition on behalf of the Leathersellers of London, in a cause between the Earl of March² and them, His Majesty had referred the consideration of the matter to the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Edward Cooke, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, some of whom had reported thereon, and others had not, and they understood that His Majesty, not being satisfied, had determined to hear the matter in person, with counsel on both sides. They therefore prayed that as Sir Edward Cooke and the Lord Chief Justice had borne public place in the City, and were thereby better able to inform His Majesty of the inconveniences incident to the grant desired by the Earl of March, they might be warned to attend His Majesty at the hearing of the cause, and further, that it might be respited until the return of the Recorder from Circuit. Without his Royal assistance, the Leathersellers' Company were likely to fall to the ground. *Sans date.*

V. 68. Letter from Sir Henry Yelverton,³ Attorney-General, to

¹ The Petitioners subsequently addressed themselves to Parliament, and a copy of their Petition to the House of Commons, with the answer of the Patentees, viz., Marin de Boisloree, Roger Woodde, and Thomas Symcock, thereto, will be found in the Guildhall Library, in the volume entitled 'Petitions and Parliament Matters,' Beta, 1620-1.

² Esme Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, third Earl of Lenox; created Earl of March, June 7th, 1619; died, July 30th, 1624.

³ Of Gray's Inn, Recorder of Northampton, and M.P. for the the same borough, 1596-1620; Solicitor-General, October 29th, 1613; Knighted, November 8th, 1613; Attorney-General, March 12th, 1617; superseded, June 27th, 1620, on a charge of introducing into a new Charter, granted to the City of London, clauses not comprehended in the King's Warrant, for which he was committed to the Tower, and fined 4,000*l.* Other charges, in

the Lord Mayor, stating that, upon information given to the King by some of his servants, that the Brown Bakers had acted as a body-corporate, whereby the informants aimed at some forfeitures accruing to His Majesty, the matter had been referred to him for examination, and he had heard both parties. The Brown Bakers had thereupon, for their own quiet and peace, prayed the King to incorporate them, which he had granted. The White Bakers, having notice thereof, desired to be satisfied as to the intended Corporation; whereupon, after calling both parties before him, he found the White Bakers were contented with the separation and the incorporation of the Brown Bakers; but they desired that whereas some who used the trade of white baking were free of the Brown Bakers, and *vice versa* they should (contrary to the custom of the City, as the Brown Bakers alleged) be returned to the proper Companies whose trades they respectively used. He therefore, by consent of both parties, desired the Lord Mayor's advice on the point, which seemed to concern the customs of the City, that he might proceed upon his certificate accordingly.

28th March, 1620.

V. 69. Petition of the Master and Wardens of the Company of White Bakers to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, praying them to answer the Attorney-General's letter touching the Brown Bakers' Patent, and certifying that both Companies were already incorporated together by the name of Bakers, and that the Petitioners were advised by counsel they could not without great prejudice surrender their Charter, or alter their title, though they would willingly for their peace assent to their severation from the Brown Bakers both in name and trade.

Dated in margin, 6th April, 1620.

V. 70. Answer of the Lord Mayor to the letter of the Attorney-General, stating that the Court of Aldermen had referred the question between the White and Brown Bakers to Mr. Recorder and certain of the ancientest Aldermen, who had reported that the difference, being between brothers anciently united in one body, could not be so great but that the Court of Aldermen, the common fathers of all Companies of London (to whom in such cases all Freemen were by oath bound to resort), might compound the matter, and so settle the present Corporation that a separation need not further be thought of. Neither

connexion with the obtaining of patents, were made against him by Parliament, for which he was further fined in May, 1621 (see 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1619-23). On his release from the Tower, in July in the same year, he resumed his practice at the Bar. In April, 1625, he was created a Serjeant, and on May 10th, 1625, was made a Justice of the Common Pleas. He died at his house in Aldersgate Street, January 24th, 1630.

party seemed altogether adverse to this course ; but the Brown Bakers, who were few, desired a short time to acquaint the rest of their number with the proposal, and return their answer accordingly, which had been thought reasonable. As nothing further could be done in the matter until their answer was delivered in, the Court of Aldermen requested the Attorney-General to take no further steps with respect to the new Corporation.

7th April, 1620.

V. 137. Certificate of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, reciting that they had seen an Order of the Council¹ ratifying two orders made by the Court of Aldermen in the years 1617 and 1619, requiring all Freemen of London using the art of Weaving, not free of the Company of Weavers, to be forthwith translated to that Company ; and informing the Council that the Weavers had not acquainted them with all the proceedings in the matter. Certain Weavers, free of other Companies, perceiving that these orders might be pressed against them, had appealed to the Court of Aldermen for relief ; whereupon both they and the Company had been heard by counsel, when it appeared the main question was whether Weavers free of other Companies, and using Silkweaving, were, or ought to be, within the ancient Charter of the Weavers' Company. It was decided by the Court, and assented to by counsel on both sides, that the question should be determined by a friendly legal trial, and the Weavers free of other Companies submitted (however the law should decide the question) to such orders for search, government, and apprentices as the Court should think fit. The Weavers' Company, however, had not pursued the matter, nor (so far as the Court knew) had they acquainted the Council with it before the passing of their Lordships' Order above referred to. The Court had, therefore, thought it their duty to represent to the Council that the enforcing of the translation of Weavers free of other Companies to the Company of Weavers would cause much trouble and suits at law, and be a bad example for other Companies, which might be avoided by a friendly trial. If the trial should be against the Company, the Court did not doubt that they would be able to settle such orders as to search, government, and apprentices as would neither prejudice the subject nor give the Weavers' Company just cause of complaint.

[28th October, 1622.]

VI. 11. Order in Council reciting that, upon a complaint made to them against David Parry, Waterman, for refusing to conform him-

¹ Dated June 26th, 1622. *Vide* 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1619-23, pp. 412, 457.

self to the orders and government of the Watermen's Company,¹ the Council, by an Order of the 20th November last, had referred the determination to the Court of Aldermen, who, having heard Parry, found that he had behaved obstinately against all government of the Company, and still intended to persist therein; and thereupon, and also for his contemptuous behaviour before the Court, had committed him to Newgate. The Council were informed by the Lord Mayor that Parry had procured his liberty by *habeas corpus*, and had thereby taken new encouragement to persevere in his disobedience; they therefore ordered that he should be committed to Newgate until he submitted himself to the orders of his Company and of the Court of Aldermen, or until the Board should otherwise order. 30th May, 1623.

VI. 13. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the Lords of the Council, referred to in the foregoing Letter. 30th May, 1623.

VI. 28. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding a Petition from the Needlemakers² of London, complaining of the making of needles of bad metal, and also of an engine, which, besides being first devised for the working of such deceitful ware, was dangerous to the lives and bodies of the workmen using it; and requesting them to certify the nature and truth of the abuse complained of, and their opinions as to the remedies to be applied, either by suppressing the engine altogether or otherwise. 29th November, 1629.

VI. 29. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council thereon, that having called before them the Haberdashers and Tailors, they found that the engine was dangerous; that its use deprived many of their means of living; and that it was worked with bad stuff, to the defrauding of the buyer.

¹ This Company was regulated by Acts of Parliament, 6 Hen. VIII., c. 7, 1514, and 3 Philip and Mary, c. 16, 1555. The Company was incorporated in the following year. Acts of Parliament were passed for its regulation, 1 James I., c. 16, 1603; 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 75; and 22 & 23 Victoria, c. 133, 1859. See Humpherus's History of this Company.

² "The first fine Spanish needles in England were made in the reign of Queen Mary, in Cheapside, by a negro; but such was his envy, that he would teach his art to none, so that it died with him. More charitable was Elias Kraus, a German, who, coming over into England about the eighth of Queen Elizabeth, first taught us the making of Spanish needles, and since we have taught ourselves the using of them."—Fuller. The Company was incorporated by Oliver Cromwell, November 10th, 1656; confirmed by Charles the Second, February 9th, 1664.

They had sent for the workmen using the engine; but they being aliens, not freemen, and living without the City, had refused to come. The Court were of opinion the Council should wholly suppress the engine in all parts of the kingdom, and provide that the price of needles should not be greater than it had been for the last twenty years; and that the goodness of the work, both as to art and stuff, should be submitted to the search and allowance of the Needlemakers of London.

Sans date.

VI. 31. Extract from the Repertory of the Court of Aldermen, containing the Report of Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight and Alderman, and John Gore,¹ Esq. and Alderman, upon the petition of the Needlemakers, with the order of the Court thereon, and directing Mr. Bacon, the Remembrancer, to prepare a letter, to be sent to the Privy Council, in accordance therewith. 30th December, 1623.

VI. 32. Letter to the Lords of the Council. (A copy of No. 29.)

VI. 42. Petition of divers young men (free of the Goldsmiths' Company), inhabitants of the Strand, to Sir Martin Lumley,² Knight, Lord Mayor, stating that, being established in an open and eminent

¹ Merchant; Taylor; elected Alderman of Aldersgate, December 19th, 1615; chosen Sheriff, September 29th, 1615; removed to Castle Baynard, October 13th, 1618; to Walbrook, November 8th, 1621; Lord Mayor in 1624. Bromfield removed to Walbrook, *loco* Gore, deceased, January 23rd, 1636. 100 marks were presented to him by the Company of Merchant Taylors, "as a demonstration of the Company's love, towards trimming up his Lordship's house, and a request that none but Merchant Taylors should enjoy the benefit and gift of blue gowns against my Lord Mayor's Day." His Pageant, entitled, "Monuments of Honor," written by John Webster, one of his own craft, was provided at the expense of his Company,—*vide* Clode's 'History of the Merchant Taylors' Company,' in which it is set out, and also its cost. He was the fourth son of Gerard Gore, elected Alderman of Bridge Without, April 1st, 1574; who died, 1607, and grandson of John Gore, Alderman of Aldersgate Ward. He married Hester, daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Cambell. From him are descended the Earl of Winterton, and Mr. Gore Langton, formerly M.P. for West Somerset. From his brother, Sir Paul Gore, created a Baronet of Ireland, February 2nd, 1621, the Earl of Arran, Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P. for Shropshire, and Sir George Gore, Baronet, are descended. Sir Paul Gore was also the ancestor of Sir Ralph Gore, created Earl of Ross, January 4th, 1772, who died in 1802, when the peerage became extinct.

² Draper; chosen Sheriff, August 4th, 1614; elected Alderman of Vintry, September 15th, 1614; Lord Mayor, 1623; removed to Bread Street, May 2nd, 1626; President of Christ's Hospital, 1632-4. His grandfather, Domenico Lomelili, a Genoese, was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Henry the Eighth. His father, James, was a merchant, who died in 1592. The Alderman was buried, August 7th, 1634, at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate (to which church he was a benefactor). His son, Sir Martin, was created a Baronet in 1640; the title became extinct in 1771. The Pageant, performed at the cost of his Company, on his taking office as Mayor, was entitled, "The Triumphs of Integrity," and was written by Thomas Middleton. See, further, 'Annals of St. Helen's,' by the Rev. Dr. Cox, 1876.

place of ancient custom for Goldsmiths, and in the high street between the Court and the City, yet tendering their willing obedience to perform His Majesty's desire for the replenishing of the Goldsmiths' Rows¹ in Cheapside, and to express their love to the City and the Company of which they were members, they had informed the Wardens of their Company (who had neglected it), and they now intimated to his Lordship their willingness to undergo the losses, which were likely to be great, and remove to Cheapside, if some steps were taken that they might have the shops and houses of the Goldsmiths' Rents, now shut up or inhabited by others of meaner trades, at the rates they were given to the Company for the advancement of young men of the same. They therefore prayed his Lordship to consider their case, because, if forced to remove without commiseration of their estate, their wives, children, and families would be undone.

Sans date (1623-4).

VII. 3. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Pewterers² to William, Earl of Pem-

¹ Opposite to the Cross in Cheapside, on the south side of the street, there stood a superb pile of buildings, called Goldsmiths' Row, extending from the west to Bread Street. This Row was erected in 1491, by Thomas Wood, Goldsmith, Sheriff of London. Stow describes it in 1598 as "the most beautiful frame of fair houses and shops that be within the walls of London, or elsewhere in England. It containeth in number ten fair dwelling-houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly builded four stories high, beautified toward the street with the Goldsmith arms and the likeness of Woodmen (in memory of the founder's name) riding on monstrous beasts, all of which is cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt." "This said front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1594, Sir Richard Martin being then Mayor, and keeping his Mayoralty in one of them."—Stow, edition 1633. "At this time the City greatly abounded in riches and splendour, such as former ages were unacquainted with. Then it was beautiful to behold the glorious appearance of Goldsmiths' shops in the South Row of Cheapside, which, in a continued course, reached from the Old Change to Bucklersbury, exclusive of four shops only of other trades in all that space." Maitland's 'History of London,' edition 1760, vol. i., p. 301. King Charles the First in 1629 issued a Proclamation ordering the Goldsmiths to plant themselves, for the use of their trade, in Cheapside or Lombard Street. The Lords of the Council, in 1637, sent a letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen (*vide* vii., 197), ordering them to close every shop in Cheapside and Lombard Street that did not carry on the trade of a Goldsmith, about twenty-four in all, Grove and one Widow Hill, Stationers; Dover, a Milliner; Brown, a Band-seller; Sanders, a Drugster; Medcalfe, a Cook; Edwards, a Girdler, &c.—Rushworth's 'State Papers.'

² Regulations made for their government in 1375. See 'Memorials of London,' published by the Corporation, pp. 300, 388. Incorporated by Edward the Fourth, January 26th, 1474. This Charter gave them the power of examining and assaying all merchandise belonging to their craft. It was confirmed by Henry the Seventh, May 19th, 1505. In this King's reign an Act of Parliament was passed for the making, marking, and selling of pewter, and power given to the Company to search for bad wares, 19 Henry VII., cap. 6, 1503-4. This was confirmed by 4 Henry VIII., cap. 7, 1512-13, and 25 Henry VIII., cap. 9, 1533-34. The hawking of pewter was prohibited by the Statute 33 Henry VIII., cap. 4, 1541-42. See also the 'Ordinances of the Pewterers,' 22 Edward III., 1348, and an early instance of the search, assay, and forfeiture of vessels of

broke,¹ Lord Steward of the Household, praying him to peruse their Petition to the Privy Council annexed, and if he found it fit to be granted, to intercede on their behalf.

VII. 4. Order from the Earl of Pembroke to the Officers of the Green Cloth, to consider the Petition and certify their opinions thereon.
Court at Hampton, 17th September, 1629.

VII. 5. Certificate from the Officers of the Green Cloth thereon, that they found the King had usually sustained at all his extraordinary feasts a great loss of pewter, which they conceived would be much lessened if the course recommended in the Petition were sanctioned.
29th September, 1629.

VII. 6. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Pewterers to the Lords of the Council, reciting the late Petition of the Goldsmiths for a Proclamation against abuses and for punishment of offenders, and alleging that His Majesty, his nobility, gentry, and commonalty, were wronged by the yearly pilfering of pewter, and that by the defacing, melting, and altering of arms, marks, and ensigns it was utterly lost to the owners. The charge as well of pewter as of plate, jewels, and other things of like consequence was committed to His Majesty's officers and others in each particular place, which was a thing impossible for them to undergo or discover without some mediate means in that behalf. Many burglaries were committed, and great store of pewter was taken from men's houses by ill-disposed persons, and pawned or sold to brokers, tinkers, braziers, and such like, who, collecting a large quantity, secretly conveyed it in barrels beyond sea, to the hindrance of His Majesty's Customs and his agents, the farmers of tin, and undersold them beyond sea. Anciently the custom was that if any man lost any pewter he should come to the Hall and give notice to the Company's officer, with the marks, whereupon the goods were stayed and restored to the owners, and the parties punished; but this custom, by reason of covert and underhand dealing, was not now known. It was always intended that the Pewterers should be included in the Goldsmiths' Petition for a Proclamation, and they prayed that they might be inserted accordingly.
(1629.)

pewter, 24 Edward III., 1350.—'Memorials of London,' published by the Corporation, pp. 241, 259. A copy of the case of the Pewterers of England as to the exportation of pewter, presented to the House of Commons, is preserved in the Guildhall Library, in a volume entitled "Choice Scraps, London."

¹ William, third Earl of.

VII. 7. Order in Council referring the foregoing Petition to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or such of them as the Lord Mayor should think meet, and requiring them to settle such course concerning pewter as they should find best for preventing the abuses, &c., complained of, or to certify their opinions to the Council that such steps for the relief of the Pewterers and the public good might be taken as should be found requisite.

Hampton Court, 30th September, 1629.

VII. 11. Order in Council reciting that the King was informed that persons of mean trades had shops in Cheapside among the Goldsmiths, which it was his express pleasure should be reformed. Sir Heneage Finch and some Aldermen had that day attended on other business, when the matter had been mentioned. It was thereupon ordered that the two Lord Chief Justices, and such other Judges as they should think fit, should consider what statutes or laws there were to enforce the Goldsmiths to plant themselves for the use of their trade in Cheapside, Lombard Street, and the parts adjacent; and to certify the same to the Board. Whitehall, 18th November, 1629.

VII. 61. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, in answer to their letters concerning the translation to the Company of Brewers of all persons free of other Companies using the trade of Brewers, and stating that having called before them the Masters and Wardens of the several Companies, of which divers persons trading as Brewers were members, they found not only the Companies, but almost all the members so to be divided from their Companies, utterly unwilling to submit to such a translation, but that all were willing to submit to the Company of Brewers, as to taking the oath, obeying their orders, and search, &c. As to a general translation from one Company to another, on the simple consent of the party to be translated, without the liking of the Company of which he was free, the Court were of opinion it would be a great breach of the whole frame of the City's government, as would be seen by a Petition enclosed,¹ which had that day been received from several of the Companies. Dated in margin, February, 1630.

VII. 137. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding them a Petition from the Poulterers' Company,² and requiring them to call not only the Poulterers,

¹ Not entered, but to be found in 'State Papers (Domestic),' vol. clxxx., No. 33.

² Incorporated by Henry the Seventh, January 19th, 1504; confirmed by Charles the Second, June 13th, 1665.

but those of whom they complained, before them, and to give such order that those who used the trade of *Poultry*, and were free of other Companies, might be translated and brought under their rules and ordinances, that so the prices of poultry might be kept down. If any were obstinate, and refused to yield to the directions of the Court, their names and the cause of refusal should be returned to the Board.

Whitehall, 24th January, 1634.

VII. 145. Report from to the Lords of the Council on the Petition of the Poulterers' Company, assigning their reasons why the Petition should not be complied with.

Dated in margin, 16th June, 1635.

VII. 160. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requiring them to take security of those persons who had not removed from, and of those Goldsmiths who had promised to remove to, the Goldsmiths' Rows in Cheapside and Lombard Street, to do so by Bartholomew's Day next, or, in default of security, to commit them to prison; and further, to arrange that such Goldsmiths as could not be accommodated in the above places, should be located together in some other principal and open places within the jurisdiction of the City. 15th July, 1635.

VII. 161. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding copy of a Petition to the Board from Goldsmiths inhabiting Fleet Street, the Strand, and other public places in and near the City, and requiring them to examine the allegations thereof, and, if found true, to take effectual order with the Master and Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company and their lessees that the shops in Cheapside and Lombard Street might be disposed of, according to the former Orders of the Board, at moderate and indifferent rents; and directing that, whereas the Petitioners alleged there were but thirty-four such shops to be disposed of, and that the Goldsmiths comprehended in the former Orders were one hundred families and upwards, the Court of Aldermen should take means that those who could not be accommodated as above should be fitted in some commodious place in an open street—as Fleet Street or the Strand—and that they should not be permitted to settle in any bye-lanes or alleys, and that they should dwell as near together as might be.

31st May, 1635.

VII. 167. Further Letter from the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen upon the same subject, complaining that nothing

had been done, and requiring them to proceed effectually therein, and to cause the former orders of the Board to be speedily performed.

31st January, 1635.

VII. 197. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting their letters of the 15th July and 31st January, 1635. The King had been informed there were yet a great number of houses of other trades both in Cheapside and Lombard Street. The neglect being inexcusable, if not speedily remedied His Majesty would call them to account for it. In the meanwhile the Council, by the King's command, required that all such shops as were not Goldsmiths' in either of those places should be shut up till further order of the Board. Whitehall, 24th May, 1637.

VII. 199. Order in Council reciting their former orders and letters as to the shutting up of shops other than Goldsmiths' in Cheapside and Lombard Street, and directing that if the Aldermen of the Wards, or their deputies, did not forthwith cause them to be shut, they should be committed to prison by warrant from the Board.

Star Chamber, 7th July, 1637.

VIII. 26. Warrant from the King (James the First) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to the Charter granted by him to the Apothecaries' Company¹ to separate from the Grocers, and commanding that the same be enrolled, and their apprentices admitted as Apothecaries to the Freedom, which had been refused by the Court.

11th April, 1618.

VIII. 56. Order in Council directing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to hear and determine certain matters in dispute relating to the Watermen's Company. 20th November, 1622.

VIII. 61. Order in Council directing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to take such effectual course with the Goldsmiths' Company that, in case certain Goldsmiths in the Strand should be compelled by the Court of Aldermen to remove into the Goldsmiths' Rents, in Cheapside, they should be provided with such shops and houses of the Goldsmiths' Rents as were empty, and at such moderate rates as should be thought reasonable, and to accommodate the Petitioners as best they could, without further trouble to the Council;

¹ Dated December 6th, 1615.

and, in case the Goldsmiths' Company were refractory, to report what was best to be done. 7th August, 1624.

VIII. 155. Same as No. 160, Vol. VII. 15th July, 1635.

VIII. 156. Same as No. 167, Vol. VII. 31st January, 1635.

VIII. 157. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen upon a complaint made to them by the Goldsmiths of the fraudulent marking of a pewter plate with the silver plate mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, and requiring the Court to call before them the maker of the plate, the engraver of the stamp, and any other the Goldsmiths should discover to have practised the like fraud, also the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company, and to take steps to punish the offenders, and to restrain such practices.

31st January, 1635.

VIII. 163. Same as No. 161, Vol. VII. 31st May, 1635.

VIII. 208. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, informing them that he had granted a Charter¹ of Incorporation to the Distillers' Company, and requiring them to enrol them as a Free Company of the City. 13th August, 1638.

VIII. 217. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, intimating that he had been informed they had impugned the Charter granted by him to the Distillers' Company, and had refused to enrol the same, and to admit them and their apprentices as Distillers to the Freedom of the City, and requiring their conformity and obedience therein. 7th December, 1638.

VIII. 219. Letter from Mr. Secretary Windebanke to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with respect to their continued refusal to enrol the Charter of the Distillers' Company, requiring their conformity without further delay, and stating that His Majesty was resolved, if his commands were still neglected, to use some coercive way for despatch of the business, and by that means vindicate his own honour. 10th September, 1639.

VIII. 223. Letter from Mr. Secretary Windebanke, &c. (Copy of the preceding letter, No. 219.) 10th September, 1639.

¹ Dated August 9th, 1638.

VIII. 224. Further Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with respect to their long delay and refusal to enrol the Charter of the Distillers' Company upon pretence of weakening other Companies, of which these Distillers were members, in bearing the public charges of the City. His Majesty was not satisfied with their allegations, for most of the Companies had been derived from those that were in times past, without prejudice to the City or the Companies whence they were taken. He therefore again commanded them without further dispute to enrol the Charter,¹ &c., and intimated that he would not permit further delay, but expected present conformity, as they would answer for their neglect, if not contempt, of his Royal commands. 30th October, 1639.

CONCEALED LANDS.

I. 339. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, informing him that the Companies of the City had complained to the Court of Aldermen of proceedings taken against them in the Court of Exchequer, upon informations of intrusion touching divers houses in the City supposed to be concealed lands, out of which the late King had by Act of Parliament² been allowed to have the profits superstitiously employed as rent-charge, which rents the several Companies afterwards purchased of the King to the full value of such profits. Nevertheless the Companies had bestowed those profits in good and charitable uses and in Her Majesty's service. If the law should be otherwise taken, the confusion and loss would be infinite. He therefore requested him to give his assistance to the Companies in their application to Her Majesty and her Council for relief, and for stay of the suits. *Sans date. Circa 1582.*

I. 341. Letter from Roger Manwood,³ Robert Suthcott,⁴ and

¹ The Charter was not enrolled by the Court of Aldermen until March 17th, 1658.

² 1 Edward VI., c. 14. By the Act 21 James I., c. 2, the vexatious proceedings to which the former Act gave rise, were abolished.

³ Called to the Bar about 1554-5; appointed Recorder of Sandwich, 1555, and elected to represent it in Parliament; appointed Reader of the Inner Temple, 1565; created a Serjeant, April 23rd, 1567; made Justice of the Common Pleas, October 14th, 1572, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Knighted, November 17th, 1578; appointed one of the Commissioners for the Trial of Mary Queen of Scots. He was a friend of Sir Thomas Gresham. Died, December 14th, 1592. He resided in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great. His first wife was the daughter of John Theobald, Esq., of Sheppy, in Kent; she had been twice married before, first, to Dr. John Croke, and next to Ralph Allen, Alderman of London.

⁴ This would appear to be an error in transcription. Robert Shute and John Sotherton were the only other Barons of the Exchequer at the date besides Manwood and Clench above mentioned. Shute, who is probably intended, was called to the Bar in 1552; created Serjeant, June, 1577; made Second of the Barons of the Exchequer, June 1st, 1579; removed to the Queen's Bench, February 8th, 1586; died, 1590.

John Clench¹ to Sir James Harvey,² Knight, Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, stating that divers suits of intrusion for the Queen had been presented before them in the Exchequer against divers of the City Companies for certain tenements claimed to belong to Her Majesty. In benefit of the said Companies, they had granted an extraordinary favour to them to plead the general issue, and in the mean time to continue their possession upon asseveration by them and their counsel that such wills enrolled in the Hustings as might testify the truth of the rights and titles in question should be truly copied out and examined, and delivered to the parties prosecuting on Her Majesty's behalf; they also requested that within the next five days true copies of the under-mentioned wills might be made and delivered to the bearer, he paying reasonably for the same, otherwise they would be obliged to reconsider the favour granted to the Companies to plead the general issues. Dated at Westminster, 19th May, 1582.

The Will of Simon Adam, enrolled in the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Sixth.

The Will of William Calley, enrolled in the eighth year of Henry the Eighth.

The Will of John Billesden, enrolled in the twenty-fourth year of Henry the Eighth.

The Will of Elizabeth Burell, enrolled in the sixteenth year of Henry the Seventh.

The Will of John Warpole,³ enrolled in the twenty-fourth year of Edward the Third.

I. 347. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight. The same as Number 339. — May, 1582.

I. 348. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, to Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood,⁴ Recorder, informing him that he had acquainted

¹ Called to the Bar, 1568; elected Reader of Lincoln's Inn in 1574; created Serjeant, 1580; Baron of the Exchequer, November 27th, 1581; Justice of the Queen's Bench, May 29th, 1584; died, August 19th, 1607.

² Ironmonger; elected Alderman of Coleman Street, December 11th, 1571; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1573; removed to Langbourn, February 4th, 1578; Lord Mayor, 1581. George Barnes, elected, *loco* Harvey, deceased, June 25th, 1583. He was the second son of William Harvey, Gentleman, of Cotwalton, county Stafford. He married Agnes, daughter of Sebastian Gent, or Gens, of Antwerp. He served the office of Master of his Company four times, viz., in 1572, 1576, 1580, and 1582. Buried at St. Dionys, Backchurch.

³ Should be "John de Walpole," Anno 23 Edward III.

⁴ Of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire; educated at Oxford; admitted to the Bar and elected Reader of the Middle Temple in 1562, again Reader in 1568; elected Recorder of London, April 28th, 1571; resigned, January 11th, 1591; elected Member of Parliament for London, 1572, 1585, 1586, 1589; created Serjeant, 1580; Queen's Serjeant, 1592. He

the Patentees with the offer made on behalf of the Companies for committing the matter in question for concealment of lands to the hearing of such of the Lords of the Privy Council as they were content to name for the final settlement thereof, to which the Patentees most willingly agreed. He therefore requested him to signify the same to such of the Companies as might appear to him good, that they might forthwith make application to the Council to undertake the inquiry.

2nd June, 1582.

I. 349. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, expressing his regret that he should have offended him in not forwarding a letter directed to him, praying his favour on behalf of the City Companies in the suits brought against them, and informing him it had been delayed by the advice of the Companies themselves.

3rd June, 1582.

I. 418. Letter from Mr. Recorder Fleetwood, to Sir Christopher Hatton, informing him that he had imparted to the chosen persons of the principal Companies his speech touching their lands supposed to be concealed, upon hearing which they acknowledged with one consent his accustomed goodness to the City. They would endeavour with all speed to treat with their several Companies, but some delay would be necessary on account of the absence of some members through the late sickness.

26th October, 1582.

I. 512. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, with respect to the controversy touching the lands supposed to be concealed, which had been submitted to the Lord Chancellor and Sir Walter Mildmay,¹ who had since directed that the two Lord Chief

resided in Noble Street, Aldersgate. An annuity of 100*l.* granted to him by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, for life, January 11th, 1591. Died, February 28th, 1594, and was buried at Great Misserden Church. For Pedigree, see Lipscomb's 'History of Buckingham,' vol. ii., p. 377, and Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses.' He presented the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with a book of his collections, called 'Liber Fleetwood,' containing the names of all the Courts within the realm of England; the arms of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in 1576, emblazoned in their proper colours; the liberties, franchises, and customs of the City; the liberties, customs, and charters of the Cinque Ports; the Queen's prerogatives in the salt shores, &c., written by his clerk, Thomas Weston.

¹ Made Surveyor-General of the Court of Augmentations, *circa* 1545-6; knighted 22nd February, 1547. One of the Commissioners to make an inventory of the wardrobes, &c., of Henry the Eighth, 14th September, 1547, and one of the Commissioners to inquire as to the Revenues of the Crown, 30th September, 1547. In March, 1548, was at the head of a Commission for the sale of land belonging to dissolved Chantries. Sat for Malden in Parliament in 1553. From 1557 till his death, represented the County of Northampton. Was Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth. In 1566 made Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1584 he obtained the Queen's license for the foundation of Emanuel

Justices should deliver their opinions in law as to certain cases which might rule the rest, and that all suits touching those lands, as well as those of Sir James Mervin and of the Patentees depending upon the Vice-Chamberlain should stay during the treaty, the Judges having proceeded somewhat in the cause; in the mean time, contrary to this order, Sir James Mervin had taken proceedings in a case against the Haberdashers' Company, and the matters which might arise would perchance be prejudicial to the whole cause. He therefore requested that instruction might be given to the Lord Chief Baron¹ to stay proceedings until it should be thought convenient to proceed with the trial of the whole matter. 9th June, 1583.

IV. 126. Order in Council reciting that a letter had been read at the Board from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London concerning a Commission issued from the Exchequer to inquire as to the waste grounds within the City pretended to be intruded upon or concealed and detained from His Majesty, for the execution whereof the Commissioners had appointed a sitting at Guildhall on the 12th instant, and stating that, having before been troubled by a Grant or Patent obtained from the King, they had been forced, on account of great inconvenience and disturbance to the citizens anticipated therefrom, to address His Majesty, who had signified his pleasure thereon to the Council, upon which an Order had been issued for the stay of further execution of the grant, which they now desired might be renewed. The Council, therefore, upon perusal of the aforesaid Order, finding that the ground and soil of the streets, walls, ramparts, common dikes, banks, ways, waste grounds, sewers, and other common places within the City and Liberties, which the City had long enjoyed by ancient grants, confirmed by His Majesty and otherwise, were called in question by virtue of the Commission, which was contrary to His Majesty's pleasure, ordered that the proceedings of the Commission be absolutely stayed so far as concerned the City and Liberties of London. Greenwich, 7th June, 1618.

IV. 128. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, for the stay of the proceedings on the Commission to inquire as to the waste grounds within the City. (This is the letter recited in the Order of Council, No. 126.) *Sans date.*

College, Cambridge. In October, 1586, was appointed one of the Judges for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle. He died at Hackney, 31st May, 1589, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. He was a benefactor to Christ's Hospital.

¹ Sir Roger Manwood.

V. 81. Petition from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, on behalf of themselves and the Companies and Commonalty of the City to the King, reciting that His Majesty had granted to Mr. John Murray, of his Bedchamber, the arrearages of lands given to superstitious uses, within the City, which lands being wholly converted to good and charitable uses, the composition required to redeem the arrearages grew so burdensome, that the poor felt the weight thereof. The Petitioners, therefore, fearing that in this searching age, other weaknesses might be discovered, which might drive them to new inconveniences, humbly prayed that Letters Patent might be granted them, to secure them from fears for the quiet enjoying of their lands, and other hereditaments heretofore given, or intended to be given, to the City, the Companies, or the Parishes, for the relief of the poor, or other charitable or public uses.

V. 82. Answer of the King, directing the Attorney-General to draw up a book or books, to such persons as the City should nominate, for granting and confirming to them the matters petitioned for, and that such book or books should be drawn as firmly and beneficially for the security of the City as by law could be done, and further directing the Attorney-General to prepare and forward them, with all convenient speed, for His Majesty's signature.

Dated in margin, August, 1620.

CORONATION.

VIII. 81. Letter from Lord Arundel and Surrey¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, intimating that the King's (Charles I.) coronation had been fixed to take place on Candlemas Day, and that he intended to make the solemn entry from the Tower to Westminster the day before (1st February), and giving them the earliest notice, with a view to due preparations being made for honouring his passage through the City. 26th December, 1625.

IX. 20. Letter from the Earl of Manchester,² Lord Chamberlain,

¹ Thomas, only son of Philip, thirteenth Earl of Arundel, who was attainted in 1590, and died in the Tower, 1595. He was born in 1592; being deprived of his honours by his father's attainst, he was known during Elizabeth's reign by the courtesy title of Lord Maltravers; restored by James the First, 1603, to his father's titles, and also to the Earldom of Surrey, lost by the attainst of his grandfather, Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk in 1604. Created Earl Marshal, 1621; Earl of Norfolk, 1644; died, 1646.

² Edward Montagu, eldest son of Sir Henry Montagu (see note, p. 23). Summoned to Parliament in his father's lifetime as Baron Kimbolton. A distinguished Parliamentarian General; defeated Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, in which engagement Cromwell was his Lieutenant-General. Succeeded to the earldom on the death of his

to the Lord Mayor, informing him, by command of the King, that His Majesty had fixed the 23rd day of April next,¹ for his Coronation at Westminster. It was also his intention to come on the day before from his Tower of London, through the City to his Palace at Whitehall, with such magnificence as was due and becoming the Majesty of so great a King. He therefore directs the attendance of his Lordship and the Aldermen upon His Majesty, upon that solemn occasion, and further requests him to give timely notice to all persons whose attendance should be thought necessary.

9th February, 1660.

IX. 28. Letter from Sir William Morrice to the Lord Mayor, directing him to acquaint the Common Council, that the Lords of the Privy Council desired the streets of the City should be railed off where the breadth would admit, and gravelled, against the day of His Majesty riding through the City to his Coronation.

4th April, 1661.

COSTUME.

I. 13. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that in executing the commands of Her Majesty, for the reforming of monstrous Ruffs,² and other disorders, he had friendly admonished Mr. Hewson, son-in-law of the Lord Chief Baron,³ for wearing excess of Ruffs, in the open street, after Easter, against Her Majesty's proclamation; that he replied in a very contemptuous speech, and for the credit of his office, he had been compelled to take further steps to enforce the Royal commands, whereby he had given great offence to the Lord Chief Baron, which he had expressed in his Letter enclosed, and by refusing to enter his house, and that, fearing his displeasure for the rest of his life, he prayed his Lordship's intercession in the matter. 5th May, 1580.

father in 1642. In 1646 was Speaker of the House of Lords, and, with Speaker Lenthall, held the Great Seal till 1648. At the Restoration he was made Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, and K.G., April, 1661. He was five times married, and died May 5th, 1671.

¹ Charles the Second crowned at Scone, in Scotland, January 1st, 1651, and upon his restoration crowned at Westminster, April 23rd, 1661.

² Philip Stubbes, in his 'Anatomie of Abuses,' published in 1583, gives a very curious picture of the excesses of dress in England, denouncing the great *ruffs, costly shirts, hosen, jerkins*, &c. Hall, in his 'Satires,' says of a fashionable, that he is as "double as his double ruff." A Proclamation was issued by Queen Elizabeth, 12th February, 1579, which is probably the one referred to in the letter, to prevent excesses in dress. It refers to the several laws passed for restraining the same in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and gives a schedule of the permitted and prohibited articles of dress.

³ Sir Roger Manwood.

CUSTOMS DUES.

I. 356. Letter from William, Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay to the Lord Mayor, directing that the several officers in the nomination of the City, as the Garbler, Packer, Clerk of the Weigh-house, and the Gauger, through whose hands and view great quantity of Merchandize, both imports and exports, passed, should be charged to certify in writing, to the Custom-house, all that had gone through their offices since Easter last, until the end of the last month, particularizing the goods and the names of the owners, and to continue the same monthly, for the better service of Her Majesty in her Customs.
22nd June, 1582.

II. 278. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, reporting the steps taken, according to his Lordship's directions, for recovering some over-slipt Customs.
3rd January, 1606.

DEBTS.

I. 294. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that William Radclif, partner of the late John Osborne, merchant, deceased, had returned to London from the Continent, and was desirous to examine the debts and accounts of the firm, in order that the same might be satisfied, and directing that orders should be given to prevent the creditors from proceeding against him for the space of six months, and to the executors of Osborne to show the true inventory of the effects whereof he died seised, and the books of accounts, &c., to Radclif.
7th November, 1581.

I. 467. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley,¹ Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, forwarding for their consideration the Petition of Thomas Ikins, Citizen and Upholsterer, for relief from a bond wherein he stood bound with others to the Chamberlain.
16th January, 1582.

II. 297. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning the assignment of debts in the City, and the evils accruing therefrom.
Sans date.

DYERS AND DYEING.

II. 280. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Master of the Horse

¹ Descended from an ancient family of Bromleghe, in Staffordshire, which has supplied the Bench with three judges. Sir Thomas was born in 1530; became Reader of the Inner Temple in 1566; elected Recorder of London, June 8th, 1566; appointed Solicitor-General, March 14th, 1569; Lord Chancellor, April 26th, 1579; he presided in his official capacity over the Commission issued for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, October, 1586; he resided in the Old Bailey. Died April 12th, 1587. Buried in Westminster Abbey.

(the Earl of Worcester, K.G.)¹ concerning James Hoseman, a servant of his Lordship, who had resided in the City for twenty-four years, and carried on the trade of a dyer of black silk; and stating that, upon a complaint being made of the fraudulent way in which black silk had been lately dyed in the City, an inquiry had been instituted, and all persons not being Dyers by trade had been ordered to cease such occupation; it then appeared that Hoseman was a Silk-weaver.

15th February, 1606.

II. 296. The Petition of Christopher Hamond, His Majesty's ancient and faithful servant, to the King, complaining of the prohibition issued by the Lord Mayor to restrain Silkmen or Dyers from dyeing certain silks within the City, and praying that a patent to dye silk, called "London silk," or "lyght waight silk," might be granted to him:—with the Order of the King dated the 29th May, 1607, to the Mayor, Recorder, and some of the Aldermen to consider the convenience of his suit, and also a copy of their Report, recommending that the former Order of the Lord Mayor should be enforced.

6th October, 1607.

II. 337. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, upon the complaint of the Dyers of Silk within the City of London, and praying that search might be made in the country for silks dyed contrary to the Orders issued.

17th December, 1608.

III. 123. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Lord Aubney,² informing him that they had considered his project for the reformation of the abuses in the false dyeing of silk, which appeared to tend to the creation of an unnecessary office, viz., a Sworn Viewer of silk, to redress two abuses, false dyeing and false weight, both of which were otherwise and better remedied; first, by the authority of the Lord Mayor, by Charter, to punish and correct every mystery, and the men thereof within the City; secondly, by an Act of Common Council³ ordained against all increase of weight in the dyeing of black silk, which had been put in execution and wrought good redress; and lastly, the King's Proclamation had commanded the burning of all such corrupt silk in all parts of the Kingdom;—besides which the course

¹ Edward, fourth Earl, was sent as Ambassador to James the Sixth of Scotland, to congratulate him upon his marriage, 1591; K.G., 1593; made Master of the Horse by Queen Elizabeth, 1601; notable for his horsemanship; Lord Privy Seal, 1615; died, March 3rd, 1628.

² Esme Stuart, Lord of Aubigny, afterwards third Duke of Lenox; created Earl of March, June 7th, 1619; succeeded his brother as Duke of Lenox, February 16th, 1624; died, July 30th, 1624.

³ February 28th, 1611.

proposed by his Lordship was contrary to law, and tended to an unnecessary charge on the subject. 10th January, 1614.

Note in Margin.—Upon this Letter the projectors were discouraged to proceed any further touching the said office, and the City heard no more of it.

IV. 6. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor, stating that there was a Statute of the 22nd Elizabeth,¹ prohibiting all Logwood, *alias* Blockwood, and that many Orders of Council had since been made, to prevent the bringing in of such Logwood, and other false and deceivable dyeing woods; but that the said Statute and Orders had not been acted upon, because the woods were directed to be burnt, whereby no benefit arose to those who took them. The King had therefore granted a Patent² to Richard Giles and his deputies, and had given him a yearly fee for taking all such false and deceivable woods. Since the Statute directed all such woods to be burnt, by the authority and direction of the Magistrate, where they were taken, the Lord Treasurer requested the Lord Mayor to take into his charge all such woods found or taken in the Port of London, by the said Giles or others, and to take order that they might be burnt in some public place within the City.

22nd November, 1615.

IV. 33. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, stating that in the 28th and 29th Elizabeth, several Statutes were passed for the abolishing and avoiding the use of Logwood (the unskilful use of which was a principal cause of making and dyeing of false and deceivable colours), but it had been found that the undue executing of such Statutes had been the cause of such false and deceivable colours as were daily dyed in cloths. Therefore, in order that all falsehood in dyeing might be banished, which was the main hindrance of the sale of so royal a commodity in foreign parts, His Majesty required that view should be taken, and search made, according to the Statute 5th Edward VI., by Symon Stevenson, already authorized by the Lord Mayor for that purpose, and Robert Brabent, whom the King required should be joined with him, of all cloths and other woollen commodities in any place or places within the City and

¹ This probably refers to the Statute 23 Elizabeth, c. 9. The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Dyers of the City of London petitioned the House of Commons, May 2nd, 1621, for the total prohibition of the importation and use of logwood in dyeing, Sir Thomas Crompton, Knight, having obtained a Patent for the importation of fifty tons of logwood yearly. See copy of Petition in volume of 'Petitions and Parliamentary Matters,' 1620. 'Beta,' No. 2, in the Guildhall Library.

² Dated July 19th, 1615. See 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-18, p. 296.

Liberties, and that the City's officers should aid and assist them ; that they might take patterns of all such commodities as they should find falsely dyed, and which would not stand the trial of *Graine* and *Cochinela*, with the names of the dyers, and their seals thereon affixed. And also that the Lord Mayor should, from time to time, cause the King to be informed thereof, that the offenders might be punished.

Sans date (circa 1616).

IV. 45. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor, reciting that the King had allowed Richard Giles to surrender his Patent concerning false dyeing woods, and had granted a new Patent to the said Giles, and one John Wilson,¹ as was signified by a former Letter of the Lord Treasurer's, and requesting the Lord Mayor to appoint officers to aid and assist the Patentees, for the taking and burning of all false dyeing woods found within the City and Liberties.

30th November, 1616.

IV. 86. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he found by the many suitors that petitioned him, and from the Patentees who delivered the Logwood and other false dyeing woods to the Lord Mayor, to be burnt according to Statute, that such woods remained unburnt, and advising him to burn the same without delay ; and further requesting that the Patentees might have all the assistance the City could give them.

Suffolk House, 23rd September, 1617.

IV. 89. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, stating that William Heather, of London, merchant, had petitioned the Lords of the Council, concerning seventeen bags of Logwood mixed with Brasill,² or other woods which had been seized. The Petition had been referred by the Council to the writer, and as he was of opinion that the Petitioner, being a poor man, would sustain too great a loss if all his wood were burnt, he desired the Lord Mayor to burn seven bags of it, and to restore ten, to be transported out of the Realm, the Petitioner giving bond to that effect, and to return a certificate of its accomplishment, such certificate to be kept by Richard Giles and John Wilson, the Patentees for forbidden woods.

Suffolk House, 25th October, 1617.

IV. 94. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to

¹ Dated November 22nd, 1616. See 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-18, p. 407.

² A wood used for dyeing of a bright red colour ; so called from *braise*, or red-hot coals.

the Lord Mayor, referring to his former Letters to previous Lord Mayors, announcing the grant of Letters Patent to Richard Gyles and John Wilson, for abolishing the use of false dyeing stuffs, and requesting the Lord Mayor to cause all such false woods as should be seized to be at once burnt.

22nd December, 1617.

V. 34. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Recorder, to the King, in answer to a Petition referred to them concerning false dyed silk, stating that they had had conferences with divers silkmen, dyers, and weavers, and found that much deceit had been practised in the dyeing of silk, by adding deceitful mixtures to increase its weight, but that this abuse had latterly been greatly reformed by divers Acts of Common Council, and by the care of the Magistrates in putting them into execution. That His Majesty had been pleased to issue his proclamation in the tenth year of his reign,¹ for a general reformation of all such abuses. They were of opinion that, by virtue of these laws and His Majesty's Proclamation, the abuses might be sufficiently reformed, without the erection of an office for that purpose.

As to the proposal to erect an office for the weighing of undyed silk from the Merchant or Silkman, to the Dyer, and back again, at a beam and scales, to be provided in some fit place in the City or suburbs, with a fee of twopence for registering and weighing every pound of dyed silk, they could not see that such a course could work any reformation. Moreover, the City was already interested in the office of weighing of all manner of silks, dyed and undyed, with the fees and profits thereto belonging, and the payment of twopence per pound on all silks to be dyed, would only endear the commodity, without reforming the abuses.

They further certify that, as to the proposed Proclamation to be issued by His Majesty—

1st. That no dyed silk should be imported, on pain of forfeiture.

It would prejudice His Majesty in his Customs,—would be against trade and commerce, and would hinder the vending of the commodities of the kingdom, especially cloth, for which silk was often taken and returned in exchange.

2nd. That all falsely dyed silk should be forfeited.

It was fit to be put in due execution, as already provided by Acts of Common Council, and His Majesty's Proclamation.

3rd. That all dyers of silk should be bound not to dye with unjust increase of weight.

¹ Dated July 17th, 1612. *Vide* 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-12, p. 138.

The Acts of Common Council imposed a fine on the dyer, or the person in whose hands the same should be found, after conviction, for the first offence, 20s.; for the second, 40s.; and directed the silk to be burned.

4th. That none but Freemen of London, having served as Apprentices to the trade, should dye.

Although they wished the good of the City, and the Freemen thereof, they did not see how Dyers, dwelling out of the City, who had served as apprentices, and were skilful and honest, could be conveniently restrained, although they were not Freemen.

Sans date.

VII. 32. Letter from Sir William Beecher,¹ by command of the Lords of the Council, to the Lord Mayor, requesting that the Report on the business of silk, referred to the Court of Aldermen, on the complaint of the Turkey Merchants,² which they were informed had been ready for a fortnight, might be returned to the Council, by the following Wednesday at the latest. Whitehall, 19th April, 1630.

VII. 48. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, &c., concerning abuses in the false dyeing of silk, for which some offenders had already been censured by the Star Chamber, whilst others were being proceeded against. Although the course hitherto taken had been legal, and without exception, yet some persons had given out that the matter was already disposed of, to their benefit, and to the great dishonour of the State. The Council, therefore, required that steps should be taken for the discovery of the delinquents, and their safe custody, till they received punishment according to their deserts. Hampton Court, 30th September, 1630.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND THEOLOGICAL.

I. 174. Letter from John Hammond³ to the Lord Mayor, stating that, during the last summer, he examined certain Priests and Jesuits

¹ The English Agent in France, October, 1618; recalled, November 14th; sent as Ambassador to Germany, May 2nd, 1622; appointed Clerk of the Council, 1624-5.

² The Merchants of the Levant, or Turkey Merchants, were first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1581, to trade with the East Indies. They had a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Assistants. King James the First confirmed their powers in 1605.

³ A native of Whalley, Lancashire; educated at Cambridge; Fellow of Trinity Hall, 1561; LL.D., 1569; a Member of the High Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, 1572; Master in Chancery, 1574; Chancellor of the Diocese of London, 1575. He was appointed by the Privy Council to examine Jesuits, seminary priests, recusants, and others, and appears to have been present on several occasions when they were racked and otherwise tortured; M.P. for Rye, 1585; Westlow, 1586; died, December, 1589.

then sent from beyond the seas, and from Rome, and that a great number of Letters and other written Notes, tending to sedition and disturbance of the State, had been taken; among them two Letters were found addressed to Mr. Eden, one sent from one Shilborne, of the Seminary at Rheims, and the other from Mr. Eden's son, at Paris, whereto was subscribed something by Dr. Nicholson, his son's tutor; that having examined Eden as to his knowledge of Shilborne, he advised him to remove his son from the care of Dr. Nicholson, which he promised to see to, and for himself he professed a good liking of the Christian religion, and a misliking of Papistry.

29th December, 1580.

I. 175. Copies of the Questions and Answers in the case of Mr. Eden.

I. 176. Letter from John Aylmer, Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that he had examined Mr. Eden as to his faith, and that he found him (touching his outward obedience) conformable to Her Majesty's proceedings. 15th January, 1580.

I. 177. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, approving of the course pursued in the discharge of Mr. Eden from his office (of one of the City's Attorneys), and recommending the same steps to be taken against any other officer who might be found disaffected, and that others, well known to be professors of the true religion established in the Realm, should be elected in their room.

19th January, 1580.

I. 178. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor (Sir John Branche),¹ and Court of Aldermen, stating that, with reference to the discharge of Mr. Eden from his office of Attorney in Guildhall, they had been informed by the Bishop of

¹ Draper; Sheriff, 1571; elected Alderman of Cripplegate, November 6th, 1571; Lord Mayor, 1580. William Ellyn chosen Alderman of Cripplegate, *loco* Sir John Branche, surrendered, October 28th, 1586. On the 11th of April, 12th Elizabeth (1570), a letter from the Queen, under her signet, was read to the Court of Common Council, requiring them to discharge him from serving the office of Alderman and Sheriff, which the Court, after deliberate debate, would in no wise agree to, and, as appears above, he was subsequently elected, and served the offices. He was the son of John Branche, Citizen and Draper, of London, and grandson of John Branche, of Laynham, Suffolk. He was twice married; his first wife was Ellen, daughter of Francis Hamden, Esq.; his second was Ellen, daughter of William Nicholson, Citizen and Draper, of London, widow of John Minors, of the same Company. Sir John died, July 24th, 1588, and was buried at St. Mary, Abchurch, where a monument was erected to his memory. His widow, Lady Ellen Branche, was a benefactor to the Drapers' Company.

London that he found him conformable in religion, and that he had entered into bond for the removal of his son, and the Council had not been informed of any misconduct upon his part in the exercise of his office; they therefore prayed that he might be re-admitted.

20th February, 1580.

I. 179. Letter from the Lords Sussex,¹ Warwick,² and Bedford,³ Members of the Council, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, agreeing with the above recommendation of the Council for re-admitting Mr. Eden.

22nd February, 1580.

I. 180. Letter from Thomas Wilson⁴ to Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder, referring to the recommendation of the Lords of the Council for re-admitting Mr. Eden to his office, and expressing his regret that the City had not carried out the same, and requesting him to use his influence to procure Eden's re-admission, otherwise it would be his duty to inform the Council of the strange dealing of the Lord Mayor in making a man a Papist against his will.

26th February, 1580.

¹ Thomas Ratcliffe, third Earl; born in 1526; sent by Queen Mary, as Ambassador to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, of Spain, to treat of her marriage with Prince Philip; appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, July 3rd, 1559; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, May 6th, 1560; Lord President of the North, January 26th, 1569; Lord Chamberlain, 1572; died, March 19th, 1589.

² Ambrose Dudley, fourth son of Sir John Dudley; born in 1530; educated at Cambridge. He took up arms in support of his sister-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey, July 25th, 1553; taken prisoner, tried in the Guildhall, and sentenced to death, November, 1553; released, October 18th, 1554; restored in blood, 1557-8; appointed Master of the Ordnance by Queen Elizabeth, 1560; raised to the peerage as Baron Lisle, December 25th, 1561, and on the following day created Earl of Warwick; K.G., May 23rd, 1563; Chief Butler of England, 1570; died at Bedford House, Bloomsbury, February 21st, 1589-90; buried in the church of St. Mary, Warwick. *Vide* Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' vol. ii.

³ Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, was born in 1528, and educated at Cambridge; created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward the Sixth, February 20th, 1546-7; was one of the young English Nobleman appointed to proceed to France as hostages for the Restoration of Boulogne, 1550; succeeded his father as Earl, March 14th, 1554-5; was one of the Generals at the Siege of St. Quentin, 1557; joined in the Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, November 17th, 1558; made Governor of Berwick, February, 1564; which office he resigned in 1567; K.G., April 23rd, 1564; Lord Warden of the Stanneries, 1580; died at Bedford House, Strand, July 28th, 1585. *Vide* Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' vol. ii.

⁴ Thomas Wilson; educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; M.A., 1549; Tutor to Henry and Charles Brandon, Dukes of Suffolk; Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, near the Tower, about 1560; Ambassador to Portugal, 1567; LL.D., 1571; Ambassador to the Netherlands, 1574; Secretary of State, September, 1577; Dean of Durham, 1580; resigned it, 1581; died, 16th June, 1581, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Katherine's Hospital. *Vide* Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' vol. i.

I. 181. The Proceedings of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in this case.

I. 182. Letter from the Lords Warwick and Bedford to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, as to the proceedings taken against Mr. Eden, and stating that they were unaware that he had been removed for matters of religion, but as he had stated to them for malice; understanding that he was removed for Popery, they commended the Lord Mayor for his zeal, and recommended him to continue the searching and weeding out of office all such persons, and to punish them according to their demerits. 8th March, 1580.

I. 183. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, as to the displacing of John Eden, Attorney of the Guildhall, for matters of religion, and thanking them for the zeal shown, not only in his removal, but also in refusing to re-admit him, although they had been requested to do so, and recommending them not to admit to the office any one suspected. 6th March, 1580.

I. 226. Letter from John Aylmer, Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Her Majesty had sent more than one person to him to take order for the singing in Christ Church in London, and requesting, as the overseeing of the foundation, the placing and displacing of ministers, the appointing and hiring of Conducts¹ belonged wholly to the City, that speedy remedy might be taken to fill the offices, and so prevent any further complaint being made to the Queen. Fulham, 12th July, 1581.

I. 227. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London thereon, informing him that an answer had been given to Dr. Dale, Master of the Court of Requests, to the effect that, the Church being part of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, and certain Orders touching the service there being ordained to be observed, not only by the Letters Patent of foundation, but also by special covenants in indentures between the said King and the City, the tenor of which not being kept by the City, they would be chargeable to Her Majesty according to the law, the Governors of the Hospital in West Smithfield, to whom the charge of the Church appertained, had therefore thought good to look into the foundation and covenants, and the state of the Church. They, finding that there ought to be six Priests to assist in the service, and that five of that number were laymen, wholly

¹ *i.e.*, Conductors or "choir masters." An appointment of one, and his duties, is given in the 'Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Michael's, Cornhill,' 1456-1608, privately printed.

incapable, and that the sixth, although a Priest, was notorious for drunkenness and disorder, had thought good to remove them, and had appointed such persons as they were warranted.

The City further signified that Her Majesty's laws, touching the form of service and order of the book, should be observed, and referred the correction of such as should be found disobedient, to his Lordship and the order of the law. A person had been appointed for the Mayor and Aldermen, one for the Hospital, and Mr. Fanshawe, Her Majesty's Officer, for the Parish, to attend upon his Lordship, which had been delayed owing to Mr. Fanshawe's absence.

13th July, 1581.

I. 237. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor, stating that they had been informed that sundry persons had lately repaired to the City and Liberties, out of divers parts of the Realm, who refused to go to Church, and conform themselves in matters of religion in the country where they dwelt, thinking, by withdrawing themselves into the City, they might escape, and directing the Lord Mayor, within his jurisdiction, to cause the Aldermen or their Deputies, in every Ward, to make searches and inquiries what persons had come out of the country from their ancient dwelling houses, to reside within the Liberties, as dwellers or sojourners, and to certify their names distinctly. In the Liberties adjoining the City, the Lord Bishop had required the Justices of the Peace, or other officers, to make inquiries, so that, upon an examination of both these searches and certificates, there might be some perfect and true book made by him of all such persons as, for the cause named, repaired to the City, or refused to conform themselves in matters of religion, who should be proceeded against according to the said Statute.¹ The search should be continued once a month. Prisoners under confinement for their obstinacy in such causes, should be requested by the keepers of the prisons, in the presence of some honest person, once in every month, to go to Church, and to conform according to the law, their liberty being offered them upon their so doing. Upon their refusing, a certificate should be forwarded by the keeper, to be presented at the next Sessions of the Peace, in order that the prisoners might not escape punishment. 28th May, 1581.

I. 244. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, reciting that Her Majesty had agreed that such Recusants as had been committed to prison for not conforming to the laws established for matters of religion, should, upon entering

¹ 23 Elizabeth, c. 1, 1581.

into bonds and securities, with certain conditions, be released, to the end that, having their liberty, they might, by some instruction, either resort to the Church, or if they continued obstinate, be proceeded against. Many had been set at liberty, and limited to remain within certain houses and places in sundry Counties of the Realm, and some within the City of London, whose names, and the places where they were bound to continue, were contained in a Schedule, signed by one of the Clerks of the Council; some of them might try to excuse their attendance from Church, or otherwise evade the Statute, to prevent which, Her Majesty had commanded that diligent inquiries should be made in the places where the said persons had been assigned to remain, whether they repaired to the Church, and how they kept the conditions of their bond. If it appeared they did not observe them, then they should be indicted at the next Quarter Sessions, and proceeded against, and the steps taken communicated to the Council.

31st August, 1581.

I. 246. Copy of the Bond and Schedule mentioned in No. 244, the latter containing the following names:—

James Ansley, of London, Yeoman, in St. Dunstan's Parish.

John Gifford, of Longton, in the County of York, Gent., at the house of Thomas Brakenbury, in the Old Bailey.

Marie Oxenbridge, wife of D. Oxenbridge,¹ at the house of Edward Waterson, in Jury Lane.

William Carter, of the Parish of St. Olave's, in Hart Street, in London, at his house in Hart Street.

Andrew Barker, of Barking Parish, by Tower Hill, Gent., at his house in Seething Lane.

John Byfleete, of London, Gent., at his dwelling-house in London.

Anthony Throgmorton,² of London, Mercer, at his house in Canning Street.

I. 302. Letter from John Aylmer, Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, Sir James Harvey, complaining of his unbecoming treatment of himself, the Clergy, and the late Bishop Horne,³ and stating that, if he did not treat them with becoming

¹ Probably Dr. Andrew Oxenbridge, a recusant, whose name is frequently to be met with in the State Papers.

² This name is often mentioned in the State Papers in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth as a conspirator and recusant, but as of different localities.

³ Robert, Son of John Horne, of Cleator, in Cumberland; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; took B.A. degree, 1537; M.A., 1540; appointed Rector of Allhallows, Bread Street, by Archbishop Cranmer, May 8th, 1550; one of the Royal Chaplains, 1551, Dean of Durham, November 18th, 1551; exiled in the reign of Queen Mary; returned to England in

reverence and respect, it would be his duty to admonish him from his chair, which was the pulpit, at Paul's Cross, where the Lord Mayor must sit, not as a judge to control, but as a scholar to learn, and the writer, not as John Aylmer to be thwarted, but as John London to teach him and all London. 1st March, 1581.

[This is a very curious and characteristic letter.]

I. 314. Letter from John (Aylmer), Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor with reference to the collection directed to be made for the relief of Lucas Argentens, and requesting him, for the carrying out of the same, and for other purposes, to direct the preachers, when they came up, to repair to him for his instructions, and to appoint some grave citizens to make the collections in every place, and thus satisfy the desire of Her Majesty and the Council. 6th April, 1582.

(And see 'Captives,' vol. i., letters 313, 15, 16.)

I. 320. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, stating that a complaint had been made to Her Majesty by one Bekwith, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, against the Governors of Christ's Hospital, alleging that they had broken the King her father's order, and committed divers enormities and innovations at Christ Church, especially in expelling him and the rest of the singing-men; whereupon Her Majesty had committed the hearing of the complaint to the Lord Bishop and Dr. Dale, Master of Requests, before whom the tenor of the foundation was shown, and declaration made that no innovation had been made, but that the service of the Church had been reformed according to the foundation; that Bekwith had been expelled for his notorious lewdness, and the rest because they were Laymen, and that the service had been conducted according to the Book of Common Prayer, and in all points as at St. Paul's, except the use of the organs and prick songs;¹ the Lord Bishop and Dr. Dale expressed their satisfaction, and so the matter ended. Yet, notwithstanding, Bekwith and other Popishly affected persons still defamed the Governors to Her Majesty, and they had further proceeded to urge the Bishop to restore Bekwith and others without the assent of the Governors. The Governors therefore requested that some grave persons might be appointed by the Council to inquire into the charges, and that Bekwith being a slander to the Church and a spot on religion,

Elizabeth's reign; preached at the Spital, March 29th, 1559; preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at St. Paul's Cross, June 2nd, 1559; created D.D. in August, 1559; elected Bishop of Winchester, February 16th, 1561; died, June 1st, 1579, other authorities say 1580.

¹ That is, harmonised music, which was pricked or written down. It appears to have been so called to distinguish it from extempore descant, an early method of part-singing, the forerunner of modern counterpoint and harmony.

the Bishop should be required to examine into the matter, and, if found true, to deprive him of his office. March, 1581.

I. 352. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace in the County of Middlesex, commanding the Sheriffs, at the Quarter Sessions to be held at Midsummer, to call before them all the principal recusants, being gentlemen, gentlewomen, and widows, and to take bonds and securities of them for their personal appearance at the next Assizes to be held in the said County, to be proceeded against according to law, and those not appearing to be outlawed for contempt. 20th June, 1582.

I. 556. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, to the Lord Mayor, directing that Alice Tibutt, whom he had examined, and in whom he found no cause of restraint, should be discharged of her bond. With respect to the two Griffins, he had written to the Bishop of London to deal with them. 24th November, 1583.

I. 655. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him that Robert Church, who had been presented to the Commissioners appointed for the search of Popish Sectaries, having made his escape, had been attached again in the streets by the parties out of whose house he had escaped. Being brought before him, he had ascertained that he served the Duke of Parma in his wars, and upon his return had assumed the name of Cole, going suspiciously about from place to place. As Church had been already brought before some of the Council and dismissed, he begged to acquaint them with his arrest, and to learn their desire thereupon before further proceedings were taken against him. 9th April, 1592.

II. 88 Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London,¹ acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury² and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as

¹ Richard Fletcher, brother of Dr. Gyles Fletcher, Remembrancer. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1569; Chaplain to the Queen, 1573; D.D., 1581; Dean of Peterborough, November 15th, 1583; attended Mary Queen of Scots at her execution in 1587; consecrated Bishop of Bristol, December 14th, 1589; translated to Worcester, 1593; to London, 30th December, 1594; died, June 15th, 1596.

² John Whitgift; born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, about 1533; educated at Cambridge; created M.A., 1557; B.D., 1563; D.D., 1567; elected Master of Pembroke Hall, April 21st, 1567; Master of Trinity College, July 4th, 1567; Canon of Ely, 1568; Dean of Linco'n, June 19th, 1571; Bishop of Worcester, 1577; Archbishop of Canterbury, August 14th, 1583. He held this high office for twenty years, was with Queen Elizabeth in her last moments, followed her to the grave, and crowned King James the First. He was

to the placing of certain Priests or Singing Ministers within Christ Church beside Newgate Market, in the place of the present preaching Ministers, assuring him that the complainants were but a few of the inhabitants, and begging him to consider the effect of such an example within the City.
14th March, 1594.

II. 89. Reasons why the Preaching Ministers, allowed by the City in Christ Church Parish, should not be removed, and Singing Ministers supplied in their place.
Sans date.

II. 90. Answer of the Lord Mayor, to the Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, enclosing a Petition from the inhabitants of the Parish of Christ Church within Newgate, complaining of the alteration in the manner of performing Divine Service in the said Church, and beseeching them to restore the former Service, according to the foundation and the order prescribed in the Communion Book.
17th March, 1594.

II. 361. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the presentation to the Church of St. Peter in Cornhill, vacant by the death of Mr. Doctor Mylward,¹ for Theophilus Field,² Chaplain of His Majesty's Household. 1st October, 1609.

III. 66. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop of Canterbury (George Abbott),³ acquainting him that it was his

present at the famous conference at Hampton Court, in January, 1603-4; died at Lambeth Palace, February 29th, 1603-4. Fuller pronounced him "one of the worthiest men that ever the English hierarchy enjoyed."

¹ Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1581-2; M.A., 1585; Chaplain to King James the First and Prince Henry; Rector of Papenham, Northamptonshire, 1605; presented by the Corporation to the Rectory of St. Margaret Pattens, November 8th, 1608; and subsequently to that of St. Peter, Cornhill; died, August 1st, 1609.

² Son of Dr. John Field. He was born in the Parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate; educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Vicar of Mashfield, Sussex, 1610; Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill; consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, October 10th, 1619; translated to St. David's, September 18th, 1627; to Hereford, December 15th, 1635; died, June 2nd, 1636.

³ Educated at the Grammar School of Guildford; entered Balliol College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree, 1582; M.A., 1585; B.D., 1593; D.D., 1597; Master of University College, 1597; Chaplain to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst; made Dean of Winchester, 1599; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1603-5; created Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, December, 1609; translated to London, January, 1610; Archbishop of Canterbury, April 9th, 1611; died at Guildford, August 4th, 1625. He erected a Hospital at Guildford, for the support of a Master, twelve Brethren, and eight Sisters; for an account of which, see Brayley's 'History of Surrey,' vol. i., page 350 *et seq.* For his biography, see Hook's 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' vol. x., p. 244 *et seq.* His brother, Sir Maurice Abbott, served the office of Lord Mayor of London in 1638; and his brother, Robert, was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1615.

intention, out of zeal for religion, and for the better safety of the King's person, to put in execution the Statute made in the 3rd year of the King's reign, against Popish Recusants,¹ Jesuits, Seminaries, and such like, who forbore to repair to some usual Church or Chapel to hear Divine Service; and to that purpose he intended to take measures for procuring a Certificate of such persons sojourning or remaining in the City and Liberties, and to proceed against them; but that he had thought it good, before enterprising in the matter, to acquaint the Archbishop with his determination, lest anything he should do should seem distasteful to him or others, or prejudicial to the State, and requesting to be favoured with his opinion thereon. In the event of his intended action being approved, the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Surrey should be required to take a similar course in their several divisions. 24th November, 1612.

III. 67. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing, and commending his care and zeal in the matter, and requesting him to proceed, without favour or connivance, according to his religious purpose and resolution; for the better success whereof they had addressed letters to some choice persons of the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, to confer with him as to some effectual course to be taken. 27th November, 1612.

III. 74. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Lord Mayor, stating that the King was informed that, against the time of the solemnity at hand, very many Papists and Recusants flocked together to London, out of all parts of the kingdom, and that His Majesty had directed him to require the Lord Mayor immediately to call to him such persons as he could trust, and employ them, with the least noise that might be, to find out how many Recusants were lodged within the Liberties of the City, and to certify the same to the Archbishop. 11th February, 1612.

III. 75. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, referring to their former letters recommending the reparation of the

¹ The laws against Recusants were not only in themselves very severe, but they were also constantly strained and abused through private malice. It was by law enacted, that a Recusant should not go more than five miles from his dwelling-place; two-thirds of his property was under forfeiture to the Crown; he could not legally bequeath his lands; and he was at the mercy of his neighbours, who were able to extort money from him by threats of further persecution. See Statute, 23 Elizabeth, c. 1, 1581; 35 Elizabeth, c. 11, 1592-3; and 3 James I., c. 4, 1605-6.

steeple of the Dutch Church,¹ commending the Lord Mayor's care in staying the intended demolition of the steeple, and expressing their hope that he would endeavour to procure contributions for its repair, which it appeared might easily be done at a small charge, towards which they were informed the Dutch Congregation would willingly contribute 50*l*.

14th February, 1612.

III. 76. Letter of the Lord Mayor in reply, stating that the steeple had been lately impaired and demolished by one Henry Robinson, who bought it of the Marquis of Winchester,² and, pretending it was so decayed that it could not be repaired, nor stand without danger to the inhabitants (which appeared otherwise to the Lord Mayor, by the view and report of divers very skilful workmen), set men to pull it down. Being commanded by the Lord Mayor to desist, he had proceeded the more speedily, and had denied passage to the officers sent to stay his workmen. He had cut and taken away a great quantity of the lead and timber, and thereby much impaired the steeple. For his contempt, and other unreverent speech and behaviour, the Lord Mayor had committed him to Newgate, where he would remain till he put in sufficient surety to make good what he had abated and pulled down. As he had threatened proceeding at law, the Lord Mayor requested to be informed of the pleasure of the Council in the matter. He hoped the Council would not desire to take the burden from others to whom it properly belonged, and throw it upon the City. The Dutch Congregation were very many in number, and a great part of them very wealthy and able persons, zealous in religion. They could not show more sensible effects of their piety than by maintaining their Church. Nevertheless, he would endeavour to procure some contributions towards the same.

16th February, 1612.

III. 80. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord

¹ On the dissolution of the Monastery of the Augustine Friars, the site was given by Edward VI. to Sir William Powlet, Lord St. John, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Treasurer, and subsequently Marquis of Winchester. Upon the site of the house, cloister, and gardens he built his town residence. The nave of the church was left standing: this the King granted to the Walloons by Charter, dated July 24th, 1551. In the State Papers, February, 1560, there is a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Marquis, directing him to give up the church to the Bishop of London. The steeple was of such exquisite beauty that the citizens desired its preservation; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen petitioned the Marquis to repair, and not to destroy it. The Petition is signed Nicholas Mosly, Mayor, August 4th, 1600. To these remonstrances the Marquis turned a deaf ear, and, as will be seen by the above letter, eventually had it taken down.

² William Powlet, fourth Marquis of, only son of William, third Marquis; succeeded his father, 1598; entertained Queen Elizabeth at Basing House; died, 1628.

Mayor, with reference to their former communications concerning the steeple of the Dutch Church, and stating that their object was to further any good work that might appertain to the ornament or beauty of the City; and while they proceeded with respect towards the Lord Mayor, they had no desire to prejudice the Marquis of Winchester, whose inheritance it was, and from whom the City might have purchased it at an easier rate than it had been sold for, or, if they would have repaired it, he would willingly have left it to their disposition. But it being sold to a private individual, who bought it to make benefit, it must necessarily come down, if they did not accept a second offer made by Robinson, viz., to repay him within a fortnight the money the steeple and some ground and buildings adjacent cost him, the expenses incurred in pulling down so much of it as had been demolished, and the other expenses he had sustained.

19th February, 1612.

III. 86. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor concerning the number of Foreigners in divers parts of the realm, who had been permitted by the State to settle here on account of the persecutions and troubles in the countries adjoining; and intimating that the King had been informed that many of the Foreigners resident in the City were of no Congregation, for which reason amongst others the Lord Mayor was required to call before him the Ministers of the French and Dutch Congregations, and direct them to set down the names and surnames of such strangers as were of their Congregations, and to deliver up the names of as many of their nation as they knew were not of their Congregations. 7th March, 1612.

III. 89. Reply of the Lord Mayor, forwarding the Certificates of the Ministers of the several Congregations; but stating that the Ministers could give no certain account of such as were not of their Congregations, seeing that they did not reside in the City.

20th March, 1612.

III. 93. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging receipt of the Certificates, thanking him for his offer to assist them in endeavouring to obtain particular information of the rest dwelling in the suburbs and places adjacent to the City, in the County of Middlesex, and requesting him, with the assistance of two Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, to inform himself of all strangers not contained in the former lists remaining in the Cities of London or Westminster or the parts adjoining, and certify their names to the Council.

5th April, 1613.

III. 99. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lcords of the Council forwarding Certificate of the names and surnames of all strangers dispersed in the several Wards of the City who were not of the Dutch and French Congregations. 9th June, 1613.

IV. 30. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, intimating that, with the advice of the late Archbishop (Abbott) and others of his Council, he had given order for the erecting of a College of Divines at Chelsea, specially to attend the defence of the Christian faith and the confuting of erroneous doctrine, and commending the work to his charity and devotion, and further, requesting him to deal with the Aldermen, and they with the inhabitants of their Wards, to extend their benevolence towards the perfecting of the work. Dr. Sutcliffe,¹ designed Provost of the Collegé, would attend him, who would from time to time advertise the King of his proceedings.

Thetford, 5th May, 1616.

V. 86. Copy of a Statement, entitled, 'The Desire of the Ministers of London.' The Statement relates to the mode of valuing houses for the assessment of tithes, and in it reference is made to a composition, dated, 14th December, 1457, made by eight citizens who were appointed arbitrators in the matter;—to an Act of Common Council of the 3rd March, 14 Edward IV. (1475), by which the Citizens bound themselves to the payment of 3s. 6d. in the pound for oblations or tithes;—and to another Act of Common Council of the 25th Henry VIII. (1533-4), enacting that 2s. 9d. in the pound should be paid.

(Circa 1620.)

V. 93. Warrant from the Lord Chancellor (Lord Verulam) to the Lord Mayor, intimating that the Commissioners for the reconciling of a difference between the Citizens and the Ministers and Preachers in the City, touching the increase of maintenance of the latter, had appointed Wednesday next for the hearing of the case, and requiring him, and

¹ Of Trinity College, Cambridge; Archdeacon of Taunton, 1586; Dean of Exeter, October 22, 1588. He is best known for the attempt he made to found at Chelsea a College of Polemical Divines, to be employed in opposing the doctrines of the Papists, &c., as stated in the above letter. The first stone was laid by King James the First, May 8th, 1609, and the Charter of Incorporation is dated May 8th, 1610. The King by Act of Parliament (7 James I., cap. ix., 1609) gave the power of bringing water by means of engines from Hackney Marsh to supply the City of London with water, the profits to go to the College. Dr. Sutcliffe died in 1629. By his will he left a large sum of money to complete the College; after his death, however, it fell into decay, and the site was taken possession of for the nation, February 14th, 1654. It was then given by King Charles the Second to the Royal Society, April 8th, 1669; repurchased by the King in 1681, and the site given for the erection of the present Hospital for Decayed Soldiers.

the rest whom it might concern, to take notice thereof, that they might prepare counsel to attend accordingly.

York House, 3rd December, 1620.

VI. 168. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Keeper (Coventry), stating that they had received a Petition from Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Andrew Hubbard,¹ and Certificates from the Churchwardens and others, that the Church was in great and dangerous decay, and could not be repaired under such a sum of money as by the Petition and Certificates enclosed appeared, in which also was shown their poverty and utter inability to repair it, being mostly of mean trades, as basket-makers and turners. The Court therefore requested him to intercede with the King for the grant of Letters Patent, for a supply, by way of charity to the work, out of such parts of the Kingdom as should be thought fittest.

Dated in Margin, 4th March, 1628.

VI. 192. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that the King had been informed there were a larger number of Recusants than usual in and near the City, and they, therefore, by His Majesty's express command, required a diligent search to be made and certificate returned of such Recusants, whether householders, inmates, or lodgers, giving their names, qualities, and conditions, distinguishing such as were tradesmen, who were here by occasion of their trades according to the Statute, and such as were not traders, but resorted to the City from other parts of the kingdom.

Whitehall, 4th December, 1628.

VII. 16. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, reciting that the King, being informed of the bold and frequent repair made by divers of his subjects to the hearing of Mass in sundry places within the City and Liberties, considering the public scandal and dangerous consequences thereof, had, with the advice of the Board, set down a course for the prevention of the evil before it should spread itself too far. The Council had appointed Humphrey Crosse, one of the Messengers of His Majesty's Chamber, for the observing and apprehending of persons repairing to Mass; and they required the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs to assist him, and those employed by him, with their authority.

Whitehall, 13th March, 1629.

¹ This Church stood at the east corner of Botolph Lane and Eastcheap; being destroyed in the great fire of London it was not rebuilt. The parish was united to that of St. Mary-at-Hill by Statute 22 Charles II., chap. xi. 1670.

VII. 128. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London to the King, reciting that by Act of Common Council they had (so much as in them lay) submitted the difference between the Clergy of London and their Parishioners to His Majesty's judgment and award, and praying—

1. That the Clergy of the City being incorporated, might likewise by common consent submit the difference to His Majesty.
2. That those who hold Parsonages impropriate might have no addition, but the Vicarages of those Parishes might be augmented out of the impropriations.
3. That if any increase were made in Parishes partly in London and partly in Middlesex, the whole burden might not lie in London.
4. That the King would appoint a convenient time for the preparation of their cause by counsel, and for their attendance on His Majesty thereon.

(Circa 1633.)

VII. 133. Further Order in Council concerning Tithes; the submission of the Clergy and the City being presented to the Board by instruments in writing, the 18th January next appointed for the hearing of the cause before the Council.

Whitehall, 14th December, 1634.

VIII. 143. Order in Council with respect to differences between the Clergy and their Parishioners concerning Tithes, which the King desired to be left to his arbitration, and upon which the Clergy, the Recorder, and some Aldermen had been summoned; but the latter, pleading that they came not as parties interested, but only in obedience to his Majesty's pleasure, had asked for time to consult the Common Council. The matter was therefore adjourned till the 16th November instant.

5th November, 1634.

VIII. 144. Order of Council touching the matter in dispute concerning Tithes, reciting that the Recorder had stated that in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon a similar occasion, the question was propounded to the several Wards, and the Common Council, having received their answers thereupon, submitted to the course set down, and had asked that the same course might be taken now, the rather because the authority of the said Common Council was only for matter of government and safety, not meddling with the right or interest of any. The King absolutely declared he would not wait for such a manner of proceeding, but would expect a full answer from

the Lord Mayor, and also from the Common Council, which was the representative body, by the 23rd instant. 16th November, 1634.

VIII. 145. Same as No. 133, Vol. VII. 14th December, 1634.

VIII. 149. Order of the King to all Judges, Barons of Exchequer, &c., to stay proceedings against William Stanford, one of the Queen's servants, for recusancy. 9th January, 1634.

VIII. 150. Copy of the instrument, under the City Seal, for submitting to the King's award in the matter in dispute concerning Tithes, referred to in Letter No. 133, Vol. VII.

19th November, 1634.

VIII. 179. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Justices of the Peace of the City, requiring them forthwith to direct the Deputies and Constables of their several Wards, to certify to them the names of all Popish Recusants residing therein, the certificate to be forwarded to the Council before the beginning of Michaelmas term next. 23rd June, 1636.

VIII. 203. Order in Council with respect to the differences concerning the valuation of the Tithes in the several Benefices in the City, and directing meetings to be held in the several Parishes between the Clergy and persons appointed on their behalf, on the one hand, and the Alderman of the Ward or his Deputy, or persons appointed by them, on the other hand, to inquire and certify (if they could agree thereupon) the clear and independent maintenance of each of the said ministers for the present year, and of all impropriations as well by tithes as by glebe or casual duties; and also a moderate valuation of the houses and other things titheable in each Parish. The certificate to be presented to His Majesty the first Sunday in June next. If the parties could not agree upon a valuation, they should certify separately. 22nd April, 1638.

VIII. 206. Order in Council extending the time allowed for the presentation of the Valuation concerning Tithes, &c., to the first Sunday after Michaelmas. 27th May, 1638.

IX. 50. Letter from Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the gaol delivery of Oyer and Terminer of London and Middlesex, stating that His Majesty had been informed that there were several persons going by the name of

Quakers, or other separatists, in the gaols of London and Middlesex for attending unlawful assemblies, who yet professed obedience and allegiance. Whilst desirous that all his subjects should be brought to agree to one uniform worship of God and in conformity with the laws, nevertheless, upon the occasion of public joy for the first coming of the Queen to the Palace of Westminster, His Majesty declared his royal pleasure that all the said persons who had not been indicted for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, nor had been ringleaders or preachers at their assemblies, should be released.

22nd August, 1662.

IX. 52. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending Dr. Bolton¹ to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in the room of the late Incumbent, removed for non-subscription.

8th September, 1662.

IX. 53. Letter from Sir William Morrice, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating he had referred the claims of Dr. Hodges,² Dean of Hereford, and Dr. Bolton to the parsonage of St. Peter's, Cornhill, to the consideration of the Earl of Clarendon,³ Lord Chancellor, and Gilbert (Sheldon),⁴ Bishop of London, who had reported that the Mayor and Aldermen, the patrons, had approved of Dr. Hodges for that office, which the King confirmed.

14th October, 1662.

¹ Samuel Bolton, born at Broughton, Northampton; son of the Rev. Robert Bolton, Rector of that place; educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; made D.D., June 12th, 1661; Chaplain to the King; preached before the House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, January 15th, 1661; Prebendary of Westminster, April 23rd, 1662. He evidently did not succeed in the above application. On December 22nd, 1662, he was appointed Rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, and on January 26th, 1662-3, of St. Leonard, Foster Lane. He died, February 11th, 1669, and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

² Educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Vicar of Kensington, 1641; Dean of Hereford, 1661; Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1662. Died, 1672.

³ Called to the Bar, November 22nd, 1633; appointed Keeper of the Writs and Rolls of the Common Pleas in December, 1634; returned to Parliament in 1640. The office of Chancellor and Sub-Treasurer of the Exchequer granted to him for life, and he knighted, March 3rd, 1643; made Lord Chancellor, January 29th, 1658; called to the Peerage as Baron Hyde of Hindon, November 3rd, 1660; created Earl of Clarendon, April 20th, 1661; the Great Seal taken from him, August 30th, 1667. He was impeached of high treason in October following, when he retired to France. He died in exile at Rouen, December 9th, 1674.

⁴ Born July 19th, 1598; educated at Oxford; appointed Domestic Chaplain to Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper, and afterwards Chaplain to King Charles the First. He lived in retirement until the Restoration, when he was made Bishop of London, October 28th, 1660; Archbishop of Canterbury, August 11th, 1663; elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1667. Died November 9th, 1667. Sir Joseph Sheldon, his nephew and heir, served the office of Lord Mayor in 1675.

EDUCATION.

I. 72. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their Letter requiring the Citizens to provide a perpetual maintenance for the School lately erected at Barnet.¹ When the beginner of the School obtained leave to make a collection in the City for the building, he promised that the Citizens should never be further charged or troubled about that school, through which promise the Citizens had been induced to give liberally. Besides the large number of scholars that were provided for in the Universities, both by the Companies and by particular Citizens, they likewise maintained sundry free scholars at great charge. They had also contributed liberally to the collections for repairing of Havens, loans for Jernemoths, gatherings for the building of the great Church of Bath, provisions of grain, &c. He believed that, if the promise made to the Citizens in this matter were broken, it would hinder the beginning of other good works for the future.

Sans date (circa 1579–80).

III. 9. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbott), to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, forwarding the Petition of Thomas Beacon, and requesting that if he was molested only for teaching to write and read according to the tenour of his License, they would give order that he should be no more troubled, but that (being a very poor man, and having a great charge of children on his hands), he might persevere in his vocation quietly and peaceably.

Dated Lambeth, 22nd April, 1611.

Note in Margin. To this a verbal answer was made that the sufferance of Beacon was a breach of the freedom, and that Beacon was repined at by freemen, who had been bound apprentices, exercising the same quality; upon whose complaint he was restrained, wherewith his Grace rested satisfied.

ENCROACHMENTS.

II. 65. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Rich,² requesting him to use his influence with one Young, Her Majesty's Freemason, to discontinue an encroachment on the Highway in Long Lane.

30th July, 1594.

¹ Queen Elizabeth gave a house in this parish, with a garden, for a free school. The management was by Charter dated March 24th, 1573, vested in twenty-four Governors. Several citizens of London were of that body. See an Account of the School by the Rev. F. C. Cass, M.A., in the 'Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society,' vol. v., page 1.

² Robert Rich, third Baron, succeeded his father, Robert, second Baron, in 1581. Created Earl of Warwick by James the First, August 6th, 1618, descended from Richard Rich, Sheriff of London in 1441.

III. 109. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Ellesmere) to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a Petition from his servant, Edward Thomason, complaining of an encroachment made upon his ground by John Dashfield and John Statfield, and of the closing up of his ancient lights, and requesting him to direct the City Viewers to inspect the building, and require its further progress to be stayed till the matter was determined.
York House, 4th September, 1613.

IV. 57. Letter from the Earl of Northumberland¹ to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him that he had been informed of a pretended title made by the Court of Aldermen to a garden belonging to Northumberland House, which he had sold to Mr. Robert Chamberlain, and stating that he, and those from whom he claimed, had held and enjoyed Northumberland House, with the upper and nether garden, without interruption, for a hundred years at least, until Sir Edwin Sands² stirred up the pretended title, by colour of a supposed possession therein, which he never had, except leave, during pleasure, to make a door into the garden in question, to walk in which had been granted upon the request of Sir Charles Danvers.

18th February, 1616.

VII. 115. Order in Council upon the Petition of John Sanders, one of His Majesty's coachmen, and others His Majesty's servants, directing the stoppage of certain encroachments within the City.

30th April, 1634.

VIII. 132. Same as No. 115—Vol. VII.

FELLOWSHIP PORTERS.

II. 326. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Farmers of the Custom House, as to the alteration in the rates of Portage, for the lading and unlading of all Coasters' goods brought into, or carried out of, the Port of London.
8th August, 1608.

V. 141. Petition of Maltsters of Henley-on-Thames to the Lords of the Council, complaining of a charge lately levied upon them by the Lord Mayor, and praying that he might be required to show before

¹ Henry Percy, the ninth Earl of, succeeded his father in 1585. Made K.G., April 23rd, 1593. Sion House, Charing Cross, granted to him by James the First, July 5th, 1604; He fell under suspicion in connexion with the Gunpowder Plot, and was fined 30,000*l.*, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Tower; released July 18th, 1621; died November 5th, 1632.

² The celebrated traveller, second son of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. Knighted, May 11th, 1603; died, October, 1629.

their Lordships, or some of the Judges, by what right the exaction was made, and to stay further exaction until it should be found lawful, because it was a very recent claim, and might, as the Petitioners conceived, be added to yearly by every Lord Mayor, as he pleased.

(The leaf partially destroyed.)

Circa 1621-2.

V. 142. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the foregoing Petition, reciting that the City of London had had, time out of mind, and still possessed, the Portage of all things measurable brought into the Port of London; that the Company of Porters of London had been time out of mind a fraternity called the Billingsgate Porters; that they were bound on all occasions to attend that service, and to carry corn to His Majesty's granaries; they were all freemen of the City, and, before being allowed to work, had to find sufficient sureties for their good conduct. They only took for that service the amount settled by Act of Common Council,¹ in the Mayoralty of Sir William Cockayne, and the Lord Mayor required nothing but the orderly performance of the Act of Common Council, which all the Petitioners willingly observed. The privilege of Portage being so ancient a right of the City, and one upon which the livelihood of so many poor freemen and their families depended (there being about 300 or 400 of the fraternity), the Court of Aldermen prayed that it might not be interrupted by the suggestion of a few turbulent persons, who, out of will rather than any just ground, presumed to trouble the Council in a business so well settled.

Circa 1621-2.

FIRES.

VIII. 202. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with respect to the late fire near Arundel House, at which the good use of the engines for spouting water² manifestly appeared, though there were none brought until it was late, because there were no engines in the parishes near thereabout; recommending that a frequent provision should be made of them, so that they might be near and ready at hand on all occasions; and that the great parishes should provide themselves with engines,

¹ October 5th, 1620.

² These were probably large hand-syringes: no reference to any engines, properly so called, appears for some years afterwards. About the year 1657, Hautsch invented a machine at Nuremberg, which was capable of raising a stream of water, an inch in diameter, to a height of nearly eighty feet. Vanderheide invented, in 1672, flexible hose. By an Act of Common Council, passed November 15th, 1667, it was enacted that the City should be divided into four quarters, and that each quarter should have 800 leathern buckets, fifty ladders, and two hand-squirts of brass for each parish; and that each ward should provide a bellman to walk through its precincts from ten at night till five in the morning, to give an alarm in case of fire.

and the lesser ones should join together in providing them ; and conveying their thanks to Mr. Sheriff Atkins,¹ who did good service in person at the fire. 10th March, 1637.

IX. 39. Letter from Sir William Morrice to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, informing them that His Majesty had seen and considered some propositions for relieving all people that might suffer from accidental fires, and for setting a constant provision for the poor in all Cities and Corporations. He intended to bring the same before Parliament, and had appointed certain persons to attend the Common Council to consult and advise with them upon the subject. If they approved, they should commend the same to Parliament.

22nd February, 1661.

FISHERIES.

IX. 4. Letter signed Edward Nicholas, by command of the King (Charles the Second), to the Lord Mayor, stating that the late King, in the year 1632, established a Society of Fishers, and that Philip, late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and his associates caused sundry fishing-vessels to be provided, which employed many families, in making nets, &c., and taught the country youths to be serviceable mariners, as by the book² called the Royal Herring Buss Fishing, presented to him, plainly appeared. That being informed there were a number of poor families and vagrants who, for want of employment, were likely to perish, unless some speedy care were taken for their relief, and that the several wards and suburbs of the City were burdened with a multitude of poor people, he recommended the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to cause the Wardmote Inquests to give in particulars of all the poor inhabitants within each Ward, and to

¹ Mercer, elected Sheriff, 24th June, 1637 ; chosen Alderman of Farringdon Within, September 13th, 1638 ; removed to Lime Street, June 16th, 1642 ; removed to Bridge, May 11th, 1658 ; Lord Mayor in 1644 ; was one of the Commissioners appointed by the House of Commons for the trial of King Charles the First ; President of Christ's Hospital, 1660. He was an Alderman of the City of Norwich (*vide* "Sheriffs," Letter viii. 195), and served the office of Sheriff of that city in 1627. He also represented it in Parliament, 1639-40. Upon his being chosen Sheriff of London he requested to be discharged from his Aldermanship at Norwich, which was complied with.

² The Dutch carried on the principal trade in fishing. Sir Walter Raleigh said, in 1603, that the four great towns on the Baltic in one year realised 620,000*l.* for herrings, while England did not send a boat. In 1614, Tobias, a fisherman of some repute, published a pamphlet, entitled 'The best Way to make England the Richest and Wealthiest Kingdom in Europe,' in which he recommended the construction of 1,000 busses upon a "national design," each ward in London to provide one, also each of the civic companies and parishes. He estimated that a busse measuring sixty to eighty tons, complete with all her fishing implements and appurtenances, would cost about 500*l.* In 1662 Charles the Second promised a reward of 200*l.* to any person who would set out a busse.

raise by a free subscription a stock to buy hemp and clapboard to make nets, barrels, &c., for the furnishing and fitting out of one buss or fishing-vessel for each Ward; and that store-houses should be built in commodious places about the River Thames, fitted with nets, casks, salt, and all things in readiness. The busses might all go forth to the Island of Shetland, to the fishing grounds, according to certain prescribed Orders in the aforesaid Book. He would recommend the same to all cities and towns throughout the kingdom, so as to make it a national employment.

23rd July, 1660.

FOREIGN BOUGHT AND SOLD.

I. 14. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, directing that certain bales of books belonging to the Brickmans,¹ and other foreign stationers, which had been delivered to the carrier of Cambridge, to be conveyed to the Universities there, and had been seized, upon the pretence that the same were foreign bought and sold, and so forfeited by the Charter of the City, should be given up to the said stationers, to be conveyed to their destination. The Council had been creditably informed that the like trade had been carried on for the space of eighty years and upwards, and had never hitherto been hindered. They desired, for their information, particulars of the City's right in respect thereof.

29th May, 1579.

I. 15. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply, disclaiming, on the part of the City and of the Wardens of the Stationers' Company, that the books referred to had been seized² by their cognizance or direction; certain mean men of the Company, relying upon the liberties of the City and certain Statutes, had made the seizure. Order had, however, been taken for their restoration. The Stationers further said, that though it was

¹ Francis Bryckman, an honest merchant who kept a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, published 'Lyndewode's Provinciale' in 1525; it was printed for him at Antwerp. See 'Archæologia,' vol. xxxiv. p. 429.

² From the following decree of the Star Chamber, it will be seen that the Company had the power to search and seize all doubtful books:—

"A decree of Starre-Chamber for the reformation of divers disorders in printing and uttering of books. June 29th, 1566.

"Whoever prints anything against any injunction or ordinance set forth by the Queen's authority shall be imprisoned and thenceforth never use the 'feat' of Printing. The Wardens of the Stationers' Company to search Printing-houses, and 'to open and view all packs, dryfats, maunds, and other things wherein books may be contained, and to sell them.'"

In Arber's Transcript of the Registers of the Stationers' Company, vol. i. folio 76 B, is the following entry:—"Recevyd for [*i.e.* by the sale of] serten bokes in frynshe and Englesshe, which was taken goynge hawkyng aboute the stretes, which ys contrary to the orders of the Cytie of London, iiij^s iiij^d."

against the liberties of the City, yet in favour of learning and the Universities they had never denied to any learned man or student or others, to buy books of strangers for their use, whereby the Citizens lost the retail. But this case of the Chapmen of Cambridge buying their books of the Bricquemen and Frenchmen to sell again did not benefit the students or the Universities, the same books being carried by the Citizens to the Universities and sold cheaper; it only profited a few of the townsmen of Oxford and Cambridge. He begged that the poor Stationers might be heard by the Council, and relieved.

The last day of May, 1579.

I. 29. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor Aldermen, and Recorder, complaining of the seizure of books intended for the Universities, and calling attention to the Order made upon the same subject last year, and further directing that the said books should be at once restored.

27th May, 1580.

I. 124. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of the University of Cambridge, respecting the difference between the City and certain booksellers of Cambridge, and stating that Mr. Norton had been appointed by the City to treat with them touching the whole matter.

7th August, 1580.

I. 125. Letter from the Vice-Chancellor, John Hatcher,¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in reply, expressing an anxious desire that a conference might be had, and a settlement made of the matter.

9th September, 1580.

II. 247. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer (the Earl of Dorset), acknowledging the receipt of his letter requesting information concerning certain strangers' goods seized upon as foreign bought and foreign sold, and informing him that, after calling before him the complainants, he was of opinion that the poor man² had been drawn into the transaction. He recommended that no further steps should be taken.

20th October, 1604.

FREEDOM.

I. 23. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting them to admit Richard Bateman to the Freedom.

2nd February, 1579.

¹ Of St. John's College; B.A., 1531-2; M.A., 1535; M.D., 1542. Was afterwards Regius Professor of Physic. He was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University November, 1579, for the year then ensuing. He purchased the site of the dissolved House of the Augustine Friars in Cambridge in 1545, where he died in 1586-7. He held considerable property in Lincolnshire.

² No name mentioned.

I. 30. Letter from Lady Ann Wraye¹ to Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, and the Court of Aldermen, for the like for her servant, Thomas Hudd.
Circa 1580.

I. 31. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lady Wraye, in reply, stating that the Aldermen could not comply with her request, because of the injury done to the Citizens, who served for their Freedom, by making strangers free.
2nd June, 1580.

I. 63. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Doctor Wilson, one of the principal Secretaries to the Queen, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, on behalf of John Leonard, to be admitted to the Freedom, and informing him that the Court of Aldermen were unable to comply with his wishes, on account of the number of poor Artificers and Citizens being so great and so eaten out of their trades and living by strangers and foreigners.
24th November, 1579.

I. 69. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Warwick, acknowledging the receipt of his several letters requesting the grant of the Freedom to Henry Rodes and John Leonard. They had agreed to admit the former; but on account of the many grants of a like nature, both to his Lordship and his friends, to the great dissatisfaction of the poor and the Artificers of the City, they requested him to forbear pressing them any further on the matter.
24th November, 1579.

I. 76. Letter from the Lord Mayor to, acknowledging the receipt of his Letter in favour of admitting Christopher Amisse to the Freedom. They found that he was not a resident of the City, and that he had used the trade of Merchandise. If they should admit him to the Freedom, he would be free of the prisage of wines, to the prejudice of Her Majesty and to the Earl of Warwick, in his office of butlerage.
9th February, 1578.

I. 82. Letter from Lady Dorothy Stafford² to the Lord Mayor,

¹ Daughter of Nicholas Girlington, of Normanby, Yorkshire. Wife of Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

² Wife of Sir William Stafford, of Blatherwick, Northamptonshire. She was the daughter of Henry Lord Stafford (only son of Edward, last Duke of Buckingham of that line, who was beheaded in 1521). During the reign of Queen Mary she lived in exile at Geneva (where her husband died), and afterwards at Basle. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth she returned to England. Her daughter, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Drury, of Halsted, Suffolk, and afterwards of Sir John Scott, of Nettlested, Kent, was a Lady of the Bedchamber to that Queen. Memorials of the Scotts, of Scotts Hall, Kent, by J. R. Scott, F.S.A.

on behalf of William Weekes, who had been by the Aldermen disfranchised ; and requesting that his case might be inquired into, and if it should be found that the fault had been committed by his master, who made him free, the master should be punished, and the poor man restored to the Freedom.

10th February, 1579.

I. 83. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lady Dorothy Stafford, in reply, informing her that although Weekes had not reported the case truthfully, yet, upon her earnest supplication, the Court of Aldermen had agreed to restore him to the Freedom upon his submission.

11th February, 1579.

I. 85. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, stating that the Court of Aldermen regretted they were unable to comply with his request for a grant of the Freedom to Richard Bateman.

11th February, 1579.

I. 92. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir William Cordell,¹ Knight, Master of the Rolls, informing him that the Court of Aldermen had, at his request, admitted the two young men to the Freedom of the Waxchandlers' Company.

8th March, 1579.

I. 120. Letter from some of the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting that Arthur Hestins, who had married a Free-woman of the City, might be admitted to the Freedom in the Salters' Company.

11th August, 1580.

I. 121. Letter from Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting that Roger Farmer, who was desirous of keeping an inn within the City, might be admitted to the Freedom in the Innholders' Company.

30th August, 1580.

I. 122. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, expressing his regret that the same could not be complied with, on account of the great number who had already been admitted.

15th September, 1580.

I. 123. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earls of Lincoln²

¹ Of Long Melford, Suffolk ; called to the Bar, 1543 ; Solicitor-General, September 30th, 1553 ; Master of the Rolls, November 5th, 1557 ; chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, January 20th, 1558. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to conclude the Treaty of Peace, called the Treaty of Leith, 1561. In 1578 he entertained Queen Elizabeth at Melford Hall ; died, May 17th, 1581.

² Edward, ninth Lord Clinton ; Lord High Admiral, 1551, again in 1558 ; created Earl of Lincoln, May 4th, 1572 ; died, January 16th, 1584-5.

and Bedford,¹ and to Sir James Croft, Knight, stating that the Court of Aldermen regretted they could not, with due regard to the state of the City and the good opinion of the Commons, comply with their request for the admission of Arthur Hestins to the Freedom.

15th September, 1580.

I. 134. Letter from Peter Osborne² to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, praying them to admit his servant, Robert Nicholls, to the Freedom by patrimony; and stating that his father, Thomas Nicholls, was presented in the Cooks' Hall by John Johnson the elder, as his apprentice, and was so enrolled in the Chamber of London; whilst serving his master, he was chosen chief cook by the late Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex; he subsequently married Widow Green, a Grocer, who dwelt next the Cow's Face, in West Cheap, towards the great Conduit. The said Thomas was always reported to be free; and although search had been made for his freedom in the Cooks' Hall and the Chamber of London, it appeared, through the negligence of keeping the books, the date of his Freedom could not be found.

13th September, 1580.

I. 142. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, requesting that Christopher Todd, Silk Weaver, might be admitted to the Freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

26th March, 1579.

I. 144. Letter from Sir Walter Mildmay to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that Nicholas Hurdis, Tailor, might be admitted to the Freedom.

13th October, 1580.

I. 163. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Bromley) to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting them to admit Robert Bradley to the Freedom of the Musicians' Company.

16th July, 1580.

I. 167. Letter from Sir Francis Knowles,³ Sir Francis Walsing-

¹ Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford; succeeded to the title 1555; died, 1585.

² Second son of Richard Osborne, of Tyled Hall, Lackington, Essex, by Elizabeth Coke, his wife. Born, 1521; educated at Cambridge; appointed Clerk of the Faculties for life in 1551; Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, 1552-3. Lived in Wood Street, Cheapside. In 1561 he resided in Ivy Lane, Newgate Street; sat for Horsham in Parliament, 1562-3; for Guildford, 1571; and for the City of Westminster, 1588-9. Died, 7th June, 1592; buried in St. Faith's under St. Paul's.

³ Only son of Robert Knollys, of Rotherfield Greys, in Oxfordshire related by marriage to Queen Elizabeth. Educated at Cambridge; married Catherine, daughter of William Carey, by the Lady Mary Boleyn, Sister of Queen Anne Boleyn. Made Vice-Chamberlain

ham, and Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting them to admit John Parkes, upon the recommendation of the Earl of Bedford, to the Freedom in the Clothworkers' Company.
29th December, 1580.

I. 190. Letter from the Earl of Leicester to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on behalf of James Flower, who, having served his master, a Carpenter, for seven or eight years diligently within the City, could not be made free because his master had not taken up his Freedom until within the last two years, and requesting notwithstanding that he might be admitted.

From the Court, 4th March, 1580.

I. 192. Letter from Henry Pembroke¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that his servant Rensey might be admitted to the Freedom in the Painters' Company. 11th March, 1580.

I. 193. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that one Burkshawe might be admitted to the Freedom in the Company of Waxchandlers. 19th March, 1580.

I. 194. Letter from G. Gerrard² to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that his servant, George Corlus, might be admitted to the Freedom. 3rd April, 1581.

I. 195. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting that Roger Tanner might be admitted to the Freedom in the Innholders' Company. 16th April, 1581.

I. 196. Letter from William Ayloffe³ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for the favour shown to his brother, and

of the Queen's Household. He represented Arundel in the Parliament of 1559; made M.A., August 10th, 1564; Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, 1566. He, with Lord Scrope, had the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Bolton Castle, 1568-9; Treasurer of the Household, 1571. He commanded part of the land force at the Spanish Armada, 1588-9; made K.G., 1593; died, 1596.

¹ Henry, second Earl of, K.G., son of William, the first Earl; succeeded to the earldom, 1570; died, January 19th, 1600-1.

² Gilbert Gerrard. Called to the Bar in 1539; created Serjeant, October 27th, 1558; made Attorney-General, January 22nd, 1559; Knighted, 1579; appointed Master of the Rolls, May 30th, 1581; died, February 4th, 1593. Buried at Ashley, Staffordshire.

³ One of the Justices of the Queen's Bench; called to the Bar in 1560; Reader of Lincoln's Inn, 1571; created Serjeant, 1577, and then raised to the Bench; died, November 8th, 1585.

requesting them to admit his servant, who had been brought up in the occupation of a Man's Tailor, to the Freedom of that Company.

18th April, 1581.

I. 197. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that Edward Warren, a native of Northampton, might be admitted to the Freedom. 29th April, 1581.

I. 198. Letter from Alexander Nowell¹ and William Fulke,² for the like for Peter Waters, a Stationer, of Cambridge.

(Circa 1581.)

I. 202. Letter from Francis, Earl of Bedford, to the Lord Mayor, requesting that Anthony Clerke might be made free of the Costermongers of the City. Bedford House, 19th May, 1581.

I. 208. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor, requesting that Gilles Fielde, who had served him as a Joiner for the last seven years, might be made free of the Joiners' Company.

3rd June, 1581.

I. 211. Letter from William Ayloffé to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for the courtesy shown to his brother, and for admitting his servant to the Freedom.

Chancery Lane, 13th June, 1581.

I. 212. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that Edward Tyder, the servant and apprentice of Phillip Beast, resident in Spain, and free of the Company of Goldsmiths, might be admitted to the Freedom of that Company. 13th June, 1581.

I. 213. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for admitting James Flower to the Freedom. Dated from the Court, 20th June, 1581.

I. 215. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor

¹ Probably the Dean of St. Paul's.

² Son of Christopher Fulke, of London. Educated at Cambridge; B.A., 1557-8; M.A., 1563; B.D., 1568; Chaplain to the Earl of Leicester, 1569; Rector of Great Wharley, Essex, 1571; D.D., 1572; Rector of Dennington, Suffolk, December, 1573; Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, May 10th, 1578; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1582; nominated by Privy Council to confute Papists, 1582; died, August, 1589; buried at Dennington. Author of many theological and controversial works.

and Aldermen, requesting them to admit Richard Franklin to the Freedom.
20th June, 1581.

I. 223. Letter from Charles, Lord Howard¹ to the Lord Mayor, for the like for Ambrose Smith, late Her Majesty's servant.
11th July, 1581.

I. 225. Letter from Philip Skudamore to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the like for William Smart, Cordwainer.
12th July, 1581.

I. 231. Same as No. 215.
20th June, 1581.

I. 234. Letter from Charles, Lord Howard, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for the favour shown to Ambrose Smith.
25th July, 1581.

I. 238. Letter from Dr. Valentine Dale to the Lord Mayor, informing him that, by command of the Queen, he had written to the Carpenters' Company on behalf of the bearer to be admitted to the Freedom of that Company, and requesting that his desire might be granted.
15th July, 1581.

I. 292. Letter from Sir Walter Mildmay to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the Freedom for Anthony Handes.
Dated from his House at Great St. Bartholomew's,
8th November, 1581.

I. 293. Letter from John Southcot² to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the Freedom for John Goddard, in order that he might carry on the business of a Brewer within the City.
10th November, 1581.

I. 381. Letter from Dr. Valentine Dale to the Lord Mayor, informing him that John Foxley had been commended by Her Majesty to be admitted a Freeman of the Carpenters' Company, and

¹ Charles, second Baron Howard of Effingham, born 1540; K.G., and Lord and Chamberlain of the Household, 1574; Lord High Admiral, 1584; commanded the Fleet which destroyed the Spanish Armada in 1588; commanded Fleet at taking of Cadiz in 1596, for which he was created Earl of Nottingham, October 22nd, 1596; resigned office of Lord High Admiral, 1619; died, December 14th, 1624.

² Of the Middle Temple; one of the Judges of the Sheriff's Court, 1553; Reader, 1556-9; created Serjeant, April 19th, 1559; Justice of the Queen's Bench, February 10th, 1563; died, April 18th, 1585.

that he needed his favour for his admittance, and requesting that it might be granted.
9th July, 1582.

I. 382. Letter from F..... Rutland¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the Freedom for his servant, Roger Wood.

Dated from his House in the Strand, 20th July, 1582.

I. 391. Letter from Dr. Valentine Dale to Sir James Harvey, Knight, Lord Mayor, expressing regret that the request he had made by command of the Queen to admit John Foxley to the Freedom had not been complied with.
28th July, 1582.

I. 392. Letter from the Lord Mayor in reply, stating that he had been wrongly informed, for upon the request being made the Court of Aldermen had admitted Foxley to the Freedom without payment.
31st July, 1582.

I. 396. Letter from Henry Cobham² to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for admitting his servant, Benidick Barwik, to the Freedom.
Dated from Paris, 15th August, 1582.

I. 399. Letter from Lady Ursula Walsingham³ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that her servant, Thomas Rothwell, might be admitted to the Freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.
Dated from Barnellmes, 8th September, 1582.

I. 400. Copy of No. 382.
20th July, 1582.

I. 424. Letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury⁴ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to admit his servant, Robert Croseleye, to the Freedom.
16th October, 1582.

¹ Probably Edward, third Earl of Rutland.

² Eldest son of William Brooke, ninth Lord Cobham, whom he succeeded, March 6th, 1597. He was Ambassador to France in 1579; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover Castle; charged with plotting against James the First, and his estates and honours forfeited, 1604; he died in 1619.

³ Second wife of Sir Francis Walsingham. She was the daughter of Henry St. Barbe, Esq., of Somersetshire, and widow of Richard Worsley, Esq. Her daughter, Frances Walsingham, married first, Sir Philip Sydney, the poet; secondly, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; and thirdly, Richard De Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde. Lady Walsingham died at Barne Elms, June 19th, 1602, and was buried in St. Paul's.

⁴ George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., son of Francis, the fifth Earl; succeeded to the title in 1560; Lord Lieutenant of York, Nottingham, and Derby, 1565; Lord High Steward for the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, January 16th, 1572; created Earl Marshal, 1572; died, 1590.

I. 425. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in reply, stating that Crosseley had been lately convicted of dealing against the laws of the City in a dangerous and hurtful trade; upon his submission the City, had remitted his forfeiture of the value of nearly 200*l.*, upon his entering into bond not to commit the same again; they therefore thought he should rest contented.

20th November, 1582.

I. 435. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for admitting John Grayson to the Freedom.

28th November, 1582.

I. 444. Similar letter to No. 399.

13th December, 1582.

I. 479. Letter from Sir Edward Cary² to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to admit a foreigner who had married the widow of a Freeman to the Freedom of the Plasterers' Company.

Dated from his House at Barkhamsted Park, 8th February, 1582.

I. 480. Letter from H. Sydney³ to Sir Thomas Blanke,⁴ Knight, Lord Mayor, requesting that William Allen, who had been bound to Stephen Emesworth, Clothworker, who died before his apprenticeship

¹ Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury. Educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge; made B.A., 1537; M.A., 1541; appointed by Ridley, Bishop of London, as his Chaplain, 1551; King's Chaplain, 1561. Upon the accession of Queen Mary, he fled to the Continent, returning in the next reign. He preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London at St. Paul's, May 15th, 1559, upon which occasion the revised book of Common Prayer was used for the first time; elected Master of Pembroke, July 20th, 1559; Bishop of London, July 26th, 1559. In 1561 he gave 1,200*l.* towards the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral. Archbishop of York, April 11th, 1570; of Canterbury, January 10th, 1576; died, July 6th, 1583.

² Of Berkhamstead and Aldenham, Herts. Sworn of the Privy Chamber, 1577-8; Knighted in 1596; appointed Master of the Jewel House, and Keeper of Marylebone Park. Buried at Aldenham, August 6th, 1618. Ancestor of the present Viscount Falkland; for Pedigree, see Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire," vol. i., p. 129.

³ Sir Henry Sydney, son of Sir William Sydney, K.G., Lord President of the Marches of Wales, 1560; created K.G., 1564; Lord-Deputy of Ireland, 1565, 1568, 1575; died, 5th May, 1586. Sir Henry was the father of the celebrated Sir Philip Sydney.

⁴ Haberdasher. Elected Alderman of Queenhithe, February 26th, 1572; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1574; removed to Cornhill, September 25th, 1582; elected Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1582; Knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Richmond, May 6th, 1582. Son of Thomas Blanke, Haberdasher, who resided in Gracechurch Street. Sir Thomas lived on St. Mary-at-Hill, in the house formerly called Abbot's Inn, the ancient town residence of the Abbot of Waltham; the property descended to him from his father, who, according to his will, dated June 2nd, 1562, had purchased it for 1,200*l.* It was destroyed in the fire of 1666. Sir Thomas died October 28th, 1588, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. His epitaph is given in Stowe, edit. 1720, book ii. p. 169; and also his wife's, who died February 2nd, 1596.

had been completed, but who had served the remainder of his term with some of the like trade, might be admitted to the Freedom of the said Company. Ludlow Castle, 18th November, 1582.

I. 483. Letter from Sir Owyn Hopton¹ to the Lord Mayor, requesting the grant of the Freedom to George Smalye, a Shoemaker. The Tower, 18th February, 1582.

I. 485. Letter from Sir Gilbert Gerrard to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to admit John Bridges to the Freedom in the Company of Cutlers. The Rolls, 18th February, 1582.

I. 505. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, stating that Humphrey Rowland had obtained the consent of the Company of Cutlers to admit him to the Freedom of their Company, if he could obtain the consent of his Lordship and the Aldermen, and recommending him to their favourable consideration.

12th June, 1583.

I. 516. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging his letter recommending Humphrey Rowland, maker of Lantern Horns, to be admitted into the Freedom of the Cutlers' Company. It was against the ordinances of the City that any person should be made free by gift in a Company contrary to the art which he used; they were, nevertheless, willing to satisfy his request, but the Company of Horners, hearing of the application of Rowland, petitioned for the stay of his admission, and they had directed the Wardens of that craft to attend upon his Lordship with their Petition, and to answer any matter he might require. 31st June, 1583.

¹ Son of Arthur Hopton, of Westwood, Suffolk, who married Anne, daughter of Sir David Owen, of Cowdry, Sussex, a natural son of Owen Tudor. Sir Owen was born in 1533: Knighted in 1561; Sheriff of Norfolk, 1565; held the office of Lieutenant of the Tower *inter* 1570-91. A letter from him to Lord Burghley, describing the performance of his duties, is printed in Ellis's 'Original Letters,' 3rd series, vol. iv. p. 67. He represented Suffolk, Middlesex, and Arundel in Parliament. He died in September, 1591, and was buried on the 26th of that month at Stepney; where also was buried, October 23rd, 1624, his daughter Mary, who married William Bruges, fourth Lord Chandos. Another daughter, Anne, married first Henry, third Lord Wentworth, who died in 1594, and subsequently Sir Wm. Pope, K.B., of Wroxton, Oxfordshire, created Earl of Downe, October 16th, 1628, (whose descendants are represented by the Baroness North); she was buried with her husband at Wroxton Church. His eldest son, Sir Arthur Hopton, of Witham, Somerset, who was Sheriff of that county in 1583, was the grandfather of Sir Ralph Hopton, the celebrated Royalist General of King Charles the First, by whom he was created Baron Hopton of Stratton, Cornwall, September 4th, 1643.

I. 523. Letter from Henry, Lord Hunsdon¹ to the Lord Mayor requesting that John Young, sometime servant to Lewis Vanderbeck, Weaver, late of Mile End, might be admitted to the Freedom in the Company of Weavers.
23rd June, 1583.

I. 543. Letter from John Hertford to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that John Yeoman, a Merchant Tailor, dwelling in Southwark, had taken as an apprentice for nine years the son of John Verre, a Frenchman, a free denizen, who had been enrolled according to the custom of the City; he had served three years, and had ascertained that, according to an Act of Common Council, no stranger's son, although born in London, could be made free of the City; he therefore requested that at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he might be admitted to the Freedom.

Tottenham Lodge, 5th September, 1583.

I. 612. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir Robert Cecil,² Knight, acknowledging the receipt of his letter requesting them to admit George White to the Freedom of the City in the Armourers' Company. They had called before them the said White, and he had stated that he understood not the trade of an Armourer, but had followed that of a Gardener. The grant to the Company was that they should admit to the Freedom of that Society those only who carried on the trade of an Armourer, which at this time there had been especial use for. With regard to admitting him to the Freedom of the City, that power had been vested only in the Common Council; they could not, therefore, comply with his request.
4th December, 1592.

¹ Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, K.G., the son and heir of William Carey and Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire, sister of Queen Ann Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth; created Baron Hunsdon by Her Majesty, January 13th, 1559; K.G., 1561, and Captain of the Queen's Guard; Lord Chamberlain, 1585. He had charge of the Queen's person, both in the Court and in the camp at Tilbury. Died at Somerset House, July 23rd, 1596.

² First Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of Lord Burghley by his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, of Gidea Hall, Essex (grandson of Alderman Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., Sheriff in 1453, Lord Mayor 1462: *vide* Orridge's 'Citizens and their Rulers,' p. 26, *et seq.*), by his wife, Ann, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Merchant Taylor (ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam), Alderman of Bread Street; Sheriff in 1506; one of the Household of Cardinal Wolsey, and subsequently Privy Councillor to Henry the Eighth; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; K.G., and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Alderman Fitzwilliam's wife was a daughter of Sir John Hawes, Mercer, Sheriff in 1500. The present Marquis of Salisbury is thus (in addition to being the great-grandson of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Alderman of Vintry Ward, 1745-61; Sheriff in 1747, and Lord Mayor in 1753) the descendant of Aldermen Coke and Fitzwilliam, and Sir John Hawes.

I. 633. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of his letter recommending the admission of Arnold James into the Freedom of the Brewers' Company. The Court of Aldermen had no power to grant his request, but if he would write a letter to the Common Council he would lay the same before them.
24th February, 1592.

I. 639. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that the usual Court of Aldermen had not been held on account of the death of Sir Edward Osborn,¹ Knight. He had conferred with the Aldermen, who were willing to grant his request for the admission of Arnold James to the Freedom. The granting of Freedoms had been taken into the hands of the Common Council, which body he intended to call together shortly, and to whom he would submit his Lordship's request.
20th February, 1591.

II. 7. Letter from the Earl of Essex² to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, soliciting them to admit one Colquite to the Freedom.
9th February, 1593.

II. 8. Letter from the Earl of Essex to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the like for Lawrence Hethercampe. 16th June, 1594.

II. 9. Letter from Lord Hunsdon to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, soliciting them to admit his servant, Richard Gauntlet, to the Freedom in the Armourers' Company.
30th July, 1594.

II. 10. Letter from Charles Lord Howard to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and others, soliciting the Freedom for Thomas Stevenson.
1st August, 1594.

II. 12. Letter from Charles Lord Howard to the Lord Mayor,

¹ Clothworker; elected Alderman of Castle Baynard, July 7th, 1573; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1575; removed to Candlewick, July 10th, 1576; chosen Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1583; President of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1586-91. Buried at St. Dionys, Backchurch. Billingsley translated to Candlewick, *loco* Osborne, deceased, February 17th, 1591. He was the son of Richard Osborne, of Ashford, Kent. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Hewet, Lord Mayor in 1559. For the romantic story of his saving her life from drowning at London Bridge, see Strype's 'Stowe,' 1720, Book V. p. 133, and Thomson's 'Chronicles of London Bridge,' pp. 313-16. He was the ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. See 'Burke's Peerage.'

² Robert Devereux, second Earl, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, appointed Master of the Horse, December 23rd, 1587; Commander-in-Chief, 1597; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, March 27th, 1598; executed for treason, February 25th, 1600.

begging him to admit Thomas Stevenson to the Freedom of one of the twelve Companies. 19th August, 1594.

II. 23. Letter from William, Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, soliciting them to admit William Chattie, Under-Clerk in the Custom House, to the Freedom.

9th July, 1594.

II. 24. Letter (being a second application) from the Earl of Essex to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, soliciting them to admit Lawrence Hethercampe to the Freedom by Redemption.

12th July, 1594.

II. 25. Letter from Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, thanking them for admitting Walter Breuster, his servant, to the Freedom.

15th July, 1594.

II. 28. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor, soliciting him to admit John Trevillian to the Freedom, upon the recommendation of Sir George Peckham.¹

20th July, 1594.

II. 29. Further Letter upon the same subject. 21st July, 1594.

II. 49. Letter from Sir John Fortescue² to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting them to admit Nicholas Price, Silk Weaver, to the Freedom.

— February, 1594.

II. 67. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, informing him that the Court of Common Council had granted his request, and admitted Richard Gauntlet to the Freedom.

29th August, 1594.

II. 68. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, intimating that the Court of Common Council had granted his request, and admitted Thomas Stevenson to the Freedom.

29th August, 1594.

II. 91. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Buckhurst, acknow-

¹ Of Denham, Kent. Associated with Sir Philip Sydney and others in the discovery of lands in America, and the formation of a Company for the purpose.

² Appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer by Queen Elizabeth, 1590. He was also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died at his house in Westminster, December 23rd, 1607, and was buried at Muresley, Bucks.

ledging the receipt of his letter on behalf of John Dawes to be re-admitted into the Freedom of the Company of Drapers, whereof he was disfranchised some two years since, and informing him that Dawes had obtained the Freedom of the Company by fraud.

17th March, 1594.

II. 147. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Essex, informing him that he had laid his letter before the Aldermen and Common Council, who had consented to his request, and admitted Mr. Fowkes to the Freedom; and that licence had been given to Edward King to purvey Poultry to his Lordship during the time of Lent.

2nd March, 1595.

II. 294. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Viscount Haddington,¹ regretting that his request to admit John Baker to the Freedom could not be complied with, he being a stranger.

2nd August, 1607.

III. 25. Letter from Lord Lyle, by command of the Queen, to the Lord Mayor, requesting that John Lymiers, a Goldsmith, might be admitted a Freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Baynard's Castle, 9th October, 1611.

III. 26. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Lyle, in reply, stating that the Court of Aldermen had agreed to admit Lymiers to the Freedom, if he were capable, but finding that he was a stranger born, and so not capable by the ancient laws and customs of the City, he felt assured Her Majesty would vouchsafe their just and reasonable excuse.

10th October, 1611.

III. 48. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake, by the King's command, to the Lord Mayor, requesting an answer to a letter to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in favour of John Le Myre, servant to the Queen, to be made free of the City.

7th May, 1612.

III. 49. Letter from the Lord Mayor, in reply, stating that John Le Myre was a stranger born, and therefore could only be made free by Act of Common Council, which Act had lately been strictly stood upon by the Commons of the City, but that they had determined, in

¹ Sir John Ramsay. Was mainly instrumental in the preservation of King James the First from assassination by the "Gowrie Plot," August 5th, 1600. Created Viscount Haddington, 1606; Earl of Holderness, 1621. His second wife was Martha, daughter of Alderman Sir William Cockayne. He died 1625.

all humble and serviceable regard to His Majesty's letters, to move the same to the next Common Council, and do their best endeavours in that behalf.
10th May, 1612.

III. 51. Letter from John King, Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting them to admit to the Freedom, Richard Wilkes, who had contracted matrimony during the term of his apprenticeship.
Fulham, 18th June, 1612.

III. 83. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, for the admission to the Freedom of Francisco Pinto, a stranger and old inhabitant of the City, and one who had done him some service.
Newmarket, 28th February, 10 James I.

III. 113. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, to the Lord Mayor, soliciting the admission of James Waff to the Freedom.
13th October, 1613.

III. 115. Letter from W. Knollis¹ (in margin Lord Knollis), for the like for Edward Warde.
Whitehall, 16th November, 1613.

III. 116. Letter from Robert Lord Lisle, for the like for Roger Ascoll.
Somerset House, 17th November, 1613.

III. 117. Letter from Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury,² for the admission of William Sutton into the Freedom of the Cooks' Company.
From his House in Broad Street, 1st December, 1613.

III. 138. Letter from Alice,³ Countess of Derby, to the Lord Mayor, soliciting the Freedom for Richard Peade, a Dyer, a near kinsman to one of her servants.
York House, 16th March, 1613.

III. 142. Letter from the Duke of Lenox to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the like for his tailor, Robert Morchead.
Whitehall, 2nd May, 1614.

¹ Knollys, William, Lord, son of Sir Francis Knollys, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, August 30th, 1596; Treasurer of the Household, 1601; created Baron Knollys, of Greys, co. Oxon, May 13th, 1603; elected K.G., 1615; made Viscount Wallingford, and Earl of Banbury, August 18th, 1626; died May 25th, 1632.

² Gilbert, seventh Earl, K.G., succeeded his father, George, sixth Earl, in 1590; Ambassador to France in 1596; died, 1616.

³ Daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, and wife of Ferdinand, fifth Earl of Derby, who died in 1594.

V. 85. Letter from George, Lord Carew,¹ to the Lord Mayor, requesting that the Freedom might be granted to Henry Harvey.
Savoy, 25th September, 1620.

V. 91. Letter from Sir Clement Edmonds to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the like for Luke Dotin.
21st November, 1620.

VI. 152. Letter from the Earl of Bridgewater,² for the like for Thomas Trotter.
Barbican, 26th June, 1628.

VII. 47. Letter from the King, under his signet, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to admit to the Freedom, David Etgher, of London, merchant, son of Joas Etgher, late of London, merchant stranger, made a free denizen of the realm by Queen Elizabeth, upwards of fifty years previously.
Hampton Court, 30th September, 1630.

VIII. 1. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury (George Abbott, D.D.), to the Lord Mayor, soliciting the Freedom for Thomas Montford.
2nd March, 1613.

VIII. 2. Letter from Sir Thomas Egerton³ to the Lord Mayor, for the like for Robert Newton.
21st February, 1613.

VIII. 10. Letter from Thomas Harris to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the like for his servant and minister (no name).
18th February, 1613.

VIII. 11. Letter from Francis Goston to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the like for Cuthbert Lyn.
17th August, 1614.

VIII. 25. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the admission of John Prichard to the Freedom in the Company of C—— (illegible).
2nd November, 1617.

¹ Created Baron Carew, of Clopton county Warwick, May 4th, 1605; sent as Commissioner to Ireland, to report upon affairs here, June 24th, 1611; created Earl of Totness, February 7th, 1626; died, 1629.

² John Egerton, second Viscount Brackley; created Earl of Bridgewater, May 22nd, 1617; Lord President of Wales and the Marches, June 26th, 1631; died, December 4th, 1649. Milton's mask of 'Comus' was written for this nobleman, and performed by members of his family at Ludlow Castle, at Michaelmas, 1634. Bridgewater Square, near Barbican, still indicates the site of the former town residence of this family.

³ Afterwards Lord Ellesmere. The Earl of Bridgewater above mentioned was his son.

VIII. 28. Letter signed "Jo Lincoln, elect Custos Sigilli"¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the Freedom for Roger Pimble.
1st October, 1621.

VIII. 38. Letter from Sir James Ley, Bart.,² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the like for William Shereston.
8th March, 1621.

VIII. 41. Letter from Sir George Calvert³ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the Freedom for Gyles Horne, a tailor, who had taken a house within Temple Bar, without considering that he was a foreigner, until he perceived himself in some danger of being troubled.
22nd December, 1621.

VIII. 73. Letter from Sir Robert Heath to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to admit to the Freedom by redemption one John Tailor, a haberdasher, who had served seven years, but only five by indenture, his master having died.
2nd November, 1624.

IX. 19. Letter signed William Morrice, by command of the King, recommending Walrane Lodowicke, merchant, to be admitted to the Freedom.
31st January, 1660.

IX. 38. Letter from the Duke of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the Freedom for William Salkeld.
17th December, 1661.

¹ The celebrated Lord Keeper Williams; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; took his degree of B.A., 1603; M.A. in 1605. Having taken orders, he was appointed to a small living in Norfolk. He became Chaplain to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere in 1611, and was made Dean of Westminster, July 12th, 1620. On the deprivation of Lord Bacon, in 1621, he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, July 10th, 1621, and the office was put into commission for a time to enable him to acquire a knowledge of the law. In the mean time he was made a Privy Councillor, and appointed Bishop of Lincoln. He was consecrated November 11th, 1621. He was installed Lord Keeper, October 9th, 1621; the Seals taken from him October 25th, 1625; translated to the Archbishopric of York, December 4th, 1641; died, March 25th, 1650.

² Called to the Bar, October 11th, 1584; created Serjeant, November 22nd, 1603; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, 1604; resigned, December, 1608; Attorney of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, 1609; one of the Commissioners for the Plantation in Ulster, 1610; created Baronet, July 20th, 1619; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, January 29th, 1621; Lord Treasurer, December 20th, 1624; created Lord Ley, of Ley, Devon, December 31st, 1624; Earl of Marlborough, May, 1625; died at Lincoln's Inn, March 14th, 1629.

³ Born, 1578; knighted, 1617; appointed Secretary of State for life, February 14th, 1619; resigned, 1624, on becoming a Roman Catholic; created Lord Baltimore, February 16th, 1624; died, 1632.

IX. 43. Letter from Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting the Freedom on behalf of James Griffith, Carpenter, the maker of an artificial water engine, and Samuel Knib, Locksmith. *(Circa 1662.)*

IX. 51. Letter from Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that Raphael Foliart, the Barber in ordinary, might be admitted to the Freedom.

27th August, 1662.

IX. 57. Letter from Sir Henry Bennet,¹ by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that Samuel Daveiger, a Portuguese, might be admitted to the Freedom.

23rd January, 1662-3.

IX. 77. Letter from the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, requesting that Edward Gavill might be admitted to the Freedom in the Mercers' Company.

23rd December, 1663.

FUEL.

I. 60. Letter from the Lords of the Council to....., stating that the Lord Mayor had informed them of the great want of wood and fuel within the City, and of the increase in the price thereof, on account of the bad weather, and directing that inquiries should be made what store of wood remained ready felled in any forest, wood, or coppice within a convenient distance from the Thames, and to arrange with the owners for sending such wood to the City's wharf.

(Circa 1579-80.)

I. 115. Letter from Sir James Croft, to the Lord Mayor, upon a complaint made by the Lord Treasurer, of the misconduct of one of the officers of the Woodyard, for employing part of the wood provided for the service of Her Majesty, to his own benefit, and states that it appeared a mistake had been made by the wharfinger's men in the absence of their master, who had since made satisfaction.

23rd July, 1580.

GAMING.

I. 131. Letter from Sir James Croft to the Lord Mayor, requesting permission for his servant to proceed with the building of a

¹ Second son of Sir John Bennet, of Arlington, Middlesex, and brother of John, Baron Ossulston; educated at Oxford; became Secretary to James, Duke of York; Knighted, March, 1658; made Keeper of the Privy Purse, October, 1662; Secretary of State, October 2nd, 1662; created Baron Arlington, March 14th, 1664; Earl of Arlington, April 22nd, 1672; K.G., June 15th, 1672; made Vice-Chamberlain, September 11th, 1674; died, July 28th, 1685.

close alley for the recreation of honest citizens to bowl in, in foul weather, which he had begun, and which had been stopped by the Lord Mayor.

6th September, 1580.

I. 132. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir James Croft, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, in reply, informing him that he had stayed the building of the alley referred to, because the said servant had already one there, and there was another adjoining it, which would make three alleys within half an acre of ground; that he also kept dicing, carding, and table-play, which was resorted to by the worst and meanest persons, who spent their time and money in unlawful play and betting, whilst their families were in peril of starvation; and that the great assemblies of persons encouraged infections, quarrels, and other disorders, for the prevention of which it had been thought desirable, not only to stay further buildings, but to call in question the licences already granted.

13th September, 1580.

I. 133. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, bringing the above abuses to their notice, and requesting power to suppress all such bowling alleys, notwithstanding the Queen's licence granted for the same.

24th September, 1580.

GENEVA.

I. 460. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, recommending that a collection should be made among the wealthy citizens to assist the town of Geneva, which was in great distress.

20th January, 1582.

I. 461. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, to the same effect.

20th January, 1582.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

VI. 2. Letter from the Committee for Gresham College to Lady Read,¹ stating that the house in Bishopsgate Street, lately in her occupation, had come into their possession as part of Gresham House,² bequeathed by Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, to such uses as in his will were expressed. They understood certain goods of hers were still remaining therein. They trusted she would be

¹ Probably the widow of one of the descendants of Lady Gresham by her first marriage with William Read, Esq., of Beccles, Suffolk.

² This mansion, Sir Thomas Gresham, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, left to his widow, Lady Gresham, for life, and at her decease to be a college for the gratuitous instruction of all who chose to attend the lectures. Lady Gresham died November 23rd, 1596. See a view of the building in 1739, in Burgon's 'Life of Gresham.'

mindful of the arrears of rent due, and of the wainscots anciently belonging to the house. Order should be taken that her goods should receive no hurt, but be ready at her command.

Dated in December (probably 1622).

VII. 147. Order of the Privy Council reciting that Sir Maurice Abbott,¹ Knight, and Mr. Alderman Backhouse, had attended the Board with their Counsel to answer the Petition of John Groves,² Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, which Petition had been referred by the King to the consideration of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Earl Marshal, and Mr. Secretary Windebanck, and directing that the consideration of the matter be adjourned until the first day of the ensuing Michaelmas term.

Whitehall, 8th July, 1635.

IX. 47. Letter from the Commissioners for Charitable Uses to the Lord Mayor and the Gresham Committee, stating that at their meeting in the City, on the 20th of March last, the Readers of Gresham College had complained that some part of the house bequeathed by Sir Thomas Gresham for their use had been detained from them,—that such other parts as were ordinarily in their possession had been of late frequently applied to uses which occasioned great disquiet to the Readers in their lodgings,—that their present allowance of 50*l.* per annum was not a sufficient income for the maintenance of fit and competent Readers; and that Sir Thomas Gresham had intended to augment the salaries according to the increase in the revenues left for that purpose; and requesting his Lordship to appoint some fitting persons to meet the Commissioners

¹ Draper. The first person knighted by King Charles the First on his accession, 1625; M.P. for London the same year; elected Alderman of Bridge Without, December 15th, 1626; chosen Sheriff, 1627; removed to Coleman Street, September 13th, 1631; chosen Lord Mayor, 1638. Samuel Warner elected Alderman of Coleman Street, *loco* Abbott, deceased, January 10th, 1642. Sir Maurice was the youngest son of Maurice Abbott, Clothworker, of Guildford. He was educated at the Free-school in that town. He was one of the original Directors of the East India Company. In 1620 he was sent, with Sir Dudley Digges, on an embassy to Holland. In 1623 he was one of the farmers of the Customs; and in the next year was nominated one of the Council for establishing the Colony of Virginia. His brother George was Archbishop of Canterbury; see note 3, page 131, and his eldest brother, Robert, was Bishop of Salisbury. His pageant, entitled 'Porta Pietatis'; or the Port or Harbour of Piety, was written by Thomas Heywood, and performed at the expense of his Company on his accession to office as Lord Mayor; a copy is preserved in the Guildhall Library.

² Born at Colmore, near Alresford, Hampshire, in 1602; entered Balliol College, Oxford, 1617; took B.A., July 6th, 1621; M.A., June 25th, 1628; chosen Gresham Professor, 1635; became a great traveller, removed from his Professorship for non-attendance, Nov. 15th, 1643, and became Professor of Astronomy at Oxford; died, October 2nd, 1652, and was buried in St. Bennet, Sherehog, Pancras Lane.

in the Hall of the College on the last of July, to confer with them upon the subject. 21st July, 1662.

HEARTH TAX.

IX. 49. Letter from Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and the Justices of the Peace within the precincts of the Bills of Mortality, complaining of the negligent return made by order of Parliament of the number of fire-hearths or chimneys within the City and Bills of Mortality, and directing that three honest persons in each ward should be appointed to assist the officers of the revenue and the constables in ascertaining by view the exact number of hearths¹ in each house within the precincts aforesaid. 13th August, 1662.

IX. 67. Letter from the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton,² and Lord Ashley,³ to the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the Peace of Southwark and its Liberties, directing public notice to be given in all churches and chapels to the inhabitants, ordering them to make a return in writing, within ten days, of all hearths or stoves in their houses, edifices, lodgings, or chambers; and that upon the receipt thereof the constable, with two respectable inhabitants, should view and compare such returns, and certify as to their correctness, in order that a proper assessment might be made, and the books and rolls transmitted to the Court of Exchequer. They further complain that much of the moneys collected on a prior assessment, which ought to have been paid over to the Exchequer, had been retained in the hands of the officers, and direct steps to be taken to compel the officers to pay over the money at once. 7th October, 1663.

IX. 79. Letter from the Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, complaining of the tardy collection of the Hearth Tax, and directing some speedy steps to be taken to get the money in. 8th February, 1663.

IX. 102. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Robert Long,⁴ stating

¹ A tax was imposed on every fire-place or hearth in England, by Act 13 & 14 Charles II., cap. 10, 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l.* a year. Another Act was passed, 16 Charles II., cap. 3, 1664, to better enable the officers appointed to collect the tax. It was abolished by William the Third and Queen Mary, in 1689.

² Thomas, fourth Earl, succeeded his father, Henry, third Earl, in 1624; Lord Treasurer and K.G., 1660; died at Southampton House, Holborn, 1667.

³ The celebrated Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards the first Earl of Shaftesbury.

⁴ From Wiltshire; Secretary to Charles the Second whilst in exile; appointed Auditor

that His Majesty had by Letters Patent assigned the Hearth money, due from the several counties and cities of the kingdom at Lady Day next and thenceforward, to be paid into the Chamber of London until the late sums of money advanced by the City by way of loan for His Majesty's service should be paid off with interest, and requesting him to give directions for preventing the Exchequer from receiving any of the moneys until the said debts had been discharged.

(Circa 1663-4)

HERMAPHRODITE.

II. 131. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral of England, sending for his information the examination of one Jonathan Best, supposed to be a woman in the habit of a man, but found to be an Hermaphrodite.

13th January, 1595.

HOSPITALS.

I. 26. Letter from Henry, Lord Cheyne,¹ to the Lord Mayor, requesting that the son of a poor woman might be placed in the Hospital, where he might receive a free education.

Dated from Barnet, 21st May, 1580.

I. 27. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Henry Lord Cheyne in reply, informing him that the Governors of the Hospital could not receive the child, there being an order not to admit any but the children of Citizens.

2nd June, 1580.

I. 162. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Dr. Wilson, one of the principal Secretaries to the Queen, acknowledging the receipt of a licence signed by himself and the Lord Bishop of London, giving permission to the widow of Richard Maydwell to beg in the churches of the City, and stating that, before signing it, he had consulted with the Court of Aldermen, and found that it had not been the custom to suffer any one to beg in the churches of the City under warrant from the Lord Bishop or his predecessors. If such proceedings were suffered in churches, it would prevent the citizens from contributing to the support of the Hospitals for the poor. To assist the poor woman, the Governors of the Hospitals were willing to take one of her

of the Exchequer, May 21st, 1662; made a Baronet in 1662. The King demised the Great Park of Nonsuch, Surrey, and Worcester House, adjoining to Sir Robert, September 22nd, 1670; he died, 1673.

¹ Son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G.; Knighted at Todington by Queen Elizabeth, 1563; High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, 1564; created Lord Cheney, of Todington, Bedfordshire, 1572; married Joan, daughter of Thomas Lord Wentworth; was one of the Peers on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, 1586; died, without issue, 1587.

children, being the son of a Freeman, and educate him at the expense of the City. 12th July, 1580.

I. 584. Letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging their letter on behalf of Mr. Ferdinando Richardson and Mr. Richard Tothill, for the renewal of the estate of the said Tothill in certain tenements pertaining to the Hospital of Bridewell. They had called the Governors of the Hospital before them, and commended the same to their consideration, and had since received their reply, from which it appeared that on account of the extraordinary charges of the Charity, the Governors had already granted a reversion of Tothill's lease to the several tenants in consideration of certain charges incurred by them in repairing the tenements for the benefit of the Hospital. They regretted that for the above reasons they were unable to comply with the Council's request. 12th February, 1590.

II. 44. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift), and others, concerning the Commission given under the Great Seal to inquire into the manner in which the lands in that county¹ belonging to the Hospitals were employed or abused, and to see if any provision could be made for the sustentation and comfort of maimed soldiers who were not sufficiently provided for by the Statutes. 31st December, 1594.

II. 127. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir John Fortescue, Knight, acknowledging the receipt of his application on behalf of a poor child to be admitted into Christ's Hospital, and regretting his inability to comply with the same, the child's father not being a Freeman. 21st December, 1595.

II. 175. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Cooke,² Attorney-General, beseeching his good offices on behalf of the City, in the settlement of the question referred to him and the Recorder, touching the lands and tenements in question, between the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem and Mr. William Tothill. (*Circa 1600.*)

II. 287. Petition to the King (James the First) from the Governors of the Poor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, concerning a lease of a house in St. John Street, Clerkenwell. (*Circa 1607.*)

¹ The county is not named.

² Sir Edward Coke.

II. 329. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Dorset, touching a parcel of ground lying on the west part of Bridewell Hospital, belonging to the President and Governors,¹ which of late had been enclosed by his father without the consent of the Governors, and praying that the same might be restored.

23rd September, 1608.

III. 44. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Wootton,² in reply to his application on behalf of Ann Tisdale for a lease of her dwelling in a part of Bridewell, stating that the President and Governors desired him to acquaint his Lordship that, for the better government of the said Hospital and the relief of poor fatherless children there, they had agreed that none should inhabit or hold any part of it by lease, except officers of the place and such artificers as, having fitting trades, would be bound to take poor children as apprentices; but that they had, in consideration of her father and grandfather having been dwellers there, and of their expenditure on the premises, permitted her and her husband (who was only a tailor, and not bound or able to take and bring up poor children as apprentices) to remain as tenants at will.

28th March, 1611.

V. 131. Letter from the Lord Mayor, &c., Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, to the Bishops of Durham (Neile),³ Winchester (Andrews),⁴ and Rochester (Buckeridge),⁵ reciting that some twelve

¹ The old mansion and manor of Salisbury Court, *alias* Sackville Place, *alias* Dorset House, was confirmed to Richard, Earl of Dorset, March 25th, 1611, the family having held it for some years previously.

² Thomas, second Lord Wotton, of Marley, Kent, succeeded to the title, 1604; Treasurer of the Household, 1616-1618; died, 1630, when the title became extinct.

³ Born in Westminster, 1562; educated at Westminster School; admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, April 22nd, 1580; took the degree of B.A., 1584; M.A. in 1586; D.D. of Oxford, 1600; made Master of the Savoy, 1605; Clerk of the Closet to James the First and Charles the First; Bishop of Rochester, October 9th, 1608; removed to Lichfield, 1610; to Lincoln, 1613; to Durham, 1617; to Winchester, 1627; sworn of the Privy Council, April 29th, 1627; Archbishop of York, March 19th, 1631; died, October 31st, 1640.

⁴ Launcelot Andrews; born in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, London, 25th September, 1565; educated at the Coopers' Company's Free Grammar School, Ratcliff, whence he was removed to the Merchant Taylors' School; thence he proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In July, 1581, he was appointed one of the original Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford; Rector of St. Giles', Cripplegate; Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, until 1604; Dean of Westminster, 1601; consecrated Bishop of Chichester, November 3rd, 1605; translated to Ely, September 22nd, 1609; thence to Winchester, February 18th, 1618; died at Winchester House, Southwark, September 25th, 1626, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

⁵ John Buckeridge; educated at Merchant Taylors' School; removed to St. John's

years previously William Todd, Clerk, had been appointed by the Governors to officiate in the church of St. Thomas, in Southwark, during their will and pleasure, which place he filled for some years without any other admission or ceremony; about two years before he had been removed on account of sundry misdemeanours, since which their Lordships, upon His Majesty's Commission of Visitation, had considered the question of the power of the Governors to displace him. For the better information of the Governors, they had had the advice of their ordinary and other Counsel of great judgment, who were of opinion that the minister being neither parson nor vicar, but a mere stipendiary, was removable at their pleasure, and it had been at sundry times put in practice and execution. They therefore earnestly besought their Lordships, before they came to a final resolution, either by some speedy legal trial (the expense of which the Governors were willing to bear), or else by some reverend judges of the law, to ascertain whether the right was as the Governors pretended.

6th April, 1622.

V. 138. Copy of Petition of the President and Governors of Bethlem Hospital to Lord Cranfield, Lord Treasurer, reciting that, upon some information unknown to them, he had issued a Commission under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer to sundry persons, whose names are set out, to inquire of certain Acts concerning the Hospital; and that the Petitioners wished to state that the revenues of the Hospital being insufficient to meet its expenses, it had chiefly been maintained for many years by the gifts of many well affected citizens, and it was feared the questioning of the present Government would hinder the charity and devotion of others to do the same in future. They therefore desired that the Commission might be expedited with all convenient speed, and that (as had been formerly the custom) some of the Aldermen (not being Governors of the Hospital), the Recorder, and some other of the City's Counsel, with such of the Commoners as he should think meet, might be added to the Commission; that the quorum (three) might be increased, and some of the principal Commissioners appointed to form part of such quorum.

(*Circa 1622.*)

V. 139. Order of Lord Cranfield thereon, reciting that, having considered the Petition, he deemed it reasonable, and therefore

College, Oxford, in 1578; D.D., 1596; chosen Chaplain to Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1596; Vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1604; President of St. John's College, 1605; created Bishop of Rochester, June 9th, 1611; translated to Ely, July 18th, 1628; died, 1631.

recalled the Commission, and directed the issue of a new one to the same effect, adding nine (whose names are recited) to the former Commissioners, increasing the quorum to seven, and appointing certain of the Commissioners named to form part of such quorum.

(The paper is damaged, and some of the names are illegible.)

(Circa 1622.)

VI. 194. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor *and the rest*, recommending James Sadler, a maimed soldier, for the next vacant place in St. Thomas's Hospital, of which they were the Governors, and which was first instituted for such pious uses.

Whitehall, 30th November, 1629.

VII. 17. Letter from Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, forwarding them, out of the respect he owed to the City, a copy of a case prepared by Mr. Tipper in respect of the possessions belonging to the House of Bedlam. He did not affirm it was a true case, but Mr. Tipper was confident to make it good to be so. If they thought fit to appoint a Committee of three or four to confer with him, he would be ready to advise them for the best, so far as with the duty of his place he might.

13th March, 1629.

IX. 89. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, stating that for above these hundred years they had been seised and possessed of divers messuages and grounds lying behind the same, abutting southward on the garden or walks belonging to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and complaining that it had been determined to erect a long row of cottages or small tenements on the ground, to the injury of the Hospital, and praying that the said erections might be prohibited.

(Circa 1661—2.)

IRELAND AND IRISH LANDS.

III. 14. Letter from [the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen] to Lord Compton,¹ reminding him of their former letter, that he would be pleased, "for the ease of the poor Company of Clothworkers" (of which his late father-in-law, Sir John Spencer,² Knight, was a most

¹ William, second Lord Compton, K.G.; succeeded his father as Baron Compton, 1589; Lord President of the Marches and Dominion of Wales, November 16th, 1613; created Earl of Northampton, August 2nd, 1618. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Spencer, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1594; died 1630.

² Clothworker; Sheriff, 1583; elected Alderman of Langbourn, August 9th, 1587; Lord Mayor, 1594; a native of Waldingfield, Suffolk. Queen Elizabeth gave him the Manor

principal help and upholder), to pay in the sum of 200*l.* towards the Irish Plantation,¹ which, in his lifetime, Sir John Spencer, by his own consent, was rated at; that he (Lord Compton) had promised to pay that sum, and requesting that he would do so at once, as his protraction had much distracted their proceedings in the Plantation business, in which he would receive a proportionate profit with them.

(Circa 1610—11.)

Note in margin. "The said sum of 200*l.* was immediately on receipt of this letter sent to the Company of Clothworkers."

III. 130. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, informing them that the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company had complained that Matthew Brownrigg, a Merchant, and one of the Livery of that Company, had refused to pay the sum assessed upon him towards the charge of the Plantation in Ulster, whereupon—according to the course adopted in all the Companies on similar refusals—the Master and Wardens had, upon the Lord Mayor's commandment, committed him to prison, where he was detained till he paid his money, but that he had since commenced suit at Common Law against the Master and

of Canonbury, and visited him there in 1581. During his Mayoralty, a dearth occurred in the City, and the Lord Mayor ordered the Companies to provide a certain quantity of corn to be stored in the Granary of the Bridge House; he also wrote to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, December 23rd, 1594, asking his help to revictual the City. In the course of the year 1595, the differences between the City and the authorities of the Tower, as to the Tower Liberties, caused a serious riot, which Sir John, with the Sword Bearer and other officers, went to suppress. Sir John kept his Mayoralty at his town residence, Crosby Place. He was President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1603-9. He died March 30th, 1609, and was buried at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, where a tomb is erected to his memory. From his great wealth, he was called "Rich Spencer." His only daughter, Elizabeth, married, in 1594, William, second Lord Compton, Lord President of Wales, from which marriage the present Earls of Northampton are descended. At his death he is said to have left a fortune variously asserted at from 500,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* In 1603, the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Rosney, Great Treasurer of France, was entertained by Sir John Spencer at Crosby Place. See a curious note in 'The Progresses of King James I.', by John Nichols, vol. i., pages 159-160.

¹ In the early part of the seventeenth century, towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a revolt against the Crown of England broke out in the Province of Ulster. After considerable resistance, the rebels were overcome, and finally attainted of high treason, and their possessions, consisting of six counties, were, in the reign of James the First, escheated to the Crown, by Act of Parliament, as forfeited property. King James determined to establish a colony of English and Scottish Protestants upon the escheated lands. With a view to carry out his object, he applied to the City of London, offering to grant to the citizens a large portion of the forfeited estates. The City ultimately undertook the Plantation; for which purpose a charter was granted to them, March 29th, 1613. The full details of the scheme are to be found in the 'Concise View of the Irish Society,' Malcolm's 'Londinium Redivivum,' vol. ii., and Nicholls's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company,' &c.

Wardens and the officer who carried him to prison. Since these courses, if permitted to pass unpunished, would be of dangerous consequence to their future proceedings in the honourable and hopeful work of Plantation, they hoped the Council would make it appear to others by his chastisement how much such courses were displeasing to them.

8th February, 1613.

III. 158. Letter from Sir Arthur Chichester,¹ Lord Deputy for Ireland, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, stating that the King had desired him to get him some store of Hawks of Irish breed yearly, with which the writer had acquainted Mr. Alderman Cokayne and some others of the Committees for the London Plantation in Ireland, and had requested them to grant him during his life the Hawks which bred in the lands assigned to the City, which they had done so far as in them lay, but had referred the final decision to the Commonalty, of whose answer he prayed he might be informed. He further requested them to acquaint him what steps had been taken for the strengthening and better defence of the town of Coleraine.

8th July, 1614.

VII. 136. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and of the Society of the Governors and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster, in Ireland, to the King, stating that, to their great grief, various suits were, on His Majesty's behalf, being prosecuted against them in the Courts, and praying His Majesty's favour.

Dated in margin, 23rd January, 1634.

VII. 159. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and of the Governors and Society of the New Plantation in Ulster, in Ireland, to the King, reciting that he had deferred his answer to their former petitions till the Attorney-General had replied in the cause heard in the Star Chamber as to the City's Plantation in Ireland, which he had done. They therefore prayed His Majesty to take their petitions into consideration.

In margin, delivered to the King 22nd February, 1634.

VII. 163. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, to the King, reciting the Letters Patent of Incorporation by King James the First, of the Irish Society, and that by a decree of the Star Chamber, the Patent had been ordered to be

¹ Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1603; Lord Privy Seal in Ireland, December 15th, 1604; created Lord Chichester, of Belfast, February 23rd, 1612-13; Lord High Treasurer, July 13th, 1616; died, February 19th, 1624.

forthwith surrendered and brought in to be cancelled. That the Petitioners thought it convenient to call a Common Council touching the matters in difference between the King and the City. That being entrusted to choose the Governor and Assistants of the Irish Society for the benefit of the Companies, who were not parties to the suit in which the decree was made, the Petitioners conceived, if they forebore the choice, it would be a breach of trust in them. That it would not prejudice the King's title, or lessen the force of the judgment, but it might be held a contempt without his dispensation. They therefore prayed that they might make the election accordingly.

(*Circa 1634-5.*)

A note of the King's compliance with the prayer of the Petition is appended.

VIII. 147. Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and of the Governor and Assistants of the Irish Society, on behalf of themselves and the several Companies of the City, to the King, with respect to questions made and suits begun on His Majesty's behalf, touching the Irish lands, and beseeching his merciful consideration, they being much indebted, and having forthwith to be at great charge, in respect of sewers, ditches, watergates, and prisons, and in bringing water to the City, besides the great loss by the late sudden and lamentable fire on London Bridge.

(*Circa 1626-7.*)

VIII. 148. Letter from the King, recommending Captain Bingham to be appointed Keeper of Kilmore Castle, vacant by the death of Captain Baker.

16th January, 1627.

KING.

III. 150. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake to the Lord Mayor, expressing the King's anxiety to know what progress he had made in some private business upon which he was engaged for His Majesty.

17th June, 1614.

LEASES.

I. 37. Letter from Lord Arundel¹ to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, requesting their favourable consideration to the suit of his servant, Walter Browne, for a little piece of ground, or rather a dry ditch, lying before his garden in Finsbury Fields.

1st June, 1580.

¹ Philip, Earl of Arundel. Eldest son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572. Attainted, 1590; died in the Tower, 1595.

I. 73. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply to their letter addressed to the Court of Aldermen, requesting that a lease in reversion of the house wherein "our Brother Backhouse"¹ lately dwelt in Cheapside, might be granted to Roger Dranfield, and stating that, on account of the necessities of the City, they were unable to comply with their request. (Circa 1580.)

I. 84. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, in reply to his request that a lease of Botolph's Wharf might be granted to Mr. Beecher, stating that, on account of the present need of the City, they had been constrained to lease their property to the best advantage, and that this wharf had been long since granted to the Society of Merchants of Russia.² 11th February, 1579.

I. 307. Letter from Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, requesting that a little house in the Old Bailey, belonging to the City, and formerly in the tenure of Dr. Gifford, might be let to Sir John Brocket,³ Knight, for such consideration as might be thought proper. 27th March, 1582.

I. 308. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, regretting that they were unable to comply with his request, there being an Act of Common Council restricting the leasing of the City property to those who were free of the City by birth or servitude. 29th March, 1582.

I. 325. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had been informed by Thomas Mason that he had been admitted by Sir Nicholas Woodrof, Knight, formerly Lord

¹ Nicholas Backhouse, Grocer, elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, July 16th, 1577; Sheriff, August 1st, 1577. John Hart elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, *loc* Nicholas Backhouse, deceased, June 23rd, 1580. He was the son of Thomas Backhouse, of Whitrigge, Cumberland; he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Curson, of Croxall, Derbyshire. Rowland, his youngest son, became an Alderman, and was Sheriff in 1628. His eldest daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Nicholas Fuller, Esq., of Chamberhouse, Berks.

² Established by Charter, dated February 6th, 1554. The Company was managed by a Governor and twenty-eight Assistants, the first Governor being Sir Sebastian Cabot, the celebrated navigator. *Vide* Macpherson's 'Annals of Commerce,' vol. ii., page 17.

³ Of Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire; knighted, 1577; Sheriff of Herts, 1566 and 1581; died, October, 1598; buried at Hatfield. See his pedigree in Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' vol. ii., p. 361. His first wife was the sister of Sir Robert Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts, and Shrubland, Suffolk. His second was Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Moore, of Burcester, Oxfordshire. His daughter by this marriage was the wife of Dudley, second Lord North, ancestor of the Earls of Guildford.

Mayor, and the Aldermen, to hold a small tenement belonging to the Chamber of London ; and that by some uncharitable means by those that were put in trust to devise the lands of the said Chamber, they desired to put him out of the said tenement, a lease thereof having been already granted to Christopher Lightfoot, and requesting that they should be restrained, and the poor man's holding confirmed.

— April, 1582.

I. 337. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, to the same effect as No. 325. 14th May, 1582.

I. 338. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, in reply, stating that the power of granting leases of the City property had been by the City intrusted to six Aldermen specially appointed, four who had passed the chair, and two juniors in rotation to the chair, the Chamberlain only attending upon them to give information and advice ; what these six Aldermen agreed to, after it had been put into writing and openly read in Court, and there considered, and either allowed or refused, would be subsequently sealed. No such lease had been granted to Musson, but, on account of the poverty of the applicant, the Court had determined to give him some assistance.

16th May, 1582.

I. 437. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that he had received the inclosed petition from Walter Garnons, Butcher, in which he alleged that he had obtained the grant of a lease of a house from the City, for which he had paid a great fine, and had also given satisfaction to the parties in possession, and expressing his opinion that the City should grant him the lease.

Dated from his house near Charing Cross, 3rd December, 1582.

(And see "Bridge House," I. 440, 441, 508, and II. 286.)

I. 473. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending that a lease of a house in the Old Bailey, next to the one formerly occupied by himself, should be granted to the widow of Walter Westmerland, who had dwelt in it for the last forty-eight years, during which time he had caused to be built some new rooms and had done other repairs at his own charge.

4th February, 1582.

I. 576. Letter from the Lord Mayor to , acknowledging the receipt of his letter for a grant in reversion of a

lease to Owin Sampier, after the decease of Henry Mathew, and stating that it had been the custom to offer the renewal of the lease to the tenant, which had been done in this case, and the tenant had agreed to the terms offered by the City. His request could not, therefore, be complied with. *(Circa 1587.)*

I. 581. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that his servant, Richard Sutton, had bought at a great price a lease in reversion of a tenement belonging to the Chamber of London, meaning to make it his dwelling-house, in which lease the City reserved the power to charge a reasonable fine, and requesting them to deal favourably with his servant for such fine.

19th February, 1587.

I. 582. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Leicester, acknowledging his letter on behalf of Mr. Sutton, and informing him that the Common Council, out of special regard to him, had fixed the fine of renewal at fourscore pounds, 40*l.* to be paid down, and the other 40*l.* at 20*l.* per annum. *(Circa 1587.)*

IV. 93. Letter from Lord Douglas¹ and other Officers of the Prince's Household, requesting that one of the Garners of the Bridge House might be appointed for the Prince's use, he paying for the same such a reasonable rent as the Masters of the Bridge House might think fit. The Prince's Court at St. James's, 22nd December, 1617.

LEATHER.

I. 1. Letter from Sir Roger Manwood and Thomas Meade² to the Lord Mayor,³ respecting a controversy between the Free and Foreign Cordwainers of London, which had been referred to them by the Star Chamber. The Free Cordwainers had declared that the Foreign Cordwainers (paying their quarterage money to them) should be free to buy leather in the Leadenhall Markets⁴ as they were; the

¹ Archibald, eldest son of William, eleventh Earl of Angus, by the Hon. Margaret Hamilton, only daughter of Claud, Lord Paisley, sister of James, first Earl of Abercorn. He married Lady Anne Stuart, second daughter of Esme, third Duke of Lennox, 1630; was constituted an extraordinary Lord of Session, February 9th, 1639; officiated as High Chamberlain at the Coronation of King Charles the Second at Scone, January 1st, 1651; created Earl of Ormond, 1651; died January 15th, 1655.

² Reader of the Middle Temple, 1562, and again in 1567; created Serjeant, 1567; made Justice of the Common Pleas, November 30th, 1577; died, May, 1585.

³ Nicholas Woodrof.

⁴ The Leadenhall was completed in 1444, and enlarged in 1473. The City beam for weighing wool was established there in 1463, and the "Staple of Westminster" was removed thither, pursuant to the Letters Patent of King Edward IV., granted to the Citizens

Foreign Cordwainers declared that they were only permitted to buy leather on the Monday, and not upon Wednesday and Friday, as the Free Cordwainers did. They requested the Lord Mayor to inform them of the reason why the Foreign Cordwainers were so restrained.

Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 25th April, 1580.

I. 2. Letter from the Lord Mayor in reply, stating that he had called before him and his brethren (the Aldermen), the Wardens, and some of the Ancients (Assistants) of the Free Cordwainers, who denied that they had either yielded or promised the Foreign Cordwainers that they should be free to buy leather in the Leadenhall Market, and reminding their Lordships that, even if they had done so, they had no authority to prejudice the interests of the City. He also directs their attention to the Act of Parliament of the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign,¹ which specially enacted that foreigners might not only buy in Leadenhall on Monday, but during the rest of the week in the Markets of Southwark.

26th April, 1580.

I. 101. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the Counsel for the Foreign Cordwainers had laid certain information before the Court of Star Chamber; that they had also received letters from the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Meade, who had been appointed by that Court to settle the matters in controversy between them and the Free Cordwainers. The Council direct that the Foreign Cordwainers be permitted to buy leather at all accustomed markets within the City, the same as the Free Cordwainers, until the next Court of Parliament, unless in the mean time good cause be shown to the contrary.

23rd June, 1580.

I. 628. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that Her Majesty had granted her Letters Patent to Mr. Edward Darcie, of the Court, for the view, search, and sealing of all such Leather as had not been provided for by Statute, assigning to him for the same after the rate of 10*d.* upon a dozen of lesser

August 27th, 1473. On the 28th April, 1488, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, removing the assay of leather to Leadenhall. See "Letter Book L," folio 254*B.* Before this date all tanned leather brought to the City for sale was obliged to be taken to the Seldes (or sheds), on the north side of the Guildhall, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to be assayed. For this purpose, four cordwainers, one girdler, one malemaker, one bottlemaker, and one currier were appointed; four of them to be a jury. See "Letter Book I," folio 110. A curious proclamation issued by the Lord Mayor in 1440, regulating the search and sale of leather in London, will be found in "Letter Book K," folio 192.

¹ 5 Elizabeth, cap. 8 (1562-3).

skins, and for some Buffes 10*l.* a skin. This being very prejudicial to former patents granted to the Companies, and no less hurtful to the Commonwealth of the realm, the City had set down certain reasons and inconveniences which would arise, and forwarded them to the Council, requesting their consideration and recommendation to Her Majesty for revoking the said Patent. They besought his good offices to obtain the revocation of the grant. 3rd February, 1592.

I. 632. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that he had laid a copy of the Patent lately granted to Mr. Darcie before the Court of Common Council, who were of opinion that the search and allowance of leather had already been granted to the City by Charter from Her Majesty's progenitors, and confirmed by Her Majesty, besides the Patent and privileges granted to the Fellowship of Leathersellers, for the same object. In order to peruse the Charters and privileges accorded to the City, as well as to seek the advice of their learned counsel, they had requested Mr. Darcie to refrain from publishing his Patent for seven nights, which he had refused, requiring the same to be published immediately. The Lord Mayor requested his Lordship's good favour in excusing him from complying therewith, and in the mean time besought him to bring the matter to the notice of Her Majesty, and obtain a final stay of the grant to Mr. Darcie. 30th January, 1592.

I. 641. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, to the same effect as No. 632. 27th January, 1592.

I. 643. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that he had forwarded the City's reply to Mr. Darcie's answer. As to the inconveniences that would ensue by his Patent to the Commonwealth, he was unable to see how the same could be answered by Mr. Darcie, and therefore he had only set down in brief the points the City purposed to insist upon. With regard to the complaint made to the Council by Mr. Dewell,¹ the Common Hunt, of the wrong done to him in disappointing him of the office of Waterbailiff, of which he alleged he had a reversion through the intercession of the late Lord Chancellor, the grant had been made to him upon conditions which he had failed to comply with. 2nd March, 1592.

¹ John Dewell, Salter. Upon the letter of Sir C. Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain, the Court of Common Council granted to him the reversion of the office of Common Hunt, July 23rd, 1582. A grant of 5*l.* per annum made to him until a house should be provided for his residence, and also an allowance of five marks yearly during the life of the late Common Hunt, towards keeping a goshawk, tarcel of a goshawk, falcon, or such like great hawk, and a kennel of spaniels. April 30th, 1584. Rep. 21, fo. 49.

I. 647. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him that, in obedience to his suggestion, he had directed the Counsel of the City to attend upon Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor, touching Mr. Darcie's Patent. Finding that Mr. Recorder had gone into the country, he had sent to him, requiring him to return with all speed to attend the meeting.
20th March, 1592.

I. 649. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, relative to the consultation to be had touching Mr. Darcie's Patent. Their only desire for delay was the absence of Mr. Recorder, but having every confidence in the Counsel of the Crown, the City had directed such of their Counsel as were at hand to attend the conference, either this afternoon or upon Monday next as might be appointed.
11th March, 1592.

I. 651. Letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, informing them of an assault committed by Mr. Darcie, one of the gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, upon Sir George Barnes,¹ Knight, Alderman, at the house of the Lord Mayor, in his presence and that of Dr. Fletcher, at a conference concerning his Patent for the search of leather. A true report, testified by those present, had been forwarded for the information of the Council. The assault was the more unlawful, being done in the house and in the presence of the Lord Mayor, His Majesty's Lieutenant within the City. The matter becoming known to the apprentices and others thereabouts, the Lord Mayor with difficulty defended Mr. Darcie (whose life was in danger), and had him conveyed away. They requested the Council to take the case into their consideration.
22nd March, 1592.

I. 652. Letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer, excusing the delay which had taken place with reference to the conference to be held touching Mr. Darcie's Patent, and requesting him to fix some day in the following week for the hearing of the cause.
22nd March, 1591 (2).

II. 14. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, touching

¹ Haberdasher, elected Alderman of Bridge Without, October 26th, 1574; removed to Tower, October 19th, 1576; to Langbourn, June 25th, 1583; to Bassishaw, August 8th, 1587; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1576; Lord Mayor, 1586; president of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1591, till his death. Sir Wolstan Dixie removed to Bassishaw *loco* Barnes, deceased, February 8th, 1592. Sir George Barnes resided in Lombard Street, over against the George, and was buried in St. Edmund's Church there; his father was Lord Mayor in 1552. His eldest son, William, married Anne, daughter of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, an ancestor of the present Lord Sandys. Sir George was also ancestor of Mr. Frederick Barne, of Sotterley and Dunwich, Suffolk, formerly M.P. for the latter place.

Her Majesty's Patent to Mr. Darcie, of her Privy Chamber, for the search and sealing of leather. 1st September, 1594.

II. 70. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Treasurer, concerning the Patent granted to Mr. Darcie.

4th September, 1594.

II. 82. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from certain prisoners of the Company of Leathersellers, complaining of the great injustice inflicted upon them and the rest of the Citizens, by the Patent granted to Mr. Darcie, and begging that a trial at law might be held to determine the question.

23rd January, 1594.

II. 83. Copy of the Petition to the Queen.

II. 84. Articles containing the enormities of Mr. Darcie's Patent, and why the same could work no such effect as was pretended, for reforming the abuses committed in making and selling of leather.

II. 119. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the wives of certain Leathersellers, who had been imprisoned, complaining of the great extremity offered unto them by Mr. Edward Darcie, in the pursuit of his Patent—a thing very grievous to this whole City—and beseeching that the said Leathersellers might be freed from prison and molestation, and permitted to follow their vocation.

6th November, 1595.

II. 126. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, begging permission to take law proceedings to test the validity of the Patents granted to this City and to Mr. Darcie, for the search and sealing of leather.

27th November, 1595.

II. 142. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their message signifying Her Majesty's intention to revoke her Patent granted to Mr. Edmund Darcie, upon conformity of a competent fine of 4,000*l.*, to be paid to Her Highness by the City of London and the Company of Leathersellers; and beseeching the Queen's clemency towards the citizens, on account of the dearth existing, and the subsidies lately levied upon them, and that Her Majesty would not insist upon such a fine for the redemption of a right granted to them by charter, which they had never yet forfeited.

24th January, 1595.

III. 171. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, stating that about two years previously one Philip Onslowe had obtained a Patent for the sole gilding and painting of leather, pretending to be the first inventor thereof, and informing them that one Paul Dickinson, a Freeman, had practised it for two years, and one Buckett for ten years, before the granting of the Patent; and that Dickinson was by order of the Patent restrained from using the mystery, in which they had satisfied themselves he was skilful. The Patentee had assigned his Patent to two citizens, named Higgins and Downes, who had sent for foreign workmen from beyond seas. The Court, conceiving it not to have been the King's intention to take the labour from his subjects and give it to strangers fetched hither on purpose, and believing the suggestions upon which the Patent was obtained to be untrue, prayed the Council to intercede with His Majesty either to revoke the Patent or to allow Dickinson and any other English subject, having skill therein, to practise the art, notwithstanding the Patent. 10th August, 1614.

VII. 112. Letter of the King for reformation of abuses occasioned by the inefficiency of the officers appointed to search and seal tanned leather, directing the Lord Mayor, on St. Bartholomew's Day next, to admit and swear into the said offices for the year ensuing, the eight persons of whom the four Companies using the cutting of leather made certificate to the Attorney-General to be honest and expert, and to see that in future none were admitted but the best experienced and honest men upon the certificate of the said Companies; that the said Companies were careful and diligent in their quarterly search; and that the tanners reported where they found hides gashed, in order that the offenders might be punished.

17th April, 1634.

VIII. 132. Same as No. 112, Vol. VII. 17th April, 1634.

LIGHTHOUSES.

V. 24. Copy of an Order from certain Lords of the Council, to whom the subject had been referred by the King, addressed to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, to the officers of the Custom House there, and of Newcastle and the other out ports, with all officers of havens and wharves where the shipping liable to the payment of the duty for the lights of Winterton resort and unlade, reciting that, by an Order of Council of the 5th January, 1618, it was referred to Lord Zouch, Mr. Comptroller, and the Master of the Rolls, to deal between Sir William Erskine, Knight, and John

Meldrum, Esq., of the one part (Patentees for the erection of a Lighthouse at Winterton¹), and the Trinity House,² together with certain Coastmen, of the other part, and to mediate a friendly composition, but the Patentees, finding some delays and backwardness on the part of the Trinity House and the Coastmen to yield to an agreement propounded by the Lords, and being unable longer to undergo the charge of maintaining the Lighthouses without the allowance granted for that purpose, had petitioned the King that they might enjoy the benefit of their grant until the Lords should settle it by consent of both parties. The Council, therefore, require the Lord Mayor and other officers above mentioned to aid and assist the Patentees in the execution of their grant until the agreement shall be settled, or further order given to the contrary.

York House, 14th May, 1619.

V. 109. Letter from Mr. Secretary Calvert to the Lord Mayor, stating that the King had been informed he had given directions to the officers of the Port of London to stay the collection and payment of moneys due to the Patentees for keeping the Lighthouses at Dungeness and Wintertonness, under colour, as His Majesty understood, of an order, supposed to have been made for that purpose by the House of Commons, signified by some of the members of that House. As His Majesty understood the order, a copy of which he had seen, this course was never intended by the House, and consequently the Lord Mayor's directions were grounded upon a mistake. His Majesty desired the Lord Mayor forthwith to give a new direction and remove the restraint, leaving the Patentees in the same state as before; and further to certify who required him to make the stay by virtue of the aforesaid order.

From the Court at Greenwich, 11th June, 1621.

V. 110. Answer of the Lord Mayor to the preceding letter, stating that on the 7th inst., three (as they said) Burgesses of Parliament, whose names he did not know, came to him and delivered two

¹ See note, page 86.

² Sir Thomas Spert, the Comptroller of the Navy, and the Commander of the "Henri Grace à Dieu," of 1,000 tons, built by King Henry the VIII., knowing from his own experience the want of sea and channel pilots, founded the Trinity House, at Deptford Strond, in 1512. The King granted his Charter of Incorporation, May 20th, 1514. The fraternity were supported by Queen Elizabeth. In her reign an Act of Parliament was passed to enable them to erect sea marks, beacons, &c., 1565-6; and on June 11th, 1594, she also granted to them the right of ballastage, beaconage, and buoyage. They were reincorporated by James the First, in 1604, by Charles the Second, 1660, and by James the Second, 1685, their powers were increased, and their jurisdiction extended to Ireland by 52 George III. c. 39, April 20th, 1812.

Orders of the House of Commons, copies of which he enclosed, and desired him, in conformity therewith, to give order for the passing of Bills in the Port of London, by Colliers trading to Newcastle, without paying any money, as formerly, to the Patentees for maintaining Lights at Dungeness and Wintertonness; to which he had replied that they should show the orders to those authorized to collect the duties, that he might receive certificate from them, but he made no restraint, and gave no order to pass Bills without the accustomed certificate.

12th June, 1621.

LOANS.

I. 87. Letter from the Lord Bishop of London to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding letters lately received from the City of Rochelle, expressing their inability, on account of their poverty, and also because they were forced still to stand upon their defence for the maintenance of the common cause, "True Religion," to repay the loan granted to them by the City, and praying that the same might be remitted.

Dated from his House in St. Paul's Churchyard, 12th February, 1579.

I. 393. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, informing him that a person had come over with new power to protest on behalf of Bierbaum against the City, upon their bond for the debt of Her Majesty. The protest contained very rude and uncomely words touching Her Majesty's credit. The Lord Mayor requests him to consider the case, for which purpose he has directed the parties with the notary to attend upon him. The letter further reminds him of Her Majesty's counter-bond for the debt to Horatio Palavicino.

6th August, 1582.

I. 499. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, informing him that the Court of Aldermen had again received letters of petition from Gerard Breboom, announcing his intention to have speedy satisfaction both of his principal and interest, or to proceed upon the City's bond. Upon application being made to him, he had consented to stay proceedings for a few days, until the matter had been brought to the notice of the Council. The Lord Mayor requests that Her Majesty and the Council may be moved to stay the perils likely to accrue to the City, and also reminds him that the City had not yet received Her Majesty's counter-bond, either for that debt or for the debt to Horatio Palavicino. 27th April, 1583.

I. 513. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor

and Aldermen, informing them that Her Majesty had thought it good to reduce the debt standing in the names of Horatio Palavicino and Baptista Spinola, to the name of Pallavicino only, and bonds should be accordingly delivered to him for his indemnity, as well for the principal as for a yearly annuity. Her Majesty therefore desired that the bonds sent should be given by the City to him, one for 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and one for the annuity of 3,337*l.* 8*s.*, the said Horatio delivering up to the City six bonds for 33,626*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and one other for the annuity of 2,942*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Her Majesty would then give the City indemnity for the same, as had been the custom in like cases.

10th June, 1583.

I. 515. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, informing them that one of the City bonds delivered to Horatio Palavicino, for money disbursed by him for Her Majesty's service, had, by the negligence of some of the City officers, remained undated, and signifying Her Majesty's pleasure that a new bond, framed in sufficient form, should be at once given to him, for which she would give the City an indemnity.

21st June, 1583.

I. 658. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, forwarding a Petition he had received from several Citizens who had advanced certain sums of money, by way of loan, to Her Majesty, for a year. The time having expired about four months since, they were desirous of repayment. He requested that an answer to their petition might be sent by Dr. Fletcher, whom he had desired to remind his Lordship of the two suits which had been long depending, viz.: 1st, for appointing a commission to inquire into the bounds betwixt the City and the Tower of London; and 2nd, for his warrant to the Attorney and Solicitor-General to sign the book of rules referring to the jurisdiction of the Thames.

24th April, 1592.

II. 1. Letter from John Baptista Justiniani, in the name of Signor Fabritio Palavicino, of Jeane, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, begging them to intercede with Her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) for payment of an annuity due to Sir Horatio Palavicino, Knight, for money lent.

(Circa 1592.)

II. 156. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, inclosing a Petition from Signor Fabritio Palavicino, of Jean, for payment of an annuity out of the Exchequer for the sum of 28,948*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, lent by him to Her Majesty.

29th April, 1596.

II. 195. Letter from the Lord Treasurer (Buckhurst) to the

Lord Mayor, concerning a loan of 60,000*l.* to Her Majesty on the security of the Carrick goods.¹ 22nd January, 1602.

II. 196. A second letter upon the same subject.
28th January, 1602.

II. 203. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Lord, inclosing the Petition of Baptista Justiniano in the name of Fabritio Palavicino, complaining of the non-payment of certain sums of money lent by him to Her Majesty. 15th July, 1602.

II. 219. Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to the Queen, beseeching Her Majesty to give orders for the discharge of an annuity of 2,894*l.* 17*s.*, granted to Sir Horatio Palavicino, Knight, and for the payment of the sum of 28,948*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, for which the City became bond, by Her Majesty's request, fourteen years since. (*Circa* 1602.)

II. 220. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, for payment of money lent by the Citizens to Her Majesty in 1598, and which, although often promised, had not been repaid. (*Circa* 1602.)

II. 224. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, in answer to the request for a loan of 60,000*l.* from the Citizens upon the security of the Carrick goods. 22nd January, 1602.

II. 225. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer upon the same subject. 29th January, 1602.

II. 235. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that he had conferred with the Citizens named by him, and found them unable to advance 20,000*l.* by way of loan for six months, taking the Carrick goods to the value of 30,000*l.* in pawn.
27th April, 1603.

¹ Goods captured in the ships called Carracks, used in the Spanish and Portuguese service. Sir Walter Raleigh left Plymouth on the 6th of May, 1592, with fourteen or fifteen vessels, which after his recall were placed under the command of Sir John Brough and Sir Martin Frobisher; they captured five Portuguese carracks, ships then thought to be of prodigious size, with property of the value in the present day of over a million of money. An Act of Common Council was passed on the 15th of December, 1592, appointing certain Aldermen on behalf of the City and the several Livery Companies who had adventured in the fleet set forth by Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, and others, to view the jewels, pearls, treasure, merchandise, &c., which were taken from the carraque, and to make sale, &c., and divide the money so gained. Numerous instances of the capture of Carracks and sale of their goods or cargoes are to be found in the State Papers.

II. 256. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer, concerning the payment to the Citizens of a loan (the marginal reference says 63,000*l.*) lent by the City to the Queen's Majesty.
1st August, 1605.

II. 277. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer (the Earl of Dorset), informing him of the selection of John Eldred and William Ferris by the lenders of 60,000*l.* to the late Queen (Elizabeth) to receive and give an acquittance on their behalf for the sum of 20,000*l.*, part thereof.
20th December, 1606.

II. 310. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Julius Cæsar, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the loan from the City to the King.
20th February, 1607.

III. 6. Order of the Court of Aldermen, reciting that a Petition had been presented to them by Fabritio Pallavecine, gentleman, brother of Sir Horatio Pallavecine, Knight, deceased, stating that the Corporation had become sureties for the late Queen (Elizabeth), for payment of certain sums, of which 13,000*l.* remained unpaid, and that although he might take a course by the stay and seizure of the goods of London merchants out of her Majesty's dominions, yet, for the respect he bore the City, he rather chose to obtain the same by way of entreaty, and directing the Remembrancer to frame a letter to the Privy Council, desiring them to move the King, that some order might be taken for the satisfaction of the debt or indemnity of the City, that the goods of their merchants might not be stayed and impeached in foreign nations.
7th February, 1610.

III. 7. Letter to the Privy Council, prepared in accordance with the foregoing Order.

III. 34. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting his assistance on behalf of Mr. Langley,¹ Deputy Town Clerk, and Mr. Dyos,² the Remembrancer, that they might be

¹ Richard Langley, Merchant Taylor. The reversion of the offices of Town Clerk and Under Sheriff granted to him August 22nd, 1604; admitted deputy to William Sebright, Town Clerk, May 2nd, 1609.

² William Dyos, admitted to the office of Remembrancer, July 27th, 1609. Ordered that the chest of letters in the charge of Mr. Dyos do stand from henceforth in the Council Chamber, April 24th, 1619. Mr. Dyos presented to the Court a book of letters entered by Mr. Norton, Remembrancer, which was ordered to be placed in the custody of the Chamberlain, who was directed to defray the costs for obtaining the same, the book having been sold to a broker, July 8th, 1619. Mr. Dyos surrendered his office, December 16th, 1619. The

repaid moneys lent by them upon Privy Seals,¹ their predecessors in office, in consideration of their public employments, not having been charged with such loans. 25th December, 1611.

Note in margin.—"Upon this letter the Lord Treasurer commended the Petitioners to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom they were discharged of their Privy Seals."

III. 36. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Julius Cesar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the same effect as No. 34.

30th January, 1611.

III. 58. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with respect to the loan of 100,000*l.* to the King, by the Lord Mayor and his brethren, the Aldermen, upon which it had been agreed that the King should be allowed further time for payment, and that the present assurance upon the Customs held by them should be surrendered, and a new one given them, and requesting the Lord Mayor to send for all the Aldermen at once, that the surrender might be made without delay. 12th September, 1612.

III. 79. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that an English merchant having been arrested and his goods seized, by the State of Genoa, at the instance of John Vincentio Lamalene, for a debt alleged to be due to him by the King, for money lent to the late Queen, by Sir Horatio Palavicino, the King commanded that certain merchants and subjects of the State of Genoa should be likewise arrested and imprisoned, and their goods sequestered, until His Majesty's subjects and their goods were released. 19th February, 1612.

III. 81. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, referring to their Letter for the arresting and imprisoning of divers

Court, to assist him in his distress, presented him with 300*l.*, and forgave him a debt of 700*l.*, December 23rd, 1619. On the same day Mr. Robert Bacon, Skinner, was admitted to the office at a salary of 20*l.* a year and a livery gown. "Petition of William Dyos, late Secretary and Remembrancer of London, to the King. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen had refused to allow him to sell his place to an efficient person, and persuaded him to surrender it to them; after which they had compelled him to accept 400*l.* less than he paid for it. Prays for the mediation of some of the Council," April 24th, 1620. 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1619-1623, p. 139.

¹ This unpopular and unconstitutional mode of raising money from the subject, without the authority of Parliament, was invented by Edward the Fourth, and was followed by the sovereigns down to Charles the First. The *modus operandi* was to apply to persons of substance for a loan of a certain sum, giving a promise of repayment under Letters of Privy Seal, which promise was rarely if ever fulfilled.

merchants of Genoa, and amongst them of one Philip Bernardi, and requesting that as he was employed on His Majesty's affairs he should not be molested or arrested.

24th February, 1612.

III. 88. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that the English merchant arrested at Genoa had been released, and his goods restored, and directing that the Genoese merchants arrested by their former order should be set at liberty, and their goods re-delivered to them.

14th March, 1612.

III. 152. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, intimating that the occasions of his service required immediate use of large sums of money, whereof he had been disappointed by the sudden dissolution of the late intended Parliament, and requiring him to take steps to furnish His Majesty, by way of loan, with the sum of 100,000*l.*, for which he should receive sufficient security.

Greenwich, 26th June, 12 James I. (1614.)

IV. 64. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to procure from the Citizens a loan of 60,000*l.* for the use of His Majesty.

2nd March, 1616.

IV. 75. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with reference to the loan of 60,000*l.* for the King's service, and complaining of the delay which had occurred in procuring the money.

28th May, 1617.

IV. 77. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, requesting that the balance of the loan for His Majesty's service might be forthwith sent in.

Audley End, 12th June, 1617.

IV. 79. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to Mr. Byngley,¹ requiring that the assessment made upon Mr. John

¹ John Bingley, knighted January 10th, 1617-8. He held the office of Remembrancer of the Exchequer. The Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, and his Countess, and Bingley were tried in the Star Chamber, in the month of October, 1619, for extortion in their offices. Being condemned, after a trial lasting eleven days, the Earl and Countess were, in November, 1619, sent to the Tower, and fined 30,000*l.*, Bingley being committed to the Fleet, and fined 2,000*l.* They were not long detained in custody, the Earl and Countess being released by the King's favour on payment of 7,000*l.*, whilst Sir John Bingley was set at liberty on his resigning his office. He subsequently obtained a pardon of his sentence and fine, dated November 21st, 1622. It would appear from contemporary writers, whose letters are quoted in the 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' that the Countess was considered the most blamable in the matter.

Eldred,¹ a London merchant, in respect of the loan might be reduced from 1,000*l.* to 600*l.*
24th June, 1617.

IV. 81. Warrant from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or to any of their Ministers, requiring them to make search for, and, if apprehended, bring before the Council, William Cater, a Citizen of London, who, having been often sent for by them and the Lord Mayor, upon occasion concerning the King's special service, had kept out of the way.
11th July, 1617.

IV. 82. Further Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, complaining of the delays in completing the loan required for His Majesty's service, and directing the amount required to be made up by the first of August ensuing.
13th July, 1617.

IV. 84. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had by chance lighted on Mr. Cater (whom they had all this while been unable to find), at Audley End, and had committed him to the charge of a messenger, and sent him to the Lord Mayor to take such course with him as he should think best.
Audley End, 31st July, 1617.

A Postscript says, that as the writer heard there was much difficulty to get money to supply the sum promised, he could wish Mr. Cater might not be rated to lend less than 1,500*l.*

IV. 103. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, intimating that His Majesty, on account of his urgent and unexpected occasions for the necessary service of the State, was unable to repay the loan, and therefore requested forbearance for a twelvemonth longer.
17th March, 1617.

V. 72. Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London to the King with reference to the moneys lent to His Majesty, and the inconveniences arising by reason of the postponement of the payment thereof, and praying that an assignment of 25,000*l.* per annum out of the Customs might be made to them until the principal and interest should be fully satisfied; and that they might be permitted, with the assistance of Council, to draw up such an assignment as should be free from future question, and

¹ His name is very frequently to be met with in the State Papers, in connexion with advances of money to the King, &c.

also to retain the assurance they then had for the moneys until they were fully paid. (*Circa* 1620.)

A note follows that the Petition was by the King verbally referred to Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Lionel Cranfield, Master of the Wards, and that His Majesty had agreed to ratify what they should do ; that they agreed to a payment of 20,000*l.* per annum, in equal half-yearly portions, on account of principal and interest, past and to come, as appeared by a Certificate of the King's pleasure signified by the Master of the Wards under his hand, upon which a Writ of Privy Seal was obtained, and a Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, dated 12th July, 1620, for payment of 10,000*l.* for interest.

V. 79. Letter from Lords Lenox, Pembroke, Southampton,¹ and Doncaster,² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting the loan of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*, out of the Chamber or otherwise, for a business which they wished very well unto, the money to be paid to Philip Burlamachy,³ and pledging themselves to repay it without fail next Michaelmas term. 25th July, 1620.

V. 114. Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, reciting that he had been pleased to give order for repayment of the moneys lent to him on his going into Scotland,⁴ by half-yearly instalments of 10,000*l.*, but they could not obtain payment. They therefore prayed that he would give an express and absolute order for the payment of the 20,000*l.* then due, and some particular assignation for the future payments.

In margin, 22nd September, 1621.

VI. 1. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London to the King, with reference to the payment of money, borrowed by him of the City on his going into Scotland, for which they had received many gracious promises, and sometimes orders by

¹ Henry, third Earl, K.G. ; succeeded his father, Henry, second Earl, in 1581 ; attainted for his participation in the treason of the Earl of Essex, 1598 ; restored, 1603 ; Captain of the Isle of Wight ; the friend and patron of Shakspeare, whose 'Venus and Adonis' was dedicated to him ; died, November 10th, 1624.

² James Hay, one of the favourites of James the First ; created, June 29th, 1615, Lord Hay, of Sauley, Yorkshire ; sent on several Embassies to France, Bohemia, and Germany ; created Viscount Doncaster, July 5th, 1618 ; Earl of Carlisle, September 30th, 1622 ; died, April 25th, 1636.

³ He is frequently referred to as a London merchant, advancing large sums of money to the King, Ambassadors, &c. *Vide* 'Calendars of State Papers (Domestic).'

⁴ 100,000*l.* was borrowed from the City of London upon the security of the Royal jewels, to provide for the King's journey into Scotland, January 18th, 1617. 'State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-1618. p. 428.

Privy Seal for a beginning of payment, but nothing had been effected, although the Petitioners had daily complaints from widows, orphans, and other decayed persons, who suffered extremely for want thereof. They therefore prayed that His Majesty would give express order for payment.

Delivered in December (probably 1622).

VI. 54. Petition of sundry Citizens to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that they had advanced several sums of money towards the 100,000*l.* lent to his Majesty by the City, for which the Petitioners held security under the City seal; that the money had long since become due, and only one year's interest had been paid: for want of the money they were greatly burdened in their trade; they prayed that the principal and interest might be paid.

(*Circa 1623-4*)

VI. 59. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir Sidney Montague,¹ acknowledging the receipt of his letter concerning a Petition from Thomas Wood to His Majesty, and informing him that the bond referred to by the Petitioner was given by the City, under their Common Seal, for the payment of a lesser sum lent by William Abbott, and was part of the money advanced by the City to the King when he went into Scotland. When His Majesty made payment thereof, the Petitioner would receive satisfaction.

(*Circa 1623-4*)

VI. 60. Copy of the Petition of Thomas Wood to the King, referred to in the foregoing letter.

(*Circa 1623-4*)

VI. 61. Order signed by Sir Sidney Montague thereon, intimating His Majesty's pleasure that the Petition should be shown to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that they might afford the Petitioner satisfaction according to justice, or else return their answer to the complaint, that further order might be taken for the Petitioner's relief.

From the Court at Newmarket, 28th November, 1624.

VI. 76. Order in Council, reciting the complaint of the Recorder, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, by their

¹ Of Barnwell, Northamptonshire; youngest son of Sir Edward Montague, Knight, of Broughton. Knighted and made Groom of the Bedchamber to King James the First, 1616; afterwards one of the Masters of the Courts of Requests; Member for Huntingdonshire in the Long Parliament, 1640; expelled the House, and committed to the Tower, December 3rd, 1642. He married, first, Paulina, daughter of John Pepys, of Cambridgeshire, a relative of the Diarist; and secondly, a member of the Isham family, of Lamport, in Northamptonshire; died, September 25th, 1644. His son Edward, who became first Earl of Sandwich, was the patron of Pepys, the Diarist, to whom he was thus related by marriage.

Petition, against Tobie Pallavicine, son and heir of Sir Horatio Pallavicine, Knight, deceased, for bringing the City in question, and prosecuting the law for an old debt of 14,000*l.*, supposed to be lent by Sir Horatio to Queen Elizabeth, before 1588. The Council, considering that the City became bound in that sum not as principal but as sureties, and that the Crown was to save them harmless, order that the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be entreated to take some legal steps in the Court of Exchequer to stay the suit, and that the Attorney-General should consider both as to the state of the cause and the means how the Petitioners might be discharged.

20th October, 1626.

VI. 78. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, expressing His Majesty's desire for the City's forbearance for a period of six months longer, of the 60,000*l.* lately lent to him, and intimating his intention to pay interest for the same.

Hampton Court, 9th November, 1625.

VI. 85. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, forwarding a Petition which the City proposed to present to the King, wherein he might perceive the danger they were run into, unless the King vouchsafed to relieve them, and requesting him to favour them by moving the King for a view and examination of the business, and that thereupon he would procure the City's discharge of their engagement, for what should appear due.

Note in margin.—A letter to the Lord Treasurer, concerning Pallavicine's money in June, 1626.

VI. 87. Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, reciting that in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and at her request, they had given assurance by bond, under the City's Seal, for the repayment of a great sum of money lent to her by Sir Horatio Pallavicine, Knight; Her Majesty also gave him assurance under the Great Seal, and on the back thereof divers of the Lords of her Privy Council made an honourable undertaking for the repayment of the money, part of which was claimed of the City by Fabritio Pallavicine, after the death of Sir Horatio, his brother, in the time of the late King, James the First, and (as they conceived) some order was then taken that had quieted the business ever since, yet one Toby Pallavicine, son and administrator of Sir Horatio, now laid fresh claim to 14,000*l.*, or thereabouts, of the debt. By some speeches lately given out, they conceived he purposed to seek payment by arrest of their goods in foreign parts.

They therefore prayed that some course might be taken to examine the said debt, and what part of it had been paid or otherwise satisfied, that order might be taken to discharge the City thereof, and thereby deliver the Citizens from fear of such courses as were threatened, and enable them to follow their trades with like freedom as in former times.

Date in margin, June, 1626.

VI. 89. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that they had lately acquainted some of them with the manifold necessities of the King and the whole State, on account of the strong preparations of the enemy for an invasion, and the want of means for defence by reason of the lack of a present supply of money. The Council had also informed them of the King's moderate desire for a loan of 100,000*l.*, and they had received for answer frivolous excuses. The Council had therefore thought fit to require in writing that, all excuses set apart, they should again enter into the business, and behave themselves as Magistrates and Governors so highly entrusted, and in such a time, and return an answer to His Majesty, at Greenwich, on Sunday next, that he might know how far he could rely on their faith and duty, or, in default, might frame his courses as appertained to a king, on such necessities and important occasions.

Whitehall, 22nd June, 1626.

VI. 90. Letter from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with directions for the disposal of the sum of 20,000*l.*, to be lent by them for present and important services that would not admit of delay, and requesting that, as it was required in such haste that it could not safely be deferred till payment could be made by the orderly way of the Exchequer, the money might be forthwith paid according to the King's directions. The orders and tallies in the Exchequer should be made ready with as much speed as possible.

Whitehall, 6th July, 1626.

VI. 105. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reminding him of the King's many and urgent occasions for the employment of money. The greatest part of the kingdom had well expressed their affection, and sent in their moneys to the Exchequer. Because London was found so slack, they were commanded to call upon the Lord Mayor to send in by Wednesday next the moneys already collected of that loan, and to call for all moneys promised.

Whitehall, 14th June, 1627.

VI. 125. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of

the City of London to the King, stating that they had often troubled him with petitions for repayment of the moneys they furnished him on his going into Scotland, together with the interest due thereon, of which they had received none of the principal, and only one year's interest, although His Majesty had several times given directions for steps to be taken for payment. Time had wrought alterations in the conditions of the lenders; some were dead, and their widows and orphans cried out for payment; some were decayed and imprisoned, and others likely to undergo the same calamity if steps were not speedily taken for their relief. The City's Seal, which had been given by his commands as security to the lenders, suffered as never it had done before, and several suits had been commenced against the Chamber of London in the Courts at Westminster, to which they knew not how to give satisfactory answer. They therefore prayed that he would give order for such payment to be made to them as might give relief to the distressed and comfort to them all.

An Order follows, signed by Secretary Sir Edward Conway, dated Theobalds, July 1624, directing the King's two principal secretaries and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider how His Majesty might most conveniently satisfy the debts mentioned in the petition.

VI. 140. Petition of sundry Citizens of London to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Copy of No. 54, Vol. VI.

VI. 144. Order in Council, reciting that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had certified to the Board that certain refractory persons of the Vintners' Company had been committed by them, on the complaint of the Master and Wardens of that Company, for refusing to submit to an Act of Common Council,¹ enjoining them to pay their rateable parts towards the raising of the sum which the City had contracted to supply to the King for the defence of the realm. As His Majesty had approved of the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, and had signified his pleasure that the committal should be ratified by Order of Council, and that the said persons should not be enlarged till his further pleasure was known, they therefore ordered that the commitments be accordingly ratified and continued.

Whitehall, 10th February, 1627.

¹ An Act of Common Council was passed in December, 1627, agreeing to furnish the King with a loan of 120,000*l.*, 60,000*l.* within ten days. Precepts were issued to the several Companies to provide their proportion of the amount. The Wardens of the Sadlers', the Founders', and the Glaziers' Companies were committed to Newgate, for not having used their best endeavours to carry out the precept from the Lord Mayor.

VI. 143. The Certificate of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen referred to in the foregoing order.

Dated in margin, 6th February, 1627.

VI. 146. Order of the Council requiring the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to make the foregoing certificate.

6th February, 1627.

VI. 153. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c., stating that a sudden and important occasion of the relief of Rochelle,¹ required present succours, and directing them immediately to pay 20,000*l.* to Philip Burlamachi for that purpose. If they had not the money in readiness, they should employ their credit in providing it.

Westminster, the last of June, in the fourth year of our reign (1628).

VI. 155. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to appoint Hugh Parrey and Lawrence Halsted, Merchants, as High Collectors of the first and second subsidies, and the said Hugh Parrey and John Blande, Merchant, as High Collectors of the third subsidy.

Whitehall, 13th June, 1628.

VII. 65. Order of the Court of Chancery in a suit of the Executors of Alderman Thomas Bennett against the Corporation, in respect of bonds given by the City for the repayment of moneys advanced by them to the King, directing that, unless cause should be shown to the contrary within a week, an Injunction should be awarded against the Defendants for stay of proceedings at Common Law upon the bonds till the hearing of the cause.

11th January, 1631.

In margin, 11th June.

VII. 67. Order in Chancery confirming the Injunction of the 11th June, 1631 (No. 65), and directing the Plaintiffs to proceed with effect to bring the cause to a hearing.

21st June, 1631.

¹ The Duke of Buckingham, with 100 ships and 700 land forces, set sail from Portsmouth, June 27th, 1627, for the city of Rochelle, in France, where, being refused admittance, he landed on the Isle of Rhé, but not being able to make himself master of the Fort La Précé, he returned to England in November, with some disgrace, having lost one-third of his troops without effecting anything. Being at Portsmouth, equipping another fleet for the relief of Rochelle, he was mortally stabbed by Felton, a discontented lieutenant, August 23rd, 1628. The fleet set sail for Rochelle under command of the Earl of Lindsey, September 8th, 1628, but he also returned without effecting anything. The city was eventually taken, 10,000 persons having perished therein by famine. Wade's 'British History,' p. 178.

VII. 69. Order of the Court of Aldermen to the Remembrancer (Mr. Bacon) to prosecute the Petition of the City to the King for pardoning the issues returned and forfeited by them in the suit of the Executors of Mr. Alderman Bennett, and to report his proceedings.

23rd June, 1631.

VIII. 44. Letter from the King (James the First) to the Common Council for the loan of 100,000*l.* from the City.

20th January, 1617.

VIII. 67. Letter from the Lord Keeper (the Bishop of Lincoln) to the Lord Mayor and the rest of the Commissioners for the subsidies in the City, with respect to the amounts of subsidy obtained from the gentry and commonalty in all parts of the kingdom, "which are fallen almost a moiety without any colour of reason," and requiring them to take notice of the several totals to which the particular subsidies had amounted since the 20th Elizabeth, and acquaint the rest of the Commissioners with the same, and to let them know that His Majesty expected the highest proportion in all those totals, or some satisfactory reasons for any failing or abatement thereof.

31st August, 1625.

VIII. 90. Same as No. 44, Vol. VIII. 20th January, 1617.

VIII. 226. Letter from the King to (the Lord Mayor) for an immediate loan from the City of 100,000*l.*, for which he had given order to the Treasurer of the Exchequer to furnish him with assignments out of the collections and choicest branches of the revenue.

16th April, 1640.

VIII. 232. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, thanking them for their willing compliance with the present great and urgent occasions of his service.

Dated from York, 8th October, 1640.

VIII. 233. Letter from the Council of Peers¹ to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City, informing them that, having been assembled at York by writ under the Great Seal, the King had declared to them his intention to summon a Parliament at Westminster, on the 3rd November next, and that the Lords appointed by the King and the Council of Peers were about to

¹ The Great Council of Peers summoned by Charles the First to meet at York, on the 24th September, 1640. Lingard, vol. x., pp. 96-7.

meet the Scotch at Ripon, from which meeting they were not without hope that things might come to a speedy and happy conclusion. In the mean time the army in the north must be kept up till, by the effect of the treaty or the wisdom of Parliament, some course might be taken for a firm peace or just war. His Majesty was altogether unprovided with means to keep his army together until Parliament settled some such course as they should think fittest, and in their opinion it was necessary he should be supplied with 200,000*l*. Not doubting the City's ability and willingness to provide that sum, they had deputed certain Lords of the Great Council therein mentioned, assisted by the principal officers of His Majesty's revenue, to treat with them as to security and days of payment, and offered themselves to join in any further security that should be agreed upon.

25th September, 1640.

VIII. 243. Further Letter from the Council of Peers to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City, thanking them for their cheerfulness and forwardness in complying with their application for the loan of 200,000*l*., and praying them to make all possible speed in supplying the residue of the money, that it might not be useless by coming too late.

19th October, 1640.

IX. 11. Letter from the King, (Charles the Second), to the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Alleyn,¹ Knight and Baronet, and the Lord Mayor elect, Sir Richard Brown,² Knight and Baronet, informing them that

¹ Grocer. Chosen Alderman of Cheap Ward, February 15th, 1652; elected Sheriff, June 24th, 1654; Lord Mayor, 1659; removed to Aldgate, September 25th, 1660; to Bridge Without, November 25th, 1679. On the 30th of March, 1682, he wrote to the Court of Aldermen, expressing a wish to resign; the Court appointed five of their body to wait upon him, and to persuade him to remain in office. At a meeting of the Court on the 8th of October, 1689, it was stated that Sir Thomas had not taken the oaths required by Act of Parliament, being detained by sickness in the country; his office was thereupon declared void. He was again chosen for Bridge Without, October 15th, 1689. He died the following year, and was buried at Totteridge, Middlesex. Sir Richard Levett was elected Alderman in his room, September 16th, 1690. Sir Thomas Alleyn was Lord Mayor at the restoration of King Charles the Second, 1660, and met him in state on the 29th of May, the day of his entry into London, when he received the honour of knighthood. On the 14th of June, 1660, he was created a baronet. The pageant performed upon his accession to office was written by J. Tatham, and was entitled "London Triumphs." For further particulars of him see 'Pepys's Diary'; Heath's 'History of the Grocers' Company,' and Orridge's 'Citizens and their Rulers.'

² Clothworker. Sheriff, 1648; Alderman of Langbourn, June 29th, 1648; discharged, December 11th, 1649. No entry of his re-appointment has been found, he probably resumed office with others at the Restoration. Lord Mayor, 1660; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1660-9; removed to Bridge Without, November 26th, 1663. C. Doe elected Alderman, *loco* Sir R. Brown, discharged, March 1st, 1663-4. He was the son of Richard Browne, *alias* Moses, of Oakingham, Berks. He was a Woodmonger. Pepys, in his

the money to be raised by a Poll Tax, for disbanding the Army, came in but slowly, although the Commissioners had been directed to use all diligence, and requesting the Corporation, for the more speedy easing of the nation's burden in the daily charge of the Army, to advance 100,000*l.* by way of loan, upon the security of the Act for two months' assessments, His Majesty giving his word for the payment of principal and interest.
20th October, 1660.

IX. 25. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, requesting a loan of 100,000*l.* forthwith, from the Citizens, for the purpose of discharging certain ships, as recommended by Parliament, the principal and interest to be secured upon the last three months' income of the six months' assessment.

11th March, 1660.

IX. 26. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, informing them that, as the money had come in from the several counties, cities, &c., quicker than was expected, he would not require the above loan.

14th March, 1660.

IX. 29. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, requesting a loan of 60,000*l.* on interest, upon the security of the Act of Parliament lately passed, granting 70,000*l.*

9th April, 1661.

IX. 42. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, stating that, in the year 1643, in the Mayoralty of Sir Isaac Pennington,¹ by constraint of several orders and ordinances of the then Lords and Commons at Westminster, and by the frowardness of the then Mayor and a prevailing party, which, by the favour and partiality of the times, had crept into the Common

'Diary,' says he resided by Goldsmiths' Hall when he kept his Mayoralty. He was an officer of the Trained Bands of the City; Knighted at Whitehall on the same day as his son Richard, May 30th, 1660; created a Baronet, July 22nd, 1660. He purchased the Manor of Depden Hall, Essex, about the year 1662, where he died, and was buried in 1672. His pageant, entitled "The Royal Oak," was written by John Tatham, and performed at the expense of his Company on his accession to office, October 29th, 1660. A copy is preserved in the Guildhall Library. His son, who survived him, married Frances, sister to Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and on his death the baronetcy became extinct.

¹ Fishmonger. Elected Alderman of Bridge Without, January 29th, 1638; Sheriff, 1638; Lord Mayor, 1641-42. Sir John Wollaston, elected Alderman of Bridge Without, *loco* Pennington, discharged, October 23rd, 1657. One of the Commissioners who sat upon the trial of Charles the First, for which he was condemned to death at the Restoration, but not executed. He was sent to the Tower, August 25th, 1660, where he died, December, 17th, 1661. *Vide* Smyth's 'Obituary,' p. 55.

Council, and thereby obtained the power over the Common Seal of the City, bonds were given in the name of the Petitioners, under the said Seal, as security, to sundry persons, for great sums of money lent by them to the State, and those persons had taken proceedings in the Courts at Westminster against the Petitioners, and obtained several issues and amerciaments against them. They therefore besought His Majesty to take into his consideration the conditions upon which the said bonds were given, and to release the City and Chamber from the said issues, &c. (Circa 1662.)

IX. 66. Letter from the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and the Duke of Albemarle,¹ to Sir John Robinson, Bart., Lord Mayor, informing him that His Majesty, out of the four subsidies lately granted to him by Parliament, had assigned 50,000*l.* for the payment of his guards. It being necessary that the money should be advanced at once, they request the Lord Mayor to call a Common Council, and to propose to them a loan of 50,000*l.*, secured on the said subsidies, which, if complied with, the rates of the several counties should be particularly assigned, and paid into the Chamber of London, for the repayment of principal and interest. September, 1663.

IX. 75. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the King, to the same effect as No. 42, Vol. IX. Signed, Weld.

IX. 76. Letter from the Lords of the Council, in reply, informing them that the King had directed the Attorney-General to prepare a Bill for His Majesty's free pardon to the City, of all issues and suits exhibited against them in any of the Courts at Westminster, for any sum or sums of money advanced and lent upon any Ordinance or Orders for the maintenance of the Army, &c. 4th November, 1663.

LOTTERIES.

II. 295. The humble Answer and Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the King, James the First, in reply to his request for permission to be given to Julian Miccottie, a merchant, of Italy, to put certain wares into a Lottery,² to begin at the next term of St.

¹ The celebrated General Monk, made Duke of Albemarle, July 7th, 1660; died, 1670.

² In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, lotteries became a common mode of raising money for State as well as private purposes. In many cases the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London were made, jointly with the Queen, responsible for the faithful fulfilment of the conditions of the lotteries. In 1567 one was held in Cheapside, at the house of Mr. Dericke, Goldsmith, Her Majesty's servant, by command of the Queen. Articles of plate, money, tapestry, merchandise, &c., were the prizes. The Lord Mayor issued a proclamation,

Michael, and to continue for four months, and stating that, on account of the sickness which still lingered about the City, it would be dangerous to assemble so many persons together. (*Circa 1607.*)

II. 304. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, with respect to the permission granted by His Majesty to Julian Miccottie, merchant, to set up a Lottery within the City, and informing their Lordships of the great clamour and tumult daily made by servants and apprentices, and begging that the said Lottery might cease, and that none should in future be permitted within the City.
30th January, 1607.

II. 353. Letter from the King, James the First, to the Lord Mayor, giving permission to Julyan Miccottie, merchant stranger, to hold a Lottery for the sale of his wares within the City, notwithstanding the advice given by the Lord Mayor, upon the request of the King to the contrary. (*Circa 1607.*)

MARKETS.

II. 55. Letter from Lady Dorothy Stafford and Mary Scudamore,¹ Ladies-in-Waiting upon the Queen, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on behalf of Annes Bartlett, daughter of Richard Stowe, late of London, bone-setter, and Robert Stewart, his servant, complaining that the fourteen butchers' stalls in Leadenhall, bequeathed to them, had been withholden by his Lordship, and praying that they might be restored, or a full compensation allowed.

From the Court at Greenwich, 26th May, 1595.

III. 40. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and the Recorder (Sir Henry Montague), stating that the Fishmongers' Company had complained to them that, whereas of ancient time there had been appointed three several markets within the City for the sale of watered, salt, and fresh sea fish by retail, viz., Old and New Fish Streets and the Stocks, which had been thus instituted by the ancient custom and usage of the City, and by many Charters granted by His Majesty's progenitors to the Fellowship, that the store and quantity of fish to be sold might appear there to the buyers, for the better

dated September 13th, 1567, in relation thereto. The Lords of the Council, the Earl of Leicester and Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghleigh, on the 12th July, 1568, appointed John Johnson, Gent., Surveyor of Lotteries. 'Loseley MSS.,' edited by Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A.

¹ Probably Lady Mary Scudamore, wife of Sir James Scudamore, of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, Knighted for his valour at the siege of Calais in 1st James the First; M.P. for Herefordshire. *Vide* 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1603-10, p. 543.

governing of the price, and that the Wardens might more readily survey the same, and see whether it was wholesome, but that persons now sold fish in such corners and remote places as might best serve to sell their bad and unwholesome fish without control or oversight of the Company. Order should be taken with such Fishmongers for keeping such markets. When the Council heard further from the Company what other persons they complained of, and in what places in or near the City they sold their fish, they would proceed to remedy any abuse.

25th February, 1611.

VII. 141. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the Lords of the Council, reciting that, contrary to their Charter of the 1st Edward III., confirmed by Parliament in the 7th Richard II., by which no market was to be permitted within five miles of the City, one Henry Darrell was seeking to obtain a grant from the King for the erection of two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday, and three fairs in the year, to continue six days each, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and praying the Council by their mediation to obtain a stay of the grant.

A Note is appended that, upon consideration of the Petition, the Council requested Mr. Secretary Windebank to acquaint the King therewith, whereupon order was given to the Attorney-General to proceed no further with the Patent. Dated in margin, 10th April, 1635.

VII. 196. Order in Council, reciting that a Petition had been presented to the Board from Henry Darrell and the inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and adjacent parts, stating that King James had granted to Trinity College, Oxford, six markets and twelve fairs towards the building of their hall, which grant had, in July, 1632, been confirmed by the present King. Two of these markets and three fairs had been purchased of the College by the Petitioners. In August, 1634, a Petition for settling the said markets and fairs in a piece of ground in the parish of St. Giles, belonging to the King, had been referred to Sir Henry Spiller,¹ Sir Kenelm Digby,² and George Gage,³ Esq., who certified

¹ Knighted at Whitehall, July 20th, 1618.

² Son of Sir Everard, who suffered death for the part he took in the Gunpowder Plot. He was educated at Oxford, and knighted by James the First, October 23rd, 1623. Charles the First appointed him to the command of a squadron sent to chastise the Venetian and Algerine pirates, whom he defeated near Scanderoon, June 16th, 1628; upon his return he purchased the valuable collection of books and manuscripts belonging to Mr. Allen, of Gloucester Hall, which he presented to the Bodleian Library, 1632. He became a Romanist, and retired to France, 1643. Upon Cromwell's accession to power he returned, and resided at Covent Garden, where he died, 1665.

³ Sent as Ambassador to Rome, 1622; brought to England the dispensation of the

to the convenience and necessity thereof, whereupon they were granted by the King, on the 15th December, 1634, one-fourth of the toll being reserved to the Duke of York.¹ The Petitioners had thereupon sued out a Writ of *ad quod damnum*, which, by a jury of sufficient freeholders, had been found very convenient, and to the damage of none, and a book had accordingly been drawn up by the Attorney-General, for the King's signature. On a complaint from the City of London to the Council, the King had directed proceedings to be stayed, but in January, 1636, the Attorney-General had been ordered to proceed; the Petitioners therefore prayed they might be no longer hindered. The Council had directed a Copy of the Petition to be sent to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and that they should answer by Counsel or otherwise. The Petitioners and the City had been that day heard, and the Charter of the 6th March, 1st Edward III., made in Parliament, granting that no markets should be allowed within seven miles of the City, which Charter was, in the 7th Richard II., confirmed by Parliament, had been pleaded. It had been further alleged that the grants prayed for would be inconvenient and prejudicial to the City; would draw a great number of inhabitants into those parts, and cause more erections of buildings and divided houses. The City had, by Charter of King John, the Sheriffrick of London and Middlesex, for which they paid to the King 300*l.* per annum. The principal means of raising this sum was by the toll on cattle coming to the markets, and the proposed markets and fairs, if allowed, would disable the City from raising their rent. The Council were of opinion it would be very inconvenient and unfit that there should be any market or fair at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, contrary to the grants in Parliament, and therefore ordered their decision to be entered in the Register of Council causes.

At the Inner Star Chamber, 17th May, 1637.

IX. 80. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, stating that, by the Charter of the late King, in the sixteenth year of his reign, and by former Charters, granted to the Petitioners by his progenitors and confirmed by His Majesty, no market should be erected or permitted within seven miles of the City, and though attempts had been made in times past to erect markets in direct violation of their ancient privileges, upon their application, the same had been made void. Attempts were now being made to erect

Pope for the intended Spanish marriage of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles the First, with the Infanta Maria, daughter of Philip the Third of Spain, September 25th, 1622.

¹ Afterwards James the Second.

markets in the suburbs and parts adjacent, one in East Smithfield, by one Barnehurst; another in the Parish of Stepney, by the Earl of Cleveland,¹ and others in other places, which would cause exceeding damage to the City. The Petitioners prayed the King to maintain the City's ancient privileges, and to prevent the erection of the said new markets.
(*Circa* 1664.)

IX. 81. Letter from Sir Henry Bennet, Secretary of State, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor &c., acknowledging the above Petition, and informing them that he had referred the same to the Attorney-General for his consideration and opinion.
26th April, 1664.

IX. 82. Opinion of the Attorney-General, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, thereon.
2nd May, 1664.

IX. 83. The opinion of Sir Heneage Finch, Solicitor-General, upon the same subject.
(1664.)

IX. 84. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, to the King, calling attention to their former Petition, and requesting His Majesty to declare his will and pleasure therein.
(1664.)

IX. 85. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the King, stating that they had been informed that one Barnehurst had obtained His Majesty's warrant to erect three weekly markets in East Smithfield, contrary to their several Charters before referred to, and requesting him to withhold his said warrant, until the Petitioners had been heard by the Council, upon the subject.
(1664.)

MAYOR.

I. 152. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, desiring to know why the ancient and honourable Feast of the Lord Mayor had been omitted, without permission or allowance of the Privy Council, and directing that some persons well instructed should be sent to attend the Council, and explain the cause.
30th October, 1580.

¹ Thomas, fourth Baron Wentworth, of Nettlested, Suffolk, created Earl of Cleveland, February 7th, 1625. A zealous Royalist, was imprisoned in the Tower after the battle of Worcester, 1651; died, 1667.

I. 153. Letter from the Lord Mayor, 'Sir John Branch, to the Lords of the Council, in reply. The Feast had been omitted, not on account of any sparing, but lest, through the feeble state of his health, he should not be able to bear the pain requisite. The day being a fish day, which could not be altered, if the Feast had been holden publicly, it must have been either with offence to the laws and orders in force, in respect of diet, or with great dishonour to the State, for lack of seemly provision. He intended to invite them on some more convenient day. It had not been usual to obtain permission of Her Majesty or the Council to omit the Feast. 31st October, 1580.

I. 158. Letter from the Lord Mayor, Sir John Branch, to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, referring to the same subject, and requesting him to explain to Her Majesty the reasons why the Feast had been omitted on Lord Mayor's Day. 31st October, 1580.

I. 285. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in reply to their application to know if they might, with Her Majesty's good allowance, continue the Mayor's Feast this year, notwithstanding the present infection within the City. As by the certificate of the number that had died of the disease the last week, it appeared the contagion decreased, and as the season of the year, and the weather, would decrease it still more, Her Majesty thought it fit and convenient that preparations should be made for the said Feast on the accustomed day. If it should then be found dangerous to keep it, it might be deferred to some other day, either before or after Christmas. The Council further desired that strict order should be taken to put the directions against infection into execution, as well in the houses of the rich as the poor, as the neglect of these precautions would compel Her Majesty to direct the term to be kept and continued in some other place.

15th October, 1581.

I. 414. Letter from William Rowe and John Heydon,¹ Sheriffs, to Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, stating that, in accordance with his suggestion, and on account of sickness in London, they had post-

¹ Mercer. Chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1582; Alderman of Aldgate, September 27th, 1582. Cuthbert Buckle elected, *loco* Heydon, deceased, November 27th, 1582. He bequeathed, by his will, dated 11th March, 1579, to the Master and Wardens of the Ironmongers' Company, 100*l.*, to be lent to two young men of that Company, trading over the seas, 50*l.* each for four years. He also gave 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital. He was of an ancient family, settled at Bowood, Wilts, from the time of Edward the First. His pedigree is set out in the 'Herald's Visitation of London, 1568,' published by the Harleian Society.

poned the usual Feast, and desiring to know when, in his opinion, it might be held.

16th October, 1582.

I. 416. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him that, preparation having been made for the usual presentation of the Mayor in the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Recorder had, since the last Proclamation of adjournment of the Term, conferred with the Baron of the said Court here remaining, who had affirmed that the Court would then be kept, and that he should be present; since then he had expressed some doubt upon the subject. The Baron desired his Lordship's declaration of Her Majesty's pleasure therein, and the Lord Mayor therefore requested that the same might at once be signified to him.

26th October, 1582.

I. 417. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in reply to their communication as to the keeping of the Lord Mayor's Public Feast, directing that, on account of the sickness, it should not be held, and that all other costly ceremonies used at the taking of the Mayoralty should be avoided, and further advising that the money should be given to assist the poor suffering from the infection.

18th October, 1582.

I. 419. Same as No. 416.

26th October, 1582.

I. 428. Letter from Sir Thomas Blanke, Lord Mayor, to Sir James Harvey, Knight, Alderman, informing him that information had been brought by Mr. Mosely, Secondary, that there had been an amercement of 1,000*l.* set upon his head in the Court of Common Pleas, for not holding a Court of Hustings in the time of his Mayoralty, in the beginning of October last, whereby a great number of suits of exigent, both for the Queen and parties, had been lost, when it was affirmed by Mr. Sheriff Rowe and Mr. Norton, that at that time he was sick in bed, in some suspicion of the infection sickness, and that his attendance would have been at the peril of his life. The Counsel of the City had stated that in like cases there had been precedents of loss of Hustings, *Quia Maior egrotat* (because the Mayor is sick). The Court of Aldermen advised him to repair to the term, first conferring with Mr. Recorder and Mr. Mosely, to procure his discharge, bearing with him such letters, testimonials, and certificates, as he might be advised.

13th November, 1582.

II. 178. Letter from the Lord Treasurer, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, granting them an

allowance of impost of Wine, to the Lord Mayor six tuns, to the Sheriffs four tuns each, and one tun to each of the twenty-four Aldermen, and from time to time to continue the same.

8th November, 1600.

II. 242. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Bennet¹) to Lord Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor, informing him that the writer had been elected to the office of Mayor this present year, and requesting his most gracious favour to him in that office.

12th March, 1603.

II. 260. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him of the custom of making an allowance of Wine to the Mayor and Aldermen, which for certain reasons had been discontinued, and requesting that it might be revived. 24th February, 1604-5.

VI. 158. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Court of Aldermen, stating that it had come to their knowledge that at the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, the Commons, misled by some few popular and turbulent spirits, had endeavoured to introduce some innovation in the election. The Council marvelled to see offences of that nature (tending to affront all authority) carried so openly and audaciously, and could not but impute it in a great part to the relaxation of government, by the remissness of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Magistrates, manifestly appearing in the matter, for which they could not but much reprehend and blame them. They therefore, by the King's special command, expressed his high displeasure, and required that the

¹ Mercer. Elected Alderman of Vintry, February 7th, 1593; Sheriff, June 24th, 1594; Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1603; Lord Mayor, 1603-4. Removed to Lime Street, February 8th, 1603; to Bassishaw, January 13th, 1611; to Bishopsgate, January 11th, 1612; to Billingsgate, July 15th, 1619; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1606-13; Governor of the Irish Society, July 14th, 1615. James Cambell, elected Alderman of Billingsgate, *loco* Sir T. Bennet, deceased, May 24th, 1620. He was the second son of Thomas Bennet, of Clapcot, Berks, by his wife, Aune Molines, of Mackney, Oxon. Alderman Bennet, 1631, was his nephew. His elder brother, Richard Bennet, of Clapcot, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tinsdale, Esq., of Deanly, Berks, was the ancestor of the Earl of Tankerville. Sir Thomas Bennet married Mary, daughter of Robert Taylor, Sheriff of London in 1592. The Duke of Grafton and the Marquis of Salisbury are his descendants. His second daughter, Mary, married Lord Chief Justice Croke; their daughter Mary married Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls, ancestor of the Earl of Verulam. See Lipscome's 'History of Bucks,' vol. ii., p. 529-534; vol. i., p. 131 (*Croke*); Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' vol. i. p. 49; Burke's Peerage, &c. He left charities to the Parish of Wallingford, Berks, Christ's Hospital, the Mercers' Company, &c. See 'Charity Reports.' He was buried in the Mercers' Chapel, May 18th, 1620. See Malcolm's 'Londinium Redivivum,' vol. ii., p. 178.

names of the ringleaders should be ascertained, and certified to them, that steps might be taken for their punishment, and for the prevention of similar insolencies in future. October, 1628.

VI. 159. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that they had examined divers persons who were present on the occasion, but not parties to the election, and they found that the persons whose examinations they enclosed were thought to be the ringleaders. They prayed the Council's favourable opinion of the Court of Aldermen, who, according to custom, were not to be present at the nomination of the Commons, but who, hearing of the disturbance, had come down. After many disputes and much time spent, the Sheriffs advised the Commons to continue the ancient custom, and, accompanied by the Common Serjeant and the Wardens of the twelve Companies, they had certified two names to the Court of Aldermen, according to custom, who were thereupon satisfied to proceed to the election. Dated in margin, October, 1628.

MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

IV. 15. Draft of a Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a Petition from the Merchants of the Staple, who were much perplexed by proceedings taken against them in the Court of Exchequer, by the King's Patentees, under the Statute 5 & 6 Edward VI., which the merchants alleged was made against Brogers,¹ and not intended to touch the Merchants of the Staple. Since the loss of Calais, the Merchants of the Staple had carried on their trade as such within the City, and had never been questioned until now, that the Patentees, supposing them to trade as Brogers, had preferred divers informations against them under the before mentioned Statute. The Letter concludes by commending the case of the Merchants to the consideration of the Council. 3rd February, 1615.

MERCHANT STRANGERS.

IV. 38. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, stating that, upon receipt of a Petition inclosed, importing a grant by His Majesty to one Wolfen, a stranger, to have the making of twenty denizens, provided none of them were merchants, the Lord Mayor had felt it his duty to remind him that the Citizens had petitioned the Privy Council, and had forwarded a certificate of their just grievance sustained by the sufferance of strangers. The Council

¹ Brokers.

had promised that the King should be made acquainted therewith, but they had not yet taken any steps in the matter. He therefore was constrained to appeal to the Lord Chancellor to make stay of the said denizens, till His Majesty should be made acquainted with the City's grievances depending before the Privy Council. (*Circa* 1616.)

VII. 151. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, stating that, being purposed to advise of some such course for the regulating of Merchants Strangers as should be agreeable to justice and the practice of former times, he had appointed Oliver St. John,¹ Esq., to peruse the records of the City and other places thereon, and requiring that directions might be given that he might be shown such records, and take copies of such as he should think necessary.

13th August, 1635.

VIII. 166. Same as No. 151, Vol. VII. 13th August, 1635.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. 236. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, thanking him for his good offices, and stating that the bearer (of the letter) had been appointed to repair to the places convenient to understand the truth of such things as should be done or attempted, and from time to time inform his Lordship, in order that he might give orders for redress, or further inform Her Majesty, or her Council, as might seem to him most expedient.

27th July, 1581.

IV. 17. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor (Sir John Jolles,² Knight), Sir Thomas Lowe,³ Sir William

¹ Of Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar, June 22nd, 1626. He was connected by marriage with the Cromwell family; M.P. for Totness, 1640; Chairman of the Committee of the House upon Ship-money; Solicitor-General, January 29th, 1641; appointment revoked, October 30th, 1643; appointed by Parliament Chief Justice of Common Pleas, October 12th, 1648; sent as Ambassador to the Dutch, March, 1651; died in exile, December 31, 1673.

² Draper. From Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, where he founded a school in 1620. Elected Alderman of Tower, June 11th, 1605; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1605; Knighted at Greenwich, July 23rd, 1606; Lord Mayor, 1615. Alderman Bennet elected Alderman of Tower, *loco* Jolles, deceased, June 12, 1621. The pageant performed at the expense of his Company in 1615, entitled "Metropolis Coronata"; the Triumphs of Ancient Drapery, was written by Anthony Munday. A copy is preserved in the Library of the Corporation.

³ Haberdasher. Elected Alderman of Billingsgate, February 19th, 1593; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1595; Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1603; Lord Mayor, 1604; removed to Broad Street, February 7th, 1608; M.P. for London in 1614 and 1621; President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1609-23; died, April 11th, 1623, buried at St. Peter-le-Poer, where a monument to his memory is still preserved.

Craven,¹ and Sir John Swynnerton,² Knights and Aldermen, or any three of them, whereof the Lord Mayor to be one, forwarding a Petition received from the Widow of George Smithes,³ late an Alderman, complaining of dishonest and unnatural dealing practised towards her by one Sewster, her son-in-law, with reference to a marriage intended between herself and Sir Arthur Savage, Knight, and requesting them to call the parties before them, and certify the facts to the Council.

6th February, 1615.

The Petition of Sarah Smithes, Widow, late wife of George Smithes, Alderman, of London, deceased, is then given at length.

¹ Merchant Taylor. Elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, April 2nd, 1600; chosen Sheriff, February 14th, 1601; removed to Cordwainer, May 18th, 1602; Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1603; Lord Mayor, 1610; removed to Lime Street, January 15th, 1611. Cockayne elected Alderman of Lime Street, *loco* Craven, deceased, September, 24th, 1618. He was born at Appletreewick, in Burnsale Parish, Craven, Yorkshire, of poor parents, who sent him to London by the common carrier (see Whitaker's 'History of Craven,' edit. 1812, p. 437). He subsequently attained to great wealth and eminence, and married Elizabeth, the third sister of Aldermen Sir William and Sir George Whitmore, who were his executors. For his will, see Stow, edit. 1720, Book II., pp. 68-9. His eldest son, William, was one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time, having been created Baron Craven, of Hamsted Marshall, Berks, and subsequently Earl of Craven. This nobleman is said to have been privately married to the beautiful Queen of Bohemia, sister of King Charles the First, after her return, in widowhood, to her native country. The Alderman was President of Christ's Hospital from 1610 to 1618. He was buried at St. Andrew's Undershaft, in which parish he resided. He endowed a grammar school in his native village of Burnsale, repaired and restored the church there, and built four bridges in the neighbourhood. For his other numerous charities, see his will, as given in Stow, and also Clode's 'Memorials of the Merchant Taylors' Company,' p. 304.

² Merchant Taylor. Elected Alderman of Cripplegate, June 22nd, 1602; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1602; Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1603; Lord Mayor, 1612. Halliday elected Alderman of Cripplegate, *loco* Swinnerton, deceased, February 19th, 1617. He was buried at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in which parish he resided, December 10th, 1616. His father, Mr. John Swinnerton, was also buried there. He left a rent charge arising out of an estate near Colchester, Essex, to the parish of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, to be distributed to the poor in bread. He served the office of Master of his Company when they entertained James the First and his Queen, at a cost to the Company of 1,061*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* See 'History of the Company,' p. 181. It was for this entertainment Dr. John Bull wrote the National Anthem ("God save the King"), July 16th, 1607. The pageant, entitled "Troia Nova Triumphans," written by Thomas Dekker, was performed on his accession to office as Lord Mayor, on which occasion he entertained the Count Palatine, afterwards husband of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, and presented him, in the name of the City, with "a bason and ewer, gilt, weighing 234 oz. 3 grs.; one pair of dansk Potts, chased and cheseld, weighing 513½ oz. ¼ gr., having the armes of the City and the wordes *Civitas London* engraved thereon in divers places." The pageant performed at the opening of the New River during his mayoralty was written by T. M. (Thomas Middleton), and referred to the great work then just completed, the New River, or as it is called, "The Running Streame, from Amwell Head into the Cesterne neere Islington." A copy of the pageant is to be found in the Library of the Corporation.

³ Goldsmith. Chosen Alderman of Bridge Within, April 30th, 1611; Sheriff, 1611. William Gore elected Alderman, *loco* Smithes, deceased, July 27th, 1614.

The chief ground of complaint appears to have been, that Edward Sewster, her son-in-law, with whom she resided, having induced Sir Arthur Savage, Knight, to become suitor in marriage to her, and finding that he was received with some favour, had procured from him a bond for payment of 1,000*l.* shortly after the marriage, and having got the bond from him, had afterwards induced the Petitioner to give his wife and himself many things of value.

IV. 18. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen above mentioned to the Lords of the Council, certifying that they had heard the parties, and were of opinion that the 1,000*l.* was freely promised by Sir Arthur Savage, and accepted by Sewster, to further him in the marriage; as to the lawfulness or convenience of such kind of contracts, they referred the matter to the consideration of the Council.

10th February, 1615.

V. 15. Letter from the Duke of Lenox to the Lord Mayor, recommending to his notice the bearer, William Gosling, professing knowledge of many excellent Inventions and Engines, useful and necessary, as he said, for the City.

Whitehall, 18th February, 1618.

VI. 8. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that it appeared to him they owed to Alderman Rotheram,¹ deceased, the sum of 1,500*l.*, which belonged to his servant, Sir Anthony Pell,² Knight, by his marriage with the widow. His Majesty had been moved to request that the same might be paid to Sir Anthony, notwithstanding that they might, until His Majesty further assisted them, avoid payment. If they would pay it without further trouble, he would take it kindly, and it should not be a precedent for any other like payment.

Newmarket, 25th March, 21 James I. (1623).

VI. 21. Letter from Richard Cheney³ to the Lord Mayor and

¹ Draper. Elected Alderman of Bread Street, December 3rd, 1611; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1612. Edward Allen elected, *loco* Rotheram, November 7th, 1620. Buried at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, November 2nd, 1620.

² Knighted at Greenwich, May 24th, 1608.

³ A member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and a Goldsmith. A warrant to him for 1,000*l.* in part payment for certain jewels and pearls, &c., with interest thereon, July 28th, 1608, will be found in the 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1603-1610, p. 449. By his will he left property, in the parish of West Ham, to the Churchwardens, &c., of St. Mary Woolnoth, for the payment of annuities to four poor men or women of each of the parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth; St. Olave, Hart Street; Shorne, Kent; and Hackney, Middlesex, and to the Goldsmiths' Company 4*l.* per annum, to be paid to four poor men, members of the Company, who had been housekeepers in Lombard Street.

Court of Aldermen, stating that he had already acknowledged with thankfulness the favour they had shown him (well weighing his imbecility both personally and pecuniarily). Since, however, the Common Council had imposed upon him the erection of a Statue, he begged his charge might be disbursed in erecting that of King Edward the Sixth, and that underneath it might be specified at whose charge it was erected. To his request (having regard to his former fine) he expected no opposition. *(Circa 1623-4)*

VI. 44. Memorandum of the several things given in charge by His Majesty to the Lord Mayor, on Trinity Sunday, 1624 :—

“The Catechising upon Saboth dayes at afternoone.”

“The Quest betwene ye Potticaries and Grocers.”

“The multitude of Beggers.”

“The Gouldsmiths’ Rowe in Cheapside, to be reformed before Midsommer.”

“The clensing ye River of Thames.”

“The repayre of Powles.”

VIII. 127. Letter from W. N. M. to, forwarding a gratuity, as a remembrance of due thankfulness for his honourable favour.

(Circa 1634)

IX. 6. Letter from William Morrice, by command of the King, to Sir Thomas Aleyn, Knight and Bart., Lord Mayor, informing him that Wincelous Hollar¹ had taken great pains in designing and cutting in copper a large Map of the City of London and the Suburbs, which work remained incomplete on account of the expenses necessary, and recommending the Court of Aldermen and other well-disposed persons in the City, to assist him in the work.

4th September, 1660.

MONOPOLIES.²

I. 536. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that a supplication had been exhibited to them by Roger Tyler, on behalf of the Tallowchandlers of the City, requesting them

¹ The celebrated engraver. Born at Prague, in 1607; came to England with the Earl of Arundel, in 1636; was appointed, in 1640, Drawing Master to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York; was taken prisoner at the siege of Basing House, but escaped to Antwerp; returned to England in 1652. Was the author of several views of London, in which the Corporation assisted him by grants of money. He died in great poverty, March 28th, 1677.

² The right of granting Monopolies, Patents, and Dispensations, had been assumed and extensively exercised by all the Tudor sovereigns. Towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth the practice had been carried to such an extent that it had become a nuisance. She granted

to inform his Lordship of a certain grant by Letters Patent lately given by Her Majesty, for the redress of corrupt oils, vinegar, soap, and other things. It had been also stated that the Lord Mayor and his learned Counsel had been made acquainted therewith, and upon hearing of the matter in the Court of Chancery, could allege no sufficient cause to the contrary. The Council desired that, upon the consideration of the contents of the said Letters Patent, the Lord Mayor should either publish them, or advertise the Council of a lawful or sufficient cause to the contrary.

31st August, 1583.

II. 39. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, directing him to appoint some of the Aldermen of the City to consult with the Alderman of the Steelyard,¹ with reference to the saltpetre men appointed to dig and to make saltpetre in their house.

5th October, 1595.

II. 78. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the makers of *Aquavita*, *Aquacomposita*, and Vinegar, within the City, against the Patent granted by Her Majesty to Richard Drake.

14th December, 1594.

II. 107. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting that certain Aldermen and others, with the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, had viewed the rooms within the Steelyard where the saltpetre men were to dig under warrant for saltpetre, and had delivered a certificate, enclosed. They found, by the complaints of the Citizens, that the said saltpetre men entered into the houses, shops, and warehouses of poor artificers within the City, to dig for saltpetre, to the great hindrance of their trade. He therefore requested that they might be admonished and charged to use more discretion and moderation in the execution of their warrant.²

6th October, 1595.

to her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies of almost everything but bread. James, upon his accession, persisted in exercising the same prerogative, but the public were so determined to put an end to the system, that a Bill for regulating them was introduced into the House of Commons, March 13th, 1621. A Proclamation, sweeping away at one stroke eighteen monopolies, was issued, July 10th, 1621; and in 1623-4 the Act 21 James I. c. 3 was passed, preventing the King from granting any in future. See Nicholls's 'History of the English Poor Law,' vol. i.; Heath's 'Grocers' Company,' &c.

¹ The Hanse Town Merchants, or Merchants of the Steelyard, from a very early period, had the right to elect from among themselves an Alderman, who was sworn before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to do right and justice between all the Merchants of the said House. He held his Court in the House, which was called the Guildhall of the Teutonics. See Dr. Lappenberg's 'History of the Steelyard'; Stow, edit. 1720, Book II., p. 202-3; 'Liber Albus,' &c.

² Before the discovery and importation of Indian nitre, saltpetre was manufactured from earth impregnated with animal matter, and being the chief ingredient of gunpowder, was

II. 159. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Traders of Vinegar, *Aquavita*, and *Aquacomposita*, against the abuses of the late Patent granted by Her Majesty to Mr. Richard Drake, and beseeching that the same might be redressed.
26th May, 1596.

II. 346. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Grocers' Company, against the Patent lately granted to Abraham Baker, for the making and selling of a stuff called Smault,¹ and begging that the same might be revoked.
17th June, 1609.

III. 10. Letter from the Commissioners for Suits (signed by Sir Julius Cæsar and others) to the Lord Mayor, enclosing copy of a Petition presented to the King by Sir George Bruce,² Knight, for a grant to him of Letters Patent to make white salt to supply Lynn, Boston, and Kingston-upon-Hull, which, though he offered to do it on better conditions for the subject than was done by those that formerly had the Patent, the King had referred to them for consideration. They had thought it best (before returning their opinions) to understand from the Lord Mayor what could be objected to it by those that dealt in that trade in the City, and requested him to call before him some of the Salters, and such as dealt in salts, and to certify what they could object against it.

Dated from the Exchequer Chamber, 25th May, 1611.

claimed by the Government, and in most countries became a State monopoly. Patents for making saltpetre were expressly exempted, in 1624, from the Statute against Monopolies (21 Jac. I. c. 3, s. 10), and the saltpetremen was empowered to break open all premises, and to dig up the floors of stables, and even dwelling-houses. This privilege was so unscrupulously exercised, that we read in Archbishop Laud's 'Diary' (1624, December 13th) that the "Saltpetremen had digged in the Colledge Church of Brecknock for his work, bearing too bold upon his Commission." Charles the First, in 1625, and again in 1634, commanded, by Proclamation, that no dovehouse or stable should be paved, but should lie open for the growth of saltpetre, and that none should presume to hinder any saltpetremen from digging where he thought proper. The vexation and oppression of the King's subjects by the saltpetremen is specially mentioned in the famous 'Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom,' in 1641, and no effectual remedy was applied until 1656, when it was enacted that no saltpetremen should dig within any houses or lands without previously obtaining the leave of the owner. This vexatious prerogative of the Crown was maintained in France until 1778, and was not abolished in Prussia until 1798. Waters, 'Parish Registers,' p. 37.

¹ A blue colour used by painters, called powdered blue.

² Younger brother of the first Lord Kinloss. He settled at Culross, where he established extensive coal works, and also salt works. He was knighted by King James the First on his accession to the English crown. He was one of the Scottish Commissioners appointed in 1604 to treat of the intended union of England and Scotland. He died May 6th, 1625. His descendants were the Earls of Kincardine.

III. 11. The Petition of Sir George Bruce, Knight, before referred to. The Petition, after reciting the names of former Patentees,—that their Patents had expired,—that the Petitioner had been for many years engaged in making salt, and was daily employing at least 1,000 persons in its manufacture, and that he had supplied the former Patentees with the greatest part of the salt they sold, states that they were allowed by their Patent to sell it at twenty pence per bushel, whilst he intended to sell a better article at sixteen pence, and that if salt were at any time during the term of his Patent sold in London under that price, he would be bound to sell and serve Lynn, Boston, and Kingston-upon-Hull at twopence per bushel less than the price in London. He therefore prayed that a Patent for twenty-one years, at such rents as the King might please, should be granted to him.

III. 13. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Commissioners for Suits, stating that he had called before him the Dealers in Salt in the City, and had acquainted them with the suit of Sir George Bruce, and enclosing their certificate thereon. The Certificate is not entered.

1st June, 1611.

III. 50. Letter from the Commissioners for Suits to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, intimating that His Majesty had referred to them for consideration a Petition from one William Thomas for a Patent for the sole gathering and dressing of a kind of Heath growing in this kingdom, as fit, as he alleged, to make brushes as any other that is brought from other parts, though no use was made of it, and which would be the means of saving Bristles, and of setting many poor people to work. Having debated it among themselves, they conceived it not unreasonable, but, since it might concern some tradesmen in the City further than they were able to judge of, they requested the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to call before them some of the several trades whom this suit might concern, and to certify their opinions as to the convenience thereof.

6th June, 1612.

III. 55. The Answer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Sir John Herbert,¹ Knight, Principal Secretary to His Majesty, Sir Julius

¹ Second son of Sir Mathew Herbert, of Swansea, who was nephew to William, created Earl of Pembroke by Edward the Sixth. In 1583 he was Master of Requests; in 1589 appointed Dean of Wells and Prebend of Cory, though a layman. He was successively Ambassador to Denmark and Poland; accompanied Sir Robert Cecil to France in 1598; was appointed second Secretary of State, and sworn of the Privy Council in 1600, when negotiating the treaty of Boulogne. In 1602 he was despatched to Bremen, having been

Cæsar, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to Sir Thomas Parry, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy (of Lancaster), and the rest of the Commissioners for Suits to the application of William Thomas, certifying that, having called before them divers Haberdashers and Brushmakers, Citizens of London, and conferred with them in the presence of the said Thomas and his Counsel, they found his allegations altogether idle and untrue, rather tending to a Monopoly than to produce any new invention. Sundry Brushmakers dressed English heath as well as the said Thomas, and they were credibly informed that in divers parts of the kingdom where such heath was plenteous, many poor people maintained themselves and their families by gathering and dressing it, and making brushes thereof, which they sold at fairs and markets. Any such Patent granted for the sole benefit of one man would, therefore, be very prejudicial.

16th July, 1612.

III. 87. Letter from the Commissioners for Suits to the Lord Mayor, forwarding a Petition from Clement Dawbney, for the renewal of Letters Patent¹ for cutting iron into small rods, and the restraint of the importation of foreign iron cut into rods, and stating that they had also received Petitions, enclosed, from the Nailmakers and other Smiths, Shipmasters, Owners, and Shipwrights, from which it would appear that the iron brought from beyond seas was useless, brittle, and unserviceable, but since they were unable to judge of the quality of iron so well as the Lord Mayor, after hearing men of the several trades, could do, and were unable to determine whether the restraint desired would prejudice any of the City Companies, they had referred the matter for his consideration, and requested him to call before him the Masters and some of the Wardens of the Black-

previously knighted, "to the end that he may not hereafter be abused with the name of Doctor." In 1608 he was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. He was Member of Parliament for several constituencies: 1588, Gatton; 1601, chosen for Wallingford, which he resigned to sit for Glamorganshire, and in 1603 was elected for Monmouthshire. He died at his house in Cardiff, July 19th, 1617, at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in St. John's Church, in that town, where a stately monument was erected to his memory. Lodge, in his 'Illustrations' (vol. iii. p. 386), says that he was esteemed rather for his faithful and laborious services in the drudgery of the Secretaryship than for any extensive political knowledge. He left issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of William Morgan, of Pennerlawth, Monmouthshire, a daughter, his sole heir, who married Sir William Donnington, of Breamer, Hants.

¹ Sir Francis Bacon reported to the Council, on January 27th, 1617, that the Patent which had been called in on complaint had been found very useful to nailers and blacksmiths, and was only opposed by one Burrell, who had set up a similar engine himself. A licence for twenty-one years was granted to Clement Daubigny to make a new kind of engine, to be driven by water, for cutting iron into small bars, December 11th, 1618. 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-1618.

smiths', the Ironmongers', and the Carpenters' Companies, the Master and some of the Brethren of the Trinity House, and any others he might think meet, and to certify his opinion, and return the Petitions and Certificates.

13th March, 1612.

III. 92. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting that, after hearing the most skilful men of the several Companies mentioned, and the Master and some of the Brethren of the Trinity House, he found the Patent would tend to raise the price of iron, hinder the King in his Customs, and further the decay of woods. As to the quality of Flemish iron, though some of it might be bad (since iron in the mine did not always rise alike), it did not follow it was all bad. Some Flemish iron tried before him, proved as tough and good as English. He therefore saw no reason for prohibiting the importation of foreign iron, but forwarded the Reports of the several parties, for the further consideration of the Council.

31st March, 1613.

III. 108. Letter from the Earl of Worcester to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the King had by Letters Patent committed to his charge the making of all Saltpetre and Gunpowder¹ for the use of His Majesty, within his dominions, with power to appoint Deputies, and requiring the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to prevent any persons from digging for or making Saltpetre within the City and Liberties, except John Evelyn,² Esquire, of Godstone, Surrey, or his factors, servants, &c., to aid him in the performance of the business, and in the event of any other persons being found working, to require them to cease, taking bond from them either to do so, or appear before the Privy Council.

September, 1613.

IV. 32. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a Petition from the Master and

¹ A licence granted to the Earl of Worcester for the sole making of saltpetre and gunpowder in England and Ireland for twenty-one years, revocable at pleasure, May 8th, 1607. An Indenture, signed between the King and the Earl of Worcester, the latter agreeing to deliver eighty lasts of gunpowder per annum at the Tower of London, at 8d. per pound, and as much more as might be required at 9d., May 8th, 1607. 'Calendar of State Papers,' 1603-10. Another grant made to the Earl, with some alterations from his former commission, 1616. *Ibid.* 1611-1618.

² Son of George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton and Wotton, Surrey, who was the grandfather of Evelyn, the diarist. Mr. John Evelyn, of Godstone, had a licence granted to him and others, 24th August, 1599, for the sole making of saltpetre and gunpowder for ten years. He died in 1627. Evelyn, in his 'Diary,' p. 314, vol. i., says he was his uncle, and was master of all the powder mills.

Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, complaining that, whereas Matthew Fowle and Richard Dike, merchants, had obtained Letters Patent for the sole making, &c., of gold and silver thread,¹ from want of skill they were unable to effect their work without the aid of the goldsmith. That the Patentees, having by sinister practices obtained some superficial insight, by working on the poverty of one or two poor artsmen of that Company, had surrendered their Patent, and procured a new one for twenty years, in which was included the drawing, milning, and flatting of gold and silver thread, after the manner practised by the Petitioners, by which they sought to prohibit all others from practising such work. That they had also procured the imprisonment of one Moore, a Wiredrawer, for using his trade. The Court of Aldermen had thought good to recommend the Petition to the Council, and request them to hear the Petitioners against the Patent, and in the mean time to stay the same, and release Moore from prison.

25th June, 1616.

The Petition of the Company of Goldsmiths, referred to in the foregoing Letter, is then entered at length.

IV. 37. An amended Petition from the Wardens and Commonalty of the Company of Goldsmiths to the Court of Aldermen, against the Patent of Fowle and Dike, for the making of gold and silver thread.
(Circa 1616.)

IV. 78. Letter from the Earl of Worcester to the Lord Mayor, stating that, being by the King's Letters Patent appointed, by himself or his assigns, to make all Saltpetre and Gunpowder within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, for thirty-one years from the 13th

¹ This thread was first imported in the early part of the reign of James the First. Attempts had been made to introduce the manufacture into England in 1611. Burlomachi, the great capitalist of that time, at the request of Lady Bedford, brought over a Frenchwoman, Madame Furatta, who engaged to give lessons in the art. Under the patronage of Lady Bedford, Dike, Fowle, Hum, Phipps, and Dade applied successfully for a Patent for the making, which was granted May 21st, 1611. Lady Bedford was to receive 1,000*l.* for her share in the arrangement. Attempts being made to infringe it, Sir Henry Montague, Recorder of London, imprisoned offenders, and took away their tools, &c. A new Patent being applied for, it was opposed with considerable success, and was not granted until January 10th, 1616. It was then granted to Dike, Fowle, and Dorrington, who agreed to pay the King a rent equal to the sum obtained from the duty upon importation. Great resistance was raised by the Goldsmiths to this Patent, and it was brought before the Privy Council. After considerable discussion, it was determined by the King to take it into his own hands, making Fowle the agent of the Crown. A Proclamation, authorizing this arrangement, was issued, March 22nd, 1618. This led to serious steps being taken to thwart the Patent. In 1619 several silk-mercens were committed to the Fleet, when four Aldermen offered to stand bail for them for 100,000*l.*; the King therefore set them at liberty. On the 10th of October, 1619, another Proclamation was issued to continue the system, but it failed.

March last, he had appointed as his deputy, Richard Fisher, of the Inner Temple, Gentleman, and requesting the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to be aiding to his said Deputy, factors, workmen, and servants.
 Worcester House, 13th June, 1617.

IV. 120. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, forwarding a Petition from the Master and Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, on behalf of certain Wire-drawers, members of that Company, who had been committed to prison, on pretence that by practising their trade they had disobeyed the King's Proclamation, and requesting him to peruse the same.

(Circa 1618.)

V. 2. Copy of Petition of Captain Henry Bell to the Lord Mayor, stating that (upon His Majesty's promise made to him for the granting of any reasonable suit he might be able to find out), having spent a great part of his means in soliciting and seeking after suits, he had at last hit upon one, not only very reasonable, but also most necessary for His Majesty's realms and subjects. His Majesty had lately been credibly certified, by letters from divers parts beyond seas, of the extraordinary defectiveness and falsehood of English lead, which had hitherto been far better than any other, but for some years past had been far worse, not only to the great disgrace and prejudice of that commodity beyond seas, but also to the great damage and hurt of His Majesty's subjects at home, as appeared by the Petition from the Company of Plumbers to His Majesty, instantly craving reformation of this great abuse. The Petitioner, therefore, prayed that Letters Patent¹ for thirty-one years, might be granted to him and his sufficient deputies, with full power to survey all lead made within the realms, and to stamp the same to distinguish the good from the bad; to prevent the sale or exportation of unstamped lead, to turn the false and defective lead back to the makers, or else to be fined and forfeited, one moiety to the King, and the other to the Patentee. And further, that the Patentee or his deputies might be granted 2*d*. per cent. from the makers, for their cost and labour.

¹ "Petition of Captain Henry Bell to the King for a Patent to survey the melting and smelting of lead, and to stamp it according to its quality, receiving 2*d*. per cwt. from the makers; English lead being much lessened in value abroad by deceits in the melting thereof, July, 1619." "Objections to the above, with Answers to the Objections." The new office of Surveyor of Lead granted to him, September 17th, 1619. "Grant to Sir Robert Ayton of an annuity of 500*l*. for thirty-one years, out of profits reserved to the King, on a grant to Henry Bell for surveying lead, December 11th, 1619." From another entry, under date September 20th, 1620, the office appears to have been taken away from him. 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1619-1623.

Order of the King, referring this Petition to the Commissioners for Suits, to consider the matter, and certify their opinions thereon.

Theobalds, 20th December, 1618.

V. 3. Letter from the Commissioners for Suits to the Lord Mayor, enclosing Copy of the above Petition. As they knew no better means of ascertaining the convenience of the suit than by examining those who dealt and traded in lead, they had written to the Company of Plumbers, and they requested that he would be good enough to send to them two or three merchants who dealt in that commodity abroad, and who were able to inform them upon the subject.

Whitehall, 9th January, 1618.

V. 13. Letter from the Marquis of Buckingham to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of Captain Bell, who had been recommended to His Majesty by divers Princes in Germany,—from the whole state of Venice,—and also to the writer by the Lady Elizabeth, in respect of certain special services done by him for the good of His Majesty and the State, and requesting them to give him their favourable assistance in support of his Suit touching the reformation of abuses in making and melting of lead.

Whitehall, 15th February, 1618.

V. 17. Letter from Captain Henry Bell to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, expressing his surprise at the statements in their Certificate to the Commissioners for Suits against his Patent, that they had examined certain merchants dealing in lead, both here and abroad, who had alleged they never heard of abuses in the manufacture of that commodity, although they were so apparent, and had been complained of to the King by his Ambassadors. He thought it strange the Court had not examined the Master and Wardens of the Plumbers' Company, who had constantly maintained and affirmed the abuses to be great, and to require immediate reformation. He therefore requested them to examine all parties upon oath, and offered, if his suit should be proved prejudicial to the King, realm, or subject, or even should not be found good and profitable to all, not only to disclaim and renounce his Patent, but also all right and title thereto.

6th March, 1618.

V. 18. Copy of Letter from the Commissioners for Suits to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that they were in a good forwardness to come to a conclusion as to the suit for a Patent for the survey and sealing of lead. They had received two Certificates, one from the

Merchants, and the other from the Plumbers' Company, copies of which they enclosed, testifying the abuse to be very apparent, and that they suffered great loss thereby. The Plumbers had also exhibited before them some fluggy and drossy stuff, which they said was ordinarily known to be enclosed in pigs and sows of lead. On the other side, it appeared by the report of certain Aldermen, who had called sundry Merchants before them, that they never heard of such complaints, and that English lead was the best and most merchantable in all Christendom. Since, therefore, they found merchant against merchant, and plumber against plumber, they entreated the Lord Mayor and Aldermen again to hear all the parties, and use the means which to their wisdom should seem best to ascertain the truth, and to inform them whether the abuse existed, and to certify their opinions as to the reformation desired by the Petition. 8th March, 1618.

V. 20. Letter from Captain Bell to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had bought at the quay three fadders of lead, which he intended to have melted and weighed in the presence of credible men, and requesting the Lord Mayor to appoint one or two of his officers or others, to attend at the house of a Plumber named William Halsey, in Fleet Street, to see it melted, that he might be informed of the waste thereof, which would end all further doubts and disputes.

Whitehall, 19th March, 1618.

V. 21. Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had received a letter from the Marquis of Buckingham concerning the suit of Captain Bell. Since the Commissioners only waited for the Lord Mayor's Certificate, he entreated it might be sent before their meeting on the following afternoon, that the truth might clearly appear, and Captain Bell have no just cause further to complain. The Rolls, 9th April, 1619.

V. 30. Petition of John Bludworth, and Edward Darling, Vintners, and Gilbert Morewood, Grocer, on behalf of themselves and divers other Citizens dealing in lead, to the Lord Mayor (Sir Sebastian Harvey) and Court of Aldermen, against the Patent of Captain Bell concerning the searching and sealing of lead, for which two pence per hundred, which was 3s. 6d. per fother, was desired. The traders in lead knew very well there was no cause for granting any such Patent, it being unknown that any tares or abatements had ever been made in respect of falsifying. On the contrary, English lead had the priority of sale in all foreign parts, and the intended project was conceived to be not for the common good of the kingdom, but for private

ends. Considering that 20s. impost was already laid upon lead, being one of the three staple commodities of the kingdom, and 8s. for custom, if this third were added, it was thought it would render English lead less vendible, and other nations would undersell them, and so many poor people working in lead mines would want employment, and the Customs would be much impaired. The Petitioners therefore prayed that such course might be taken as should be thought meet. (Circa 1619.)

Note in margin.—"Left by Mr. Dyos undated."

V. 31. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, enclosing the foregoing Petition, and stating that they had referred it to certain Aldermen for consideration, whose opinions they enclosed, and which they prayed the Council to take into consideration as a matter of very great importance. (Circa 1619.)

Note in margin.—"The Petition and Answer left undated by Mr. Dyos."

V. 32. Petition of the Company of Plumbers to the King and the Lords of the Council, alleging that there was great deceit and falsifying in the casting and making of pigs or sows of lead by putting in lumps of cinders, dross, and other scum, to their great loss and hindrance, and to the disgrace of the commodity beyond seas, and praying that an officer might be appointed to attend, by himself or his deputies, at the smelting houses, and seal the same, to discern the good from the bad. (Circa 1619.)

V. 111. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that, amongst other Patents questioned in Parliament, the Patents for making gold and silver thread and gold folliat were thought fit to be called in, and His Majesty himself condemned them. They therefore required the Lord Mayor to take steps for taking all tools and instruments used for making such thread, &c., from persons in whose custody they might be found within the City, so that they might not in future be used in the work which had been found so hurtful to the commonwealth.

Whitehall, 26th June, 1621.

V. 112. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that they had received information that, since the calling in of the Patent for the making of gold and silver thread, there had been imported from foreign parts, and especially from the Low Countries, and uttered and sold here, divers parcels of false

and deceitful gold and silver thread. They therefore required a strict search from time to time to be made of all such parcels of thread imported, and if any should be found to be deceitfully made, to take bond of the persons in whose hands they should be found, to appear before the Court of Star Chamber to answer such matters as should be objected against them.

Whitehall, 7th July, 1621.

V. 129. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Lowe and Sir William Cokayne, Knights, Aldermen, and Heneage Finch, Esq., Recorder, forwarding a Petition from sundry persons, complaining against the Patentees for the Guinea Trade, that having, by virtue of their Patent, debarred all others but themselves from trading there, and engrossed the whole traffic and commodities brought from thence into their own hands, they had so enhanced the prices, that gum used for dyeing silk was sold at four times its value, and wood for dyeing cloth at double the usual price. They therefore requested them to call the Petitioners and the Patentees before them, and, after hearing them, to settle and determine reasonable rates for such commodities and for the removal of future complaints, and certify their proceedings to the Council.

15th March, 1621.

V. 134. Petition from sundry merchants trading in lead to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that they had obtained a letter from the Court to the town of Hull for redress of new and unaccustomed impositions laid upon lead in that town, to which the Court had received an answer justifying the same, and considering it a favour that they took no more. They found, from their factor at Hull, that, by ancient accounts, until the year 1600 the rate was 22d., and when most, 2s., for ten pigs; whereas now 2s. for eight pigs was levied and taken, and there might be no limitation unless the Court gave speedy remedy to this growing evil. They therefore prayed them either to press the town of Hull to a present abatement of the imposition, or, if the Petitioners were to be driven to legal proceedings, to direct the City Solicitor to follow it, with allowance of the charge of suit, as usual in similar cases.

(Circa 1621.)

VI. 36. Letter from Secretary Sir Edward Conway to the Lord Mayor, stating that the King had commanded him to signify to the Court of Aldermen that some gentlemen had propounded a new invention for the making of hard and soft soap of the materials of

this kingdom only,¹ whereby the expense of many thousands yearly spent in foreign ashes would be spared, and were suitors for a Patent for their invention. His Majesty thought their propositions reasonable, if they could substantiate them, but, as he understood the Soap Boilers of London had appealed to the Court of Aldermen for assistance, and had alleged the soap made by the applicants was unmerchantable and unserviceable, he desired the Court to call before them such Citizens as they should think fit, and also the said Gentlemen and the Soap Boilers, and in their presence put the new sort of soap to trial, and ascertain whether it was as good as the best soft soap ordinarily made, and return their answer to His Majesty within ten days. . . . Whitehall, 30th March, 1624.

VI. 37. Order of the Court of Aldermen upon the foregoing letter, referring it to certain Aldermen and Citizens, therein named, to hear the parties and report to the Court in writing thereon on the next Thursday. . . . 6th April, 1624.

VI. 38. Report of the Aldermen and Citizens above referred to, that, having tried the soap submitted, they were unable to determine whether it was made only of the materials of this kingdom or not. They found that, with much labour, it would, if used by skilful washers, wash coarse linen as well as the ordinary sort of soap used in the kingdom; but they were of opinion it was far inferior to the best soft soap ordinarily made, in goodness, sweetness, and merchantableness, and they found that their servants, and other washing women whom they had caused to make trial of it, utterly disliked it. It was not so fit for fine linen as the ordinary soft soap, for, as they were informed, it fretted, wore, and consumed the linen. . . . (1624.)

VI. 121. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Secretary Sir Edward Conway, acknowledging his letter, and forwarding the Report of certain persons, chosen from among themselves, to whom the consideration and examination of the project had been referred. . . . Dated in margin, "2nd May, 1624."

VI. 127. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the Lords of the Council, stating that the Company of Goldsmiths had represented to them, by their Petition, which they

¹ A Patent granted to Sir John Bouchier, for the making of soap of English materials, an allowance to be made to the King of 2*l.* per ton; and the surveyorship of the soap so made, and the receivership of the profits to be granted to Secretary Conway and Sir George Goring, 1624. 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1623-25.

forwarded, that the Earl of Holland¹ was endeavouring to obtain from the King a grant to himself or his deputy to be Warden of His Majesty's Exchange throughout England and Wales, with a prohibition of buying gold or silver bullion other than by himself or his deputies, to the prejudice not only of the Goldsmiths but of the Liberties and Franchises of the City in that particular. The Court of Aldermen so far assented to the Goldsmiths' Petition as to be suitors to the Council that they would take the matter into consideration and grant a public hearing of the cause, that so they might mediate with the King for the suppression of the Patent in case it should appear to them inconvenient and grievous to the Commonwealth in general, or the ancient and useful Company of Goldsmiths in particular.

Note in margin. "Delivered in April, 1627."

VII. 58. Order in Council, reciting that a Petition² had been presented to them on behalf of the Flax Dressers of the City and Liberties, and other dealers in flax, complaining of the decay of their trade, and alleging that the Eastland Merchants³ were the cause of it, by neither bringing in rough flax themselves, nor suffering others to do so, by virtue of their Patent, and, that between them and the Salters, who bought their flax, and sold it again to Flax Dressers, the Petitioners had to give such unreasonable rates, that they could not live by their labour. The Merchants had, upon like complaint last summer, been sent for by the Council, and had promised reformation, but the Petitioners had since found their case to be far worse. The Council, thereupon, direct the Court of Aldermen to call all the parties before them, and take steps to support the Petitioners, if possible, or otherwise to report what hindrance they found in settling a fit course for their relief. Whitehall, 10th December, 1630.

VII. 62. Order in Council upon the Petition of the Flax Dressers of London, &c., against the Eastland Company and the Salters'

¹ Sir Henry Rich, made Baron Kensington, March 8th, 1622; Earl of Holland, September 24th, 1624. A zealous Royalist; committed to the Tower, 1648; beheaded before the gates of Westminster Hall, March 9th, 1649.

² Petition of the Flax and Hemp Dressers to the Council, on behalf of themselves and many thousands of poor people, very much distressed for want of employment, complaining of the Eastland Merchants having obtained a grant to import these things themselves. The Petitioners pray that rough flax and hemp may be suffered to be brought in by any in English bottoms. 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1629-31, p. 448.

³ Incorporated by Charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1569. They were entitled by this Charter to enjoy the sole trade through the Sound, into Norway, Sweden, Poland, &c., to be managed by a Governor and twenty-four Assistants.

Company, directing the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to consider the Petition, and certify as to the state of the Complainants, and the best course to be taken for their relief, and also of their proceedings on the former complaint of the Flax Dressers.

Whitehall, 23rd February, 1630.

VII. 73. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a Petition presented to them, against an attempt of some obscure persons to obtain a Patent for the sole serving of the kingdom with White Salt, to be made within the realm, and requesting that the Petitioners might be heard, in opposition to the Applicants. (Circa 1631.)

VII. 80. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, on the reference from them to consider the Petition of the Eastland Merchants resident in Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the removal of the prohibition of the exportation of salt to foreign parts, which restraint had been granted at the request of the Court of Aldermen and the Company of Fishmongers, and also of other port towns. They had conferred with the Wardens of the Fishmongers, and they found here but a small quantity of foreign salt. It was thought the Fishermen of the ports of the kingdom would sell 5,000 weighs of salt, at least, by the 20th April next, besides the inland sale. Of late years, salt was sold for 30s. to 32s. the weigh, which was then thought a high price. It was now often sold for 40s. and more. It had been alleged in the Petition that the subjects of Scotland, before and since the restraint, transported white salt to foreign parts, but the Court conceived there was no such necessity, by sea or land, for the use of it as in England. If the merchants were licensed to export the salt already made, the fishermen would be forced to stay the making of new salt, and to take it hot out of the pans, to the spoil of the fish, loss of time, and overthrowing of their voyage.

Dated in margin, 19th December, 1632.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

VII. 178. Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King, reciting that a Patent was ready to pass the Great Seal for incorporating divers places in the City and suburbs, and three miles compass of the same,¹ which it was thought

¹ The new Corporation above mentioned seems to have been that referred to in the following extract from the 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1635-6, p. 359-60, No. 44:—
"Grant of Incorporation to the Tradesmen and Artificers inhabiting as well within the City

would be very prejudicial to the liberties and privileges of the City, and praying that the Patent might be stayed, and the consideration thereof, with their reasons against it, referred to such persons as His Majesty might think fit. Dated in margin, 26th April, 1636.

A Note is subjoined, intimating the King's pleasure that the subject should be referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, and that the sealing of the Patent should, in the mean time, be delayed.

VII. 191. Order in Council, reciting that the Complaint of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of London, concerning the new Corporation of the suburbs, had been that day heard at the Board, in the presence of Mr. Lewknor and Mr. Reading, Chamberlains of the said Corporation, and all objections heard; and ordering that the Corporation should proceed, as by Letters Patent they were warranted in taking into their body as well Freemen of London as others the King's subjects, denizens or aliens, using any occupation, art, or mystery, or trade by retail, inhabiting within their precincts, except Weavers, Brickmakers, and Tilemakers, who were reserved till further order should be given for their admittance. That they might also admit aliens paying five pounds at least to the King and obliging themselves to take English apprentices.

of London, exempt from the Freedom thereof, as within three miles of the same, who have served apprenticeships, by the name of Governor, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty. The Corporation to admit into the Freedom such natives as have served apprenticeships for the fine of 4*s.* to His Majesty; such as have not served apprenticeships, for 20*s.*; and aliens for a fine of 40*s.*, to be paid to the Chamberlain to His Majesty's use. All apprentices to be bound in their Hall for seven years at least, paying 12*d.* for a fine to the use of His Majesty. A general restraint to all not admitted into the Freedom to exercise any trade there after Christmas next, with divers other powers. The jurisdictions and forms of government already established in London, Westminster, Southwark, and the Liberties of the Tower, and the Liberties granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to remain inviolate. April 8th, 1636." In the same Calendars, under the year 1637, appears the following entry:—"A Statement of the Proceedings up to this time of the new Corporation [of Tradesmen and Artificers] with an account of the difficulties they experience for want of sufficient powers under their Charter, with under-written Petition of Christopher Lewkenor, that His Majesty would provide against these hindrances, most whereof would, if truly examined, appear to be but mere shadows." 'State Papers (Domestic),' 1637, July 9th, No. 88, p. 303. It would seem that further powers were subsequently given to them. "The King to Philip Thomas, or other Messengers of the Chamber. By Letters Patent of 2nd June, 1636, the Corporation of Tradesmen inhabiting within three miles of the City of London, are empowered to call before them all persons buying and selling by retail within the limits of the Corporation, and to admit them into the Freedom of the same upon such terms as in the said Patents are expressed. Divers refractory persons refuse upon summons to appear before the Officers of the said Corporation, or, if they appear, refuse to obey any order thereof. You are to apprehend all such offenders herein as shall be named by the Chamberlains of the said Corporation, and to bring them before the Governor of the same, and keep them in safe custody until they conform, September 18th, 1638." 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1638-9, p. 20, No. 105.

It had been alleged that Duke's Place, Whitefriars, Blackfriars, and Coleharbert were not within the precincts of the new Corporation, being, by Charter of 6 James I., added to the Franchise and Liberty of the City of London, and it was therefore for the present declared that the inhabitants of those places should not be meddled with till further order. The Council further order the City to consider of an oath whereby Freemen of London who might enter the new Corporation might be obliged to bind their apprentices to their Companies as formerly. The several City Companies should be allowed to take view and search of the wares of retailers inhabiting within the precincts of the new Corporation, as they had formerly done. Finally, the inhabitants within the said precincts should be allowed till All Saints' Day next to take up their Freedom, after which day none should be admitted. Whitehall, 19th March, 1636.

VIII. 124. Order in Council for preventing the increase of new buildings, and appointing a Special Committee of their own body to confer with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and also with the Judges and His Majesty's learned Counsel, and to consider whether, by increasing the number of Wards in the suburbs, they might not all be reduced to the two Incorporations of London and Westminster, and such conformity established in them that the one might not hinder or incommode the other.
(Circa 1633-4)

VIII. 200. Order in Council with respect to the new Corporation of the suburbs, extending the time until Christmas next for persons to be received into the Freedom thereof, and directing that whereas the new Corporation was not to meddle with the inhabitants of Duke's Place, Blackfriars, Whitefriars, and Coleherbert (Coleharbour, Thames Street), as being within the liberties of the City, His Majesty's Attorney-General, and Mr. Solicitor, should call for the Recorder and the Counsel of the City, together with Mr. Lewkenor and Mr. Reding, Chamberlains of the said new Corporation, and after perusal of the charters and hearing the parties, settle the business between them if they could, or acquaint His Majesty and the Board with the true state of these places, how they stood in regard of the two Corporations of London and the suburbs.
5th November, 1637.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

I. 18. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, referring to a former order of the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, directing the City to have in readiness a certain number of men properly armed, to be sent to the succour of Kent or

Essex if any attempt should be made by the enemy to land there, and requesting that a view be at once taken in the different Wards and Divisions where the men are appointed to be levied. In case any of them had died or departed out of the said Wards, &c., their places should be immediately supplied with other able and serviceable men, properly armed, and the whole should be mustered by the 1st of March next.

The last of January, 1579.

I. 19. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the neglect of the training of Shott¹ in the City of London, according to former letters sent to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, and directing that the same be proceeded with until further orders.

14th June, 1580.

I. 20. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham in reply, stating, with reference to former orders for the training of 3,000 Shott, that they had been carried into execution, but that in the following summer, the plague increasing in London, Sir Thomas Ramsey, then Mayor, received orders restraining the same. No further directions had been received until recently, when the Council required 3,000 men to be in readiness, 2,000 shott,² and 1,000 pikes,³ for the defence of the realm, in which no mention was made of the renewing of the former order.

15th June, 1580.

I. 21. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, in reference to Her Majesty's commission for the mustering⁴ of 2,000

¹ "Musketeers."

² Shotmen were armed with a caliver, sword, powder-flask, touch-box, bullet-bag, and match-cord.

³ The pikemen only carried a pike.

⁴ Musters of the Citizens were frequent in the reign of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth. A history of the muster of the Citizens on the 8th of May, 1539, the 31st of Henry the Eighth, is given at length in the 'Records of the Corporation,' Journal 14, folio 166. "They marched from Mile end to Whitehall, and from thence to Leadenhall, Sir Wm. Forman, Knt., Lord Mayor was in bright harness, whereof the curass, the maynsers, gauntelets and other parts were gilt upon the crests and bordures, and with that he had a coat of black velvet with a rich cross embroidered, and a great massy chain of gold about his neck, and on his head a cap of black velvet with a rich jewel, he had a goodly jennett richly trapped, with embroidery of gold set upon crimson velvet. About him attended 4 foot men, all appparelled in white satin hose and all puffed out with white sarcenet." In 1559, July 2 and 3, according to 'Stow's Chronicle,' edit. 1615, p. 639, "the Citizens mustered before Queen Elizabeth in Greenwich Park, 1,400 men being present; 800 pikemen in fine corselets; 400 harquebuts in shirts of maille, with morins; and 200 halberters in Alman rivets." A large number of the citizens were also present. The price of armour at this date, as given in several records, was for—"a Corslett, 30s.; Harquebus complete, 8s.; a Murron, 6s. 8d.; Almaine rivette, 10s.; a musket, flask, touch-box and tassels, 17s. 6d.; Gunpowder, 12d. per pound."

shott and 1,000 pikemen, and stating that the commission had been sent to Mr. Powle, the warrant having been signed some time since and sent to the Lord Chancellor. As to the training of the other 2,000 shott, formerly appointed, and stayed on account of the plague, that cause having been removed, the men should now be trained according to Her Majesty's commission and instruction, given in the ninth year of her reign.

16th June, 1580.

I. 22. Letter from the Lords of Council to the Lord Mayor upon the same subject. Dated from Nonsuch, 19th June, 1580.

I. 44. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Wentworth,¹ informing him that the Court of Aldermen, in obedience to the order of the Council for renewing the training of 3,000 shott, and the mustering of 1,000 pikes, had appointed Mile End Fields as the most convenient place for the muster, and had ordered marks to be set up to practice at, and requesting his consent thereto.

25th June, 1580.

I. 46. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, reciting former letters and instructions received for the mustering and training of 2,000 shott and 1,000 pikes, in which it had been promised that Her Majesty's commission for the same should be forwarded to them, which being delayed, they had been directed to apply to Mr. Powle. In order to prevent further delay, precepts had been sent to all the Companies for raising the number of men required, since which they had received, directly contrary to the former instructions, a commission for the mustering of the whole City, from the age of sixteen to forty, with horsemen and archers, whereof, by express mention, the Lords of the Star Chamber had discharged them. Whereas Mr. Powle should have sent a commission as to a shire, and not as to a town corporate within any shire, he had picked out a precedent of some such corporate town within a shire, and made the commission, and annexed instructions accordingly. The Lord Mayor therefore besought his Lordship to cause the said commission to be reformed,

¹ Thomas, second Baron Wentworth, of Nettlested, educated at St. John's, Cambridge; returned to Parliament for Suffolk, 1547; Chamberlain of the Household, 1549; succeeded his father in the title, March 3rd, 1550-1; appointed Lord Deputy of Calais, September 13th, 1553. He was the last person who held that office, being obliged to surrender the town to the Duke of Guise, January 7th, 1557-8, for which he was tried as a traitor, April 22nd, 1559, but was acquitted. He retired to Whittington's College. Was taken into favour by Queen Elizabeth, and his estates restored, August 8th, 1560; in 1565, he was engaged in taking the musters for the County of Middlesex; was made Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk, 1570; died at Stepney, January 14th, 1583-4.

expounded, and special instructions to be sent, and in the mean time asked his advice as to whether the training of the 3,000 men should be proceeded with. He further requested to be informed of the Council's pleasure concerning the mustering of the Ward of Bridge Without, which is that part of Southwark that by Charter is within the City's oversight, rule, and governance. 26th June, 1580.

I. 48. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, Principal Secretary, upon the same subject, stating that the Lord Chancellor had expressed his opinion that the City should be relieved, and a new commission issued, signed by six of the Lords of the Council. In the mean time the mustering and training of the 2,000 shott and 1,000 pikes should be proceeded with. 27th June, 1580.

I. 97. Letter from Robert Levesey, a Justice of the Peace in Surrey, to the Lord Mayor, calling his attention to some of the Articles annexed to the Queen's Commission, addressed to the nobility and others, for general musters to be taken in the County of Surrey, and stating that sundry Freemen of London, inhabiting and dwelling within that County, were not only chargeable within the City to find men and armour, but some were also eligible to serve in the County. The Companies of the City had the power to call upon their members living in the County and its neighbourhood to proceed to the muster of the Citizens. In his opinion it would be more reasonable if all men were chargeable in the place where their dwelling was situated. 16th April, 1580.

I. 106. Letter from the Queen, under signet, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, directing them to levy immediately, in the City and Liberties, 300 soldiers, furnished with calyvers (not meaning the trained shott of the City) for service in Ireland, to be ready by the 20th inst., to be sent by sea or otherwise, as should be appointed by the Privy Council. Order would be taken for their coat and conduct-money,¹ and directions given under what Captains they were to serve. Nonsuch, 7th July, 1580.

¹ "About the time of Henry the Seventh we first find mention made of coat and conduct money—a clothing allowance and subsistence for men on joining the army, which was sometimes advanced by the counties where the men were raised, to be afterwards repaid by the Government. These charges varied according to the times. In 1492 the conduct-money was calculated at the rate of 6*d.* for every twenty miles each soldier should march, to be reckoned from his residence to the place of joining the army; each soldier to swear to the number of the miles marched by him. In 1574 it was fixed at a halfpenny per mile. In 1627, coat-money appears to have been settled at 12*s.* 6*d.*, and conduct-money at 8*d.* per diem, accounting twelve miles for a day's march. In 1640 it was 8*d.* per diem, but the day's march was not less than fifteen miles." Scott's 'Origin, Progress, and Equipment of the British Army,' 1868.

I. 107. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, reciting the above Order, and directing that 100 men be appointed to serve in such of H.M. ships as were ready to be sent to Ireland, and the other 200 committed to the leading of Edward Deny¹ and Walter Rowley,² Esqs., 100 to each, who, for that purpose, had been directed to repair to the City to view and take charge of the men, and conduct them according to the direction of Lord Grey,³ who had been appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Oatlands, 15th July, 1580.

I. 108. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, complaining of the allowance paid by the Lord Treasurer to the soldiers mustered for service in Ireland—viz., to 200 men for their coats, 4s. each, and a halfpenny a mile travelling expenses to Gillingham, whereas the coats had cost 8s. each, and the soldiers would have to go further than the place above named. He requests that the Lord Treasurer might be directed to grant a further allowance for expenses, &c.

21st July, 1580.

I. 109. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that Her Majesty had lately received information of the landing of certain foreign forces in Ireland⁴ to assist her

¹ Son of Sir Anthony Denny, Knight, one of the Executors of King Henry the Eighth, and Councillor to Edward the Sixth. The King left him a legacy of 300*l*. Edward was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and was appointed one of the Council of Munster. Tralee Castle, the stronghold of the Desmond family, was granted to him for making prisoner the Earl of Desmond, for which exploit he was created a knight-banneret. He was made Governor of Kerry and Desmond, 1584-5. He married Margaret, daughter of Pierce Edgecombe, Esq., of Mount Edgecombe, some time one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. He died February 12th, 1599, aged fifty-two, and was buried at Waltham Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. For an interesting note concerning him, see article "Denny," in Burke's *Peerage*, 1875, p. 336, note. See also Clutterbuck's 'History of Hertfordshire,' vol. ii. pp. 106-7.

² Probably Sir Walter Raleigh, who appears, from Cox's 'History of Ireland,' to have been in that country and actively engaged in the suppression of the Desmond rebellion, and to have received a grant of 12,000 acres of Desmond's lands in Cork and Waterford for his services.

³ Arthur Grey, son and heir of Lord William Grey, of Wilton, succeeded his father, 1562; made Lord Deputy of Ireland, July 15th, 1580; landed at Howth, August 12th, 1580; defeated the Spaniards in September; returned to England, after suppressing the Desmond rebellion; one of the Commissioners for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, 1582; died, 1593.

⁴ About the latter end of September, 1580, 700 Spaniards and Italians, under the command of San Joseph, an Italian, landed at Smerwick, in Kerry, being sent by the Pope and King of Spain, to propagate the Catholic religion in Ireland; they immediately built a fort and called it "Fort del Ore," and fortified it with arms and ammunition for 5,000 men; they were defeated and slain by the army under the Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy.

rebellious subjects there, and directing the levy of 500 able men, to be furnished with harquebusses, swords, and daggers, 200 to be in readiness by the 3rd of next month, the other 200 by the 8th, and to be prepared to march at an hour's warning. 26th September, 1580.

I. 110. Letter from the Queen, under signet, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, directing the levy of men as above stated.

Richmond, 26th September, 1580.

I. 111. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Mr. John Hawkins,¹ Treasurer of the Navy, directing him to deliver to the Companies of the City 100 pieces, with powder-flasks, and touch-boxes,² and murreyon,³ which Captain Warde⁴ had received of them at the sending out of the last 300 men, and delivered, as he certified, into H.M. storehouse, the soldiers being otherwise furnished out of H.M. ships. 28th September, 1580.

I. 112. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reciting Letter (No. 109) and Warrant (No. 110), and directing that 200 of the said Shot (men), be delivered, with their coats and furniture, to George Acres, Gent., who had been appointed to take charge of them, and to repair with all speed to Chester; and the other 300 to the charge of Sir Thomas Manners,⁵ Knight. The Council request the Lord Mayor to aid Mr. Acres in providing a surgeon, two drummers, and two fifers, to accompany his force. October, 1580.

There is a note to this letter, that orders had been given to the Lord Treasurer, to pay to the City the sum disbursed by them for coats and conduct-money, for the whole number of 500.

I. 113. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor,

¹ Born at Plymouth about 1520, and bred to the sea. One of the first Englishmen who traded to Guinea for negroes, whom he sold to the Spaniards. He was the originator of the slave trade. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Treasurer of the Navy 1573. He commanded the ship "Victory," and fought with much distinction against the Armada, 1588, being Rear Admiral of the Fleet. He was knighted for his services by Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral. In 1595 he accompanied his relative, Sir Francis Drake, to the West Indies, where he died, November 21st, 1595. He founded and endowed at Chatham a hospital for Mariners and Shipwrights of the Royal Navy, by Letters Patent dated August 27th, 1594.

² Touch-boxes, for holding the priming powder.

³ Marryan, or morion, a kind of pot-helmet, with a wide rim, worn by pikemen.

⁴ Captain John Warde was ordered to raise 200 men in Devon and Cornwall, in 1569, and accompanied them to the north.

⁵ Third son of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland. He married Theodora, daughter of Sir Thomas Newton, Knight, of Derbyshire. He died in 1591. A grant was made to his widow of all the goods and debts forfeited to the Queen by his outlawry, December 2nd, 1591.

informing him that the Officers of the Navy had reported that Mariners who had been appointed to serve in Her Highness's ships, withdrew themselves by stealth, and took service with the merchants for some foreign voyages, to the hindrance of H.M. service, and directing him to issue a proclamation within the City and Liberties, in Her Majesty's name, prohibiting any merchant, owner, or others, from taking such mariners without a licence from the Admiral, and warning those who forsook the service of the punishment provided by the law.
30th September, 1580.

I. 114. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Sir Thomas Manners, Thomas North, brother to Lord North,¹ Brian Fitzwilliams,² Captains Barnes, Crewse, Hard, York, and Tanner, had been appointed to proceed to the seaside, to take charge, as captains, of such bands of footmen as had been levied in sundry shires of the realm for service in Ireland. Being in want of surgeons and drummers, they had been instructed to repair to the City, and the Council requested the Lord Mayor to assist them in obtaining the number required.
4th October, 1580.

I. 145. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, directing that the 300 trained soldiers to be provided by the City, and delivered to Sir Thomas Manners, should be now otherwise bestowed, viz., 200 to be delivered to Thomas North, Esq., brother of Lord North, and 100 to William Scopham, to be by them conducted to Chester, and further requesting the Lord Mayor to assist the officers above named to procure surgeons, drummers, and other necessities needful within the City.
8th October, 1580.

I. 146. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, to the like effect.
8th October, 1580.

I. 147. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that William Russell,³ Esq., son of the Earl of Bedford,

¹ Second son of Edward, first Lord North; educated at Cambridge; member of Lincoln's Inn, 1557. The author of several learned works, amongst others, a translation of Plutarch's 'Lives.'

² Brother of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Cecil, Lord Burghleigh, calls him his cousin. He was sent to Ireland in 1581, with 150 horse, raised by the English clergy. In 1585 he was ordered to Portsmouth, to inspect the fortifications there.

³ Youngest son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford; commanded 150 horsemen in Ireland, which had been raised by the English clergy in 1580, for which service he was knighted; served in the Low Countries under the Earl of Leicester, 1586; was present at the battle of Zutphen; appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1594; recalled, 1597; created Baron Russell, of Thornhaugh, July 21st, 1603; died, 1613.

and Brian Fitzwilliams, Esq., had been appointed to the command of certain light horsemen, directed to repair upon Her Majesty's service to Ireland, and that Edward Barkley, Esq., had been appointed to the charge of certain footmen, and requesting the Lord Mayor to assist them in providing trumpeters, smiths, and surgeons.

10th October, 1580.

I. 161. Letter from the Earl of Lincoln to the Lord Mayor, stating that Her Majesty, being desirous of knowing what number of Ship Masters, Marines, and Seamen, were living within her realm, had commanded search to be made in all ports, havens, and other places. As many Masters, Mariners, and Seamen belonging to the Port of London had houses, and dwelt within the Liberties of the City, it had been thought good that orders should be given to every Alderman of the City to make search, by himself or his deputy, in his ward, and put in writing the names and parishes where they dwelt, and forward the same to the Serjeant of the Admiralty. 15th December, 1580.

I. 344. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs and the Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex, informing them that sundry counties of the realm had made suit to the Council, to be relieved of the charge of maintaining such soldiers as were by Her Majesty's order appointed yearly to be trained. The Council had cause to hope that by this time all the shires in the realm were well and sufficiently provided with convenient furniture, and able and skilful men, to be ready, upon accident, to serve Her Majesty and their country, and had, therefore, been the more ready to accede to this request. To the intent that it might not seem to be a peculiar favour, showed only to those shires which desired to be eased of that yearly charge, but common to all, even as the burden and charge had been, they had thought it convenient to signify to the Justices that they might from henceforth forbear the training of the soldiers allotted to them, until otherwise directed, taking, nevertheless, good and substantial order that, upon any occasion of service, the number of the trained men should be in readiness, and their furniture well kept.

20th May, 1582.

I. 583. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging the letters of Her Majesty and the Council, touching the furnishing of certain soldiers, and levying of money for the same use, and stating that order had been taken accordingly. A number of persons, strangers and others, inhabiting within the Liberties and exempt places of the City, had utterly refused to contribute to the

collection. He therefore requested that letters might be directed to him from the Council, expressly mentioning that the collection should be made, as well upon the inhabitants of the said Liberties as other places of the City, and so prevent any further opposition.

28th January, 1590.

I. 592. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that, upon the charge given by Her Majesty for the furnishing of certain soldiers, and levying of money, certain Committees had been appointed by the Court of Aldermen to view the armour, and to assess every man rateably, according to his ability, not exempting Her Majesty's servants living in the City, and enjoying its liberties and benefits. The Committees had brought in the names of divers men who refused to make any allowance, among them appeared Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Apothecary, and Mr. Bestow, her Turner, men of known wealth. He therefore requested that charge might be made to the said parties to pay the sums assessed upon them, or that proceeding should be taken against them according to the custom of the City. Upon visiting the several bounds, according to order, the controversy between the City and the Tower had been again revived. He therefore requested that a Commission of indifferent men should be appointed under the Great Seal, to hear and determine the controversy.

3rd June, 1592.

I. 594. Letter from the Committees appointed by the Common Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that they had received the answer of the Lord High Admiral to the articles set down, and desired to be agreed to by the Common Council, touching certain necessary points to be observed on their behalf.¹ Finding some difference between his Lordship's answer and the said Articles, in some material points, the Committee had thought it right to note the same, and to remind the Lord Mayor of what had passed at the general assembly, viz. :—That they willingly yielded to furnish six ships and one pinnace, for this present service, upon condition that the Articles might likewise be accepted and ratified by Her Majesty, under which conditions, and not otherwise, the Common Council had agreed to lay this burden and service upon the Committee, to see the said ships furnished with all speed. They had, therefore, thought

¹ On June 16th, 1590, the Common Council passed an Act, calling upon the Companies to furnish sufficient funds to enable them to provide "—— ships of war and on pynesse," for the service of the State. The several Companies were rated at 7,400*l.*, out of which the twelve Companies' share was 5,174*l.* 8*s.* 'Jor. Allott.,' No. 23, folio 37. This was not found to be a sufficient sum, and in the following September a further levy on the Companies was made for 1,240*l.* 4*s.*

it their duty to inform his Lordship of the facts, and to request him to reassemble the Common Council, that they might give such further directions as to them should appear meet, or to appoint certain of the Aldermen to confer with the Lord High Treasurer and the Lord Admiral about the Articles as they then stood, which the Committee trusted would be agreed to without any material alterations, otherwise they thought they had not sufficient warrant from the Common Council to deal further therein.

17th June, 1592.

I. 595. Letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, stating that they had received Her Majesty's pleasure touching the levy of money for furnishing of soldiers and other necessary uses for her service, in which the privileged and exempt places within the City had been charged to contribute; this they had refused to do, to the great dissatisfaction of the rest of the Citizens. The Court requested the Council to again signify to them, in some more earnest manner, that all such charges and contributions of money for the public service should be levied rateably upon the inhabitants within the said privileged and exempt places, as well as without, as also upon all strangers and foreigners not charged for the like service in any other place. The privileged places had been made sanctuaries for all who were unwilling to serve, and who resorted there to protect themselves when any press of soldiers was made, whereby the City had been driven to take those less fitted for service. The Court of Aldermen, therefore, requested that order might be given to subject such privileged places to such levies as the rest of the City.

6th July, 1591.

I. 596. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, concerning the Fleet to be set forth by the City, which would be ready to go to sea in four days, with the exception of one ship, and requesting him and the Lord Admiral to signify their pleasure whether they should be despatched as they were got ready, or remain until the whole Fleet could set out together. As it appeared necessary that such Mariners as had been pressed should be at once on ship-board, the men being already in receipt of their allowance of victuals and pay, he requested that a Proclamation might be made in London and Ratcliff, according to former custom.

8th July, 1592.

I. 597. Copy of Proclamation commanding all Mariners and Soldiers already pressed and hereafter to be pressed to proceed on the voyage, under the command of Lord Thomas Howard, in the

ships and pinnace provided by the City, to be on board daily between the hours of seven in the morning and six at night, doing such services as the captains of the ships should appoint.

I. 600. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him that the Committees appointed for the furnishing of the City's ships would go down to Gravesend that day to see that the whole number of mariners were on shipboard, and all other things necessary were in good order, and requesting him to sign the enclosed letter, or some other to the like effect. Also reminding him of the certificate sent from the Master of the Trinity House touching the new mills¹ to be erected near London Bridge, and beseeching him to obtain Her Majesty's leave to proceed with the building before the removal of the Court from London.

26th July, 1592.

I. 604. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral, stating that he had received certain letters from the Committees who had the charge and oversight of furnishing such ships for London as were to depart for service on the coast of Spain, whereby it appeared that there were wanting at least 200 mariners who had taken prest money for that service. He had issued a proclamation in the City and suburbs, for the supply of the number required.

27th July, 1592.

I. 608. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that letters had been received from the captains of the fleet, lately sent forth by the City, from which it appeared that they had taken four fleeboats,² with sixty-eight serviceable horses on board, which, by reason of their haste in the present voyage, they had delivered over to Sir Henry Palmer,³ to await the directions of the Council. He therefore requested that some speedy directions might be given to Sir Henry Palmer as to their disposal.

17th August, 1592.

I. 618. Letter from the Committees appointed by the Common Council to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral, touching the

¹ In 1508 mills were erected upon the river Thames, near London Bridge, to grind corn for the better supply of the City. In consequence of the difficulty of grinding the corn for the poor, the Commonalty petitioned Queen Elizabeth to be permitted to erect four other mills for that purpose on the Thames, near the Bridge; the subject being submitted to the Privy Council, they instructed certain officers of the Trinity House and others to inquire whether it would be detrimental to the river. They reported favourably to the scheme, May 16th, 1588.

² Light vessels sent in advance to scout for the enemy.

³ Was Comptroller of the Navy. He died in 1611.

provisions and husbandings of the Fleet set forth by the City, under the command of Lord Thomas Howard, and stating that, the service having been performed long since, the City would have been right glad to have laid off the burden of any further dealing in the survey and partition of the purchase now brought home. The City had had a conference with the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, who were of opinion that neither in equity nor in the words of the articles signed ought the ships which departed home from under the government of Lord Thomas Howard, before the coming of the West India Fleet, to be reckoned within this consortment, or to have any share or partition in this purchase.

20th December, 1592.

I. 620. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Admiral, stating that, upon receipt of the instructions from the Lords of the Council for the taking up of one hundred able men within the City and suburbs, for furnishing and completing the garrisons at Ostend, precepts were issued to the Officers of the Wards, to take up and commit to prison all manner of loose men, being sound and healthful of body, to be delivered over to such sergeants and officers of war as should be assigned. Four night walkers were taken upon London Bridge, and committed to the Poultry Compter. Mr. Sergeant Smallwood complained that the said number of 100 men could not be furnished, and requested that the compters and prisons might be surveyed, and that he might have such able men as were not in prison for debt. Thereupon the said sergeant, assisted by the authorities, made such survey, and took such men as were fit for service, among them those taken on the bridge, undertaking that, if they proved themselves to be any honest men's servants, he would surrender them. The Lord Mayor trusted that the steps taken would be approved.

31st December, 1592.

I. 638. Letter from the Queen to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the necessity of sending armed men to assist the forces already in Normandy,¹ and directing him to cause the number of 350 soldiers, well armed and weaponed with pikes and muskets, whereof three parts should be pikes and the others musketeers, to be chosen out of the trained bands within the City and Liberties, and to be committed to the charge of captains, to be sent by the Privy Council, 150 men to each captain, to be shipped with all speed to Dieppe, in Normandy. The coat and conduct money, and the charges for transportation

¹ The Earl of Essex had previously been sent to Normandy, with an army of 4,000 men, to the assistance of Henry the Fourth.

would be answered by Sir Thomas Sherley,¹ Knight, treasurer of the forces serving in Normandy. Westminster, 19th February, 1592.

II. 2. Warrant from the Queen to the Lord Mayor, for raising 300 men within the City and liberties, to be sent under the care and charge of Sir Francis Vere,² Knight, to assist the States of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. 23rd January, 1593.

II. 3. Warrant from Her Majesty to the Lord Mayor, for raising and arming 450 trained soldiers to assist the forces of the King of France in recapturing the haven of Brest from the King of Spain. 16th July, 1594.

II. 4. Letter from the Lords of the Council with reference to the raising of 300 men mentioned in the Queen's warrant. 26th January, 1593.

II. 5. Letter from the Earl of Essex to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to expedite the raising of the forces mentioned in the Queen's warrant, to be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Veer [Vere] and Captain Yaxley.³ 3rd January, 1593.

II. 26. A note of the ships, tons, and mariners to be set forth by the City:—

SHIPS.			TONS.			MARINERS.
The Assention	...	...	400	...	...	100
The Consent	...	...	350	...	...	100
The Susan Bonadventure	...	...	300	...	...	70
The Cherubine	...	...	300	...	...	70

¹ Of Wiston Park, Sussex. Born May 9th, 1549. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Rye, August 12th, 1573. Was Treasurer at War from about 1586 until April, 1597. During the earlier part of the time he was with the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries. He died in October, 1612, and was buried at Wiston. His three sons, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert, were distinguished for their romantic enterprises. For accounts of the family, see Horsfield's 'History of Sussex,' vol. ii., p. 235, and Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' vol. iii., pp. 721-7.

² One of the most famous generals of his time. He was the second son of Geoffrey de Vere, third son of John, fifteenth Earl of Oxford. He was knighted in 1588. By command of Queen Elizabeth, he went with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to the assistance of the states of Holland. He was in almost every engagement of importance in the Low Countries, and at the taking of Cadiz. His last and most celebrated exploit was the defence of Ostend against the Archduke Albert for eight months, in 1601-2. For an account of his capture of Zutphen, see Letter of Sir Thomas Bodley, in Wright's 'Queen Elizabeth,' vol. ii. p. 413. He died, August 28th, 1609, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

³ He fell at the battle fought near Nieupoort, in the Low Countries, on the 21st June, 1600.

SHIPS.		TONS.		MARINERS.	
The Minion	... ..	180	... ..	50	
The Primrose	... ..	180	... ..	50	
The Pynnesse	... ..	50	... ..	20	

For these men the City to bear the charge.

18th July, 1594.

II. 27. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with reference to the raising and furnishing 450 men, with *corselets*,¹ and not with *curates*,² and authorizing them, if any fled out of the City to avoid the service, to cause them to return.

20th July, 1594.

II. 30. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that it was Her Majesty's pleasure that the City should furnish 350 soldiers, instead of 450, and that one third part should be furnished with *pikes*, another part *musketts*, and the third part *callyvers*,³ and that they should embark from London under the charge of Sir John Norris⁴ on the 1st of August. 28th July, 1594.

II. 35. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to cause a list to be made of the ships, with their tonnage, and the number of soldiers and mariners on board, which accompanied Her Majesty's fleet for service in *Brittaine*. 21st October, 1594.

II. 37. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to satisfy the owners of ships lately employed for the service of Brest. 30th December, 1594.

II. 42. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to see that the captains, masters, owners, and mariners of the ships furnished by the City for the relief of Brest were satisfied. 24th December, 1594.

¹ The price of corselets in 1588 was : white, 44s. each ; black, 46s.

² Curats, without head pieces, 10s., formed of two plates, one back and one breast, quite plain.

³ Caliver, or, as the French designated it, "peece de calibre," the bore being larger than the arquebus. It was less and lighter than the musket. Shakspeare, in 'Henry IV.,' Part 2, makes Falstaff say of Wart, one of his recruits, a poor, weak, undersized fellow, "Put me a caliver into Wart's hands," meaning, doubtless, that, although Wart was unable to carry a musket, he might nevertheless manage a lighter piece. Meyrick's 'Armour,' vol. iii. p. 35.

⁴ Second son of Henry, Lord Norris. Went to the Low Countries to assist the States, 1578; Lord President of Munster in 1584; appointed General of the English army sent to the Low Countries, 1585; was with Sir Francis Drake in his expedition to Portugal in 1589; captured Brest, 1594; returned to Ireland in 1596; concluded peace with Tyrone in the same year; died, 1597.

II. 52. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, directing them to pay immediately to Rowland Cotemore, for setting forth the ships for the late service at Brest, the sum of 200*l.*, in order that he might be in readiness to serve Her Majesty in the Susan Bonadventure, in the intended voyage at sea under Sir Francis Drake¹ and Sir John Hawkins. 5th April, 1595.

II. 56. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, intimating that directions had been given to the lieutenants of the maritime and inland counties to have in readiness a special number of men, well armed, to protect the havens and places of descent on the coasts, and directing the City to provide 3,000 men, to be sent to the lieutenants of the counties of Kent and Essex, if the enemy should attempt to land their forces in those counties, and that the forces to be raised should be put into bands, to be led by some principal gentlemen of the City,—with every 1,000 footmen, 100 pioneers, furnished with instruments to intrench and fortify; also a good supply of powder, lead, matches, provisions, and carts with small nags to carry their arms, &c., and a reasonable aid of horsemen, with lances, staves, or *petrinalls*,² and that these should be furnished with all diligence, as Her Majesty had been credibly advertised that the King of Spain, moved with the shame and disgrace done to him in his own kingdom by Her Majesty's army in the enterprise at Calés (Calais), had resolved to take some speedy revenge, and had made great preparation of shipping and forces at Lisbon and other parts of Spain for that purpose. Richmond, 31st October, 1596.

II. 57. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Her Majesty had been advertised that some of the ships of the King of Spain had put to sea, and directing him to send immediately three of the best ships belonging to the City on the river Thames to Tilbury Hope, to ride some good distance therefrom, and give intelligence of any attempt that the enemy might happen to make. 31st October, 1596.

Postscript.—"It is thought meet that one of the said ships shall remain between the two Blockhouses at Gravesend, and to stay all such shipping as they shall suspect."

¹ Admiral. The son of a sailor. He was born near Tavistock, in 1545, and was brought up by the celebrated Hawkins, to whom he was related. Sailed from Plymouth, December 13th, 1577, and having circumnavigated the world, returned November 3rd, 1580. His ship was visited by Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted. He had a principal share in the destruction of the Spanish Armada, July 21st-27th, 1588. He died on board his own ship, near the town of Nombre de Dios, in Mexico, January 28th, 1596.

² The petronel, or poitrinal, the medium between the arquebus and pistol, having a wheel lock, and a broad butt to rest against the chest.

II. 58. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in answer to the two preceding letters, praying their Lordships to reconsider their demands; alleging that in the year 1588 the City furnished only 1,000 men out of the 10,000 ordered to be sent by them to Tilbury, and expressing the dissatisfaction of the citizens at the evil success of their adventure in the last voyage, whereof they saw no fruit at all, nor any part of the principal itself of 19,000*l.* spent by them in the late successful expedition to Calais. 3rd November, 1596.

II. 61. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, directing them, the City of London being the chiefest city of the whole realm, and in wealth far exceeding many of the rest, to raise 10,000 men, as they did in 1588, 3,000 well armed, &c., to be sent, if required, to assist the forces of Kent and Essex in the defence of the coast. 8th November, 1596.

II. 80. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, agreeing to submit the complaint of the owners of ships furnished by the City, for certain charges for pay and victuals, to the Arbitrators appointed to determine the question between the City and the Contractors. 1st January, 1594.

II. 101. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, soliciting them to send some of Her Majesty's ships to the northward against certain Dunkerks¹ who haunted the seas, to the great hindrance of trade. 19th July, 1595.

II. 118. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, informing his Lordship that he had lately been given to understand by an honest merchant who came from Hamburg, of fourteen sail of Hamburg ships bound for Spain, laden with corn, powder, great brazen ordnance, and cable rope, intended to furnish so great and capital an enemy to Her Majesty and this realm, and expressing a wish that they might be intercepted. 3rd November, 1595.

II. 140. Reasons exhibited to the Lord Mayor and his brethren the Aldermen by the Committee for Land and Sea Service, which the Commons of this City desire to be intimated to the Lords of the Privy Council, to induce rebatement of the number of ships and trained soldiers required in this present service, equal to that of the year 1588. (*Circa 1596.*)

¹ Privateers of Dunkirk. So Shirley "was taken at sea by Dunkirks." 'Works,' vol. ii. p. 428, ed. Dyce.

II. 145. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, informing him of the steps taken by the Committee appointed by the City for impressing ships into Her Majesty's service, and requesting a letter of commission, with full authority for the taking up of twelve ships and two pinnaces at Her Majesty's price.

7th February, 1595.

II. 155. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting him to issue a warrant to the Justices of the Peace, and other officers of the county of Kent, to assist those appointed by the City for recovering the armour, valued at 1,000 marks, empawned, sold, or otherwise made away with by the soldiers and officers in that county.

21st April, 1596.

II. 173. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, for permission to appoint a competent number of discreet Freemen to be instructed how to use themselves and their weapons in warlike manner, and so to be able to lead the rest for the defence of the City.

April, 1600.

II. 185. Warrant from the Queen (Elizabeth) to the Lord Mayor for levying 500 men out of the Trained Bands of the City, to be armed and provisioned at the expense of Her Majesty, for service in Ireland, on account of the invasion of that kingdom by the Spaniards.¹

6th January, 1601.

II. 186. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, upon the same subject, directing their embarkation from the Port of Bristol.

7th January, 1601.

II. 204. The Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, to the Lords of the Council, concerning the late command of Her Majesty to levy 1,000 men within the City, and to furnish 3,500*l.*, after the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per man, and beseeching them to use their honourable mediation with Her Majesty for the abatement of the number of men and the amount of money. (Circa 1601.)

II. 207. Same as No. 173.

¹ On 23rd of September, 1601, the Spaniards, under the command of Don Juan D'Aguilar, landed 4,000 men at Kinsale, in Ireland, who took possession of that town. They were subsequently followed by 2,000 more, and were joined by Tyrone and the Irish rebels. They were defeated by the English, under Lord Deputy Mountjoy, and compelled to return to Spain, surrendering Kinsale and the forts in their possession. Lingard's 'History of England.'

II. 211. Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to the Queen (Elizabeth), beseeching her acceptance of two Galleys to assist in the defence of the realm. (*Circa* 1601.)

II. 221. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, informing them that the Galleys lately built by the City, for the service of the State, were almost furnished, but requesting that anything wanting might be supplied out of the Tower. The City would pay for the same upon a certificate being made.

10th September, 1602.

II. 228. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, as to the fitting out of two ships and a pinnesse, to be employed against the Dunkirkers in the narrow seas, and the refusal of the Merchants to contribute towards the same. (*Circa* 1602.)

II. 350. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir William Waad, Knight,¹ Lieutenant of the Tower of London, as to the relief of Robert Middleton, a poor soldier. 1st September, 1609.

II. 359. Letter from Sir William Waad to the Lord Mayor, the Justices of the Peace, and Treasurer for Maimed Soldiers in the City, bringing to their notice the case of Robert Middleton, and praying that he might be relieved. 26th August, 1609.

VI. 70. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that the Recorder and divers Aldermen and Commoners of the City of London had that day informed them that the City had assented to the setting forth of the twenty ships required for the King's service, and had also presented divers Petitions to the Council on behalf of the City. Whereupon the Council had ordered: First,—That persons appointed by the City should have power given them by the Commissioners of the Navy for the pressing of ships and mariners, and other persons necessary for manning the same. Secondly,—That they should be furnished by Mr. Evelyn with powder, for which they should pay to the Officers of the Ordnance, from whom also the powder was to be received, part of the powder at the rate of 8½*d.* per pound, and the rest at 10*d.* per pound. Thirdly,—The City should nominate all the

¹ He was discharged from his office "to the great contentment of the prisoners," to whom he behaved most brutally, (Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of him as "that villain Waad,") on an accusation of embezzling the lost jewels of Arabella Stewart, May 13th, 1613. Lord de Ros's 'Tower of London.' His daughter, Elizabeth, married Edmund Lenthall, nephew of the Speaker. See Berry's 'Essex Pedigrees.'

officers except the captains, whose nomination appertained to the Lord High Admiral. Fourthly,—If the service should be ended before the victuals were spent, the City should have “Letters of Marte” granted them against all the King’s enemies, and might, in the mean time, use the ships for their own benefit against all the King’s enemies, paying no other duties than if “Letters of Marque” had been formerly granted to them. Lastly,—In the assessment for this service, all the inhabitants of the City and Liberties, except noblemen, though not free of the City, should be contributory, according to their estates within the City and Liberties only, and not in other counties, for which they would be liable in such counties. (*Circa 1624.*)

VI. 71. A Private Letter from Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he was present in the Council Chamber during the debate as to the twenty ships required of the City for the defence of the coast and kingdom. Though from his duty he could not discover the Council’s secrets, yet, from his love to the City, he ventured, as a friend, to let them know that, if the service were neglected, such resolution had been taken by His Majesty and the Council as they would all be sorry for. The defence of the kingdom was not a matter to be disputed upon, nor the manner of it governed by ordinary rules of private cases. He had received instructions, out of apprehension of their backwardness, which he trusted might never be put in execution. The Lord Mayor might make such use of the letter among his private friends as he thought fit, so that the writer was not prejudiced. (*Circa 1624-5.*)

VI. 72. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that they had received by some of the Aldermen, a denial, in the name of the City, to their late letter for the setting forth of shipping for the defence of the kingdom, and the excuses made they could not truly impute to anything but want of duty. They therefore, in His Majesty’s name and by his command, required them to see the directions of their letter performed, upon their allegiance, and as they would answer the contrary at their peril.

Whitehall, 8th August, 1626.

VI. 75. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that, having by the advice of his Council thought fit once again to assail the enemy on his own coasts, by setting forth a strong and well furnished fleet, he found it necessary to have in readiness a like sufficient fleet for guarding the coasts and repelling any attempts which might be made from Flanders or Spain;

being informed that upon similar occasions the City of London had formerly set out and completely furnished twenty ships, His Majesty, expecting like readiness, authorized and expressly required them to prepare, with all speed, the same number of twenty ships, similarly furnished. That no delay might occur to frustrate his design, the Lord High Admiral was commanded to give them authority to take such ships (to the number above mentioned) as should be fittest for the purpose, and to press as many mariners and others as should be needful. As he aimed at nothing but the public safety of the State and religion, in which the City of London had as great an interest as any other member of his dominions, he did not doubt of their ready obedience and full performance of their duty to God, their King, and country.

Westminster, 1st September, 2 Charles I. (1626).

VI. 93. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reciting that, by a Certificate from the Commissioners of the Navy and those of the Trinity House, assisted by persons appointed by the Lord Mayor, according to their letters of the 7th inst., they found that, for the guarding and securing of the River Thames, it was considered that, besides the defence thereof by land, ten Newcastle ships, of 200 tons burden and upwards, ought to be provided, to be furnished with twelve demi-culverins, or sakers,¹ at least, and manned by thirty men apiece, part of them at the mouth of the river below Leigh, and part at Tilbury Hope. As it appeared that upon former similar cause of danger, four galleys were provided, and the City of London had borne the charge of furnishing and maintaining two of them, the Council thought it just that the same course should be now adopted by an equal division of the charges between the King and the City of London. They therefore required the Lord Mayor to take order that five of the ten ships should be, with all convenient expedition, furnished and maintained by the City in the same manner as the other five should be at His Majesty's charge.

Whitehall, 23rd January, 1625.

VI. 95. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in reply (to Letter No. 93), stating that, having taken their requirements into their serious consideration, they begged the Council to think of the existing state of the City, after many hindrances, the particulars

¹ Pieces of ordnance, so called from the French Coulouvre, a snake, and Sacre, a hawk. The dimensions of these pieces are thus given in Elizabeth's reign :—

	BORE, INCHES.	WEIGHT OF METAL.	WEIGHT OF SHOT.	WEIGHT OF POWDER.
Demi Culverin,	4	3,400 lbs.	9½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Saker,	3½	1,400 lbs.	5 lbs.	5½ lbs.

See Meyrick's 'Ancient Armour.'

of which were well known, and after the late heavy affliction God had laid upon it,¹ and to free it from so heavy a burden, which its revenues were not able to bear. They did not, moreover, conceive the service such as concerned them otherwise than the whole kingdom, the defence of which was a regal work. The Council had instanced the two galleys built in Queen Elizabeth's time, but they were ordered by Act of Common Council, in the time of an open invasion, and continued but a while, the City, also, being then in a far better estate than now by a third part at least; yet so much exclamation followed, that they doubted whether an Act of Common Council for what was now required could be obtained. *(Circa 1625.)*

VI. 96. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had cause to depress the disorders with which the City and parts about it were threatened by mariners and seamen, who, in tumultuous manner, had come through the City to the Court, to demand money, notwithstanding that they were well in clothes and had victuals, and had his Royal word, by his principal officers, that they should be paid. Nevertheless, they mutinously persisted to capitulate with him, which gave him just cause to think they intended some other or further mischief. He therefore required the Lord Mayor to assemble two, three, or four companies of the Trained Bands, and place them at the gates, and other convenient places, to stop any mariners or seafaring men, or others who sought to pass in a tumultuous manner into the suburbs, or towards the Court, and if he heard of any assemblies of such persons in an inordinate manner in the City or suburbs, to send some discreet person there, with force to disperse or apprehend them, and if they resisted or offered force, to endeavour, by shot or other weapons, to depress them. This letter should be his authority and discharge for any action or accident that might happen. Westminster, 2nd February, 2 Charles I. (1626).

VI. 97. Copy of a Proclamation for the suppressing and dispersing of seamen, mariners, and other loose persons gathered together in tumultuous manner, in and about the City of London.

Dated Westminster, 2nd February, 2 Charles I. (1626).

VI. 98. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that the King had, by the advice of his Councils, both of State and of War, determined—firstly, with a new and strong fleet, once again to assail the Spaniard in his own ports; and

¹ In all probability this has reference to the plague, which, in the year 1625, is said to have carried off 35,417 persons in London.

secondly, to prepare and arm at home, so that he might secure his own coasts, and repel any attempts against him, either from Flanders or Spain. Considering our religion, liberties, lives, and estates, were therein no less interested than His Majesty's safety and honour, he could not doubt that all his loving subjects would show their forwardness and courage in performing no less (or rather more) than had been formerly done. As these great occasions required all the strength and power of the Navy, and also the arming of a considerable number of his subjects' ships, he had, to make the burden more easy, commanded such a distribution to be made among the ports and coast towns, that most help should be required from the places of most power. Therefore, it was appointed that the City should set to sea twenty of the best ships in the river, victualled for three months. If seamen were wanted to supply the requisite number, the Lord Mayor might employ some Watermen among them, and might employ a third part of strong and able-bodied men, fit only to use muskets, for levy of whom a sufficient commission should be issued. When the ships were ready, they were to be hastened to the rendezvous at Portsmouth, at the latest by the 4th of September.

Whitehall, 4th August, 1626.

VI. 101. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating he was informed that divers Companies appointed to be brought to a rendezvous at the Port of London, to be sent for the service of his uncle, the King of Denmark, were defective in number, and could only be supplied by a press, to be made in the City, and requiring him to give directions for levying 100 men accordingly, to be disposed of agreeably to the orders to be sent by the Privy Council.

Westminster, 23rd April, 3 Charles I. (1627).

VI. 102. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding the King's commands for the levying of 200 footmen within the City and liberties, and requiring them to make choice of more able men than those formerly sent. As these men were to be levied as recruits or supplies, care should be taken to find young and able-bodied men, well clothed and fit for service, and to send them, under the charge of an able conductor, to the rendezvous at Portsmouth.

Whitehall, 11th May, 1627.

VI. 103. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, for the levying of 200 footmen within the City and liberties, referred to in the foregoing letter.

Westminster, 11th May, 3 Charles I. (1627).

VI. 104. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that the many and grievous complaints made to him by the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others inhabiting the northern coasts of the realm, touching the great spoils and outrages committed by the men-of-war of Dunkirk, had moved him to take their case into consideration, and that, being desirous (as much as the present condition of his affairs permitted) to provide remedies for like inconveniences in future, he had, for the public defence of his kingdoms, granted a good part of the revenues of the Crown, accruing by the forfeitures and fines of recusants of all the counties by North Trent, to set out shipping for guarding and defending the coasts aforesaid. As he conceived the proportions allotted for the service would be insufficient, he had given way to a contribution of 6*d.* per chaldron on coals, to be transported from Newcastle and Sunderland to any other part of his dominions, or to foreign parts, to be levied by free consent, to supply the deficiencies of the revenues aforesaid, and to be employed only for the special service mentioned.

Westminster, 29th May, 3 Charles I. (1627).

VI. 106. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating that, for the safety and defence of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, he had thought fit to send there a number of men, to be pressed out of certain counties in the kingdom, and requiring 100 able, young, and serviceable men (the greater part of them to be artificers and tradesmen) to be levied in the City of London, to be disposed of according to orders to be sent from the Privy Council.

Westminster, 26th June, 3 Charles I. (1627).

VI. 107. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with reference thereto, directing that the said men should be ready for embarkation at Portsmouth by the 5th August ensuing, and should be sent under the charge of an able man, to be by him delivered to such as the Council should appoint to receive them there.

Whitehall, 30th June, 1627.

VI. 108. Order in Council, directing an allowance to be made to the City of London (to be deducted out of the loans arising in the City), for Coat and Conduct money for 1,000 soldiers pressed there and sent to Plymouth, for the late expedition to Cadiz.

For the pay of the soldiers, at 8*d.* apiece per day in
their march thither, being twenty days at fifteen

miles a day	...	...	...	...	...	40 <i>l.</i>	os.	0 <i>d.</i>
For 1,000 coats, at 4 <i>s.</i> a coat	...	...	...	...	...	200 <i>l.</i>	os.	0 <i>d.</i>

For nine Captains to conduct them thither, at 4s. a
 day apiece, for twelve days 21*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
 4th July, 1627.

VI. 109. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he was informed the present engagement of his forces in the Isle of Retz required an immediate supply of more men, to raise the companies from eighty to one hundred, and, because the haste of the service gave no time to fetch them further off, requiring 100 men to be levied in the City of London and liberties, and the suburbs.

Windsor Castle, 8th August, 3 Charles I. (1627).

VI. 110. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor thereon, requiring him to see that the men chosen were of able bodies and years fit for the service, and well appareled for the season, but none of them to be taken from the Trained Bands. For their arms and coats, the King was pleased, for the lessening of the charge, to forbear the same this time. Special care must be taken that the men were committed to a discreet and able conductor for their march, by fifteen miles a day, to Southampton, to be there at latest by the 20th of the month. The men were to be delivered by indenture, to such captains or officers as should be sent to receive them. For the prevention of abuses formerly practised, by conniving at and sparing from being pressed, and changing and selling after they were pressed, the most able and fit for the service, especial care must be taken in the choice of the conductor, and a special eye kept upon him, and also upon the constables and officers employed in the service. In the event of any persons offending by corruption or otherwise, they should be bound over to answer before the Council, who were resolved to punish with as much severity as a misdemeanour of so high a nature deserved.

Windsor, 10th August, 1627.

VI. 111. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating that some speedy reinforcements were required that he might pursue and finish the prosperous beginning God had already given him in the war, and requiring that 250 able and serviceable men should be levied in the City of London.

Hampton Court, 29th September, 3 Charles I. (1627).

Marginal note says—"Men for the Isle of Retz."

VI. 117. Copy of No. 95.

VI. 123. Copy of No. 98.

VI. 124. Copy of No. 102.

VI. 128. Copy of No. 106.

VI. 129. Copy of No. 107.

VI. 131. Order of the Privy Council, directing that the soldiers newly levied in the City, to be sent for His Majesty's service to the King of Denmark, should be forthwith embarked in the ships provided for their transportation, and that during their stay on ship-board here, provision of fresh victuals should be made for them, and a steward on that behalf appointed by Sir Thomas Middleton, and requiring the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give order to Sir Thomas Middleton for satisfaction of moneys so disbursed by him out of the loans of the City of London.

Whitehall, 6th April, 1627.

VI. 132. Order in Council, directing the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to allow, out of the loan moneys, to the several counties, according to the list appended, for the soldiers pressed for the expedition to Cadiz,¹ from the place where they were levied, to the rendezvous at Plymouth, to each soldier 8*d.* per day, including the days of setting forth and arrival, accounting fifteen miles for each day's journey; and to allow 4*s.* each for their coats, and 4*s.* per day to each conductor of 150 men, or a lesser number.

Whitehall, the last of February, 1626.

VI. 133. Copy of No. 101.

VI. 134. Copy of No. 103.

VI. 135. Imperfect copy of No. 102.

VI. 137. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Surrey, stating that some soldiers, which they had directed to be billeted on the County of Surrey, had been disposed of in Southwark, within the jurisdiction of the City of London, and requiring their removal to some convenient place within the county.

16th January, 1627.

VI. 142. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that divers of the companies

¹ The English fleet, under the command of Sir Edward Cecil, Admiral, and the Earl of Essex, Vice-Admiral, made a descent near the city in August, 1625, but were forced to reembark their troops, without effecting anything, it being too late in the year.

appointed to be brought to a rendezvous at the Port of London, to be sent for the King's service to Denmark, were defective in numbers, which could only be supplied by a press in the City of London, and requiring, in accordance with the King's letter, enclosed, the levy of 100 men (not to be of the Trained Bands), to be forthwith sent to St. Catharine's, to be embarked. Whitehall, 23rd April, 1627.

VII. 108. Order in Council, forwarding copy of an Ordinance by His Majesty, for the reform of the *March*¹ of this our English nation, corrupted by time and negligence of drummers, and for restoring it to the ancient gravity by the establishment of one constant measure, to be hereafter observed and beaten by all English drummers, in order that the said ordinance, being imparted to the colonels, and by them to the captains of the several regiments of the City, might be duly observed in all musters of the Trained Bands. 10th March, 1633.

VIII. 31. Letter from Sir William Waad to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of Geter Lutterell, a poor aged blind soldier, that some yearly pension might be granted to him out of the collections gathered in the City, according to the statute provided in that behalf. 17th August, 1621.

VIII. 32. Letter from Sir Lionel Cranfield, Lord Manchester,² and others, to the same, for a soldier's pension to Richard Jennings, who was aged and impotent. 12th —, 1621.

¹ The old English march had fallen into disuse when Sir Edward Cecil, Lord Wimbledon, persuaded King Charles the First to issue a warrant, ordering it to be revised. The Warrant runs thus :—"Whereas the ancient custome of Nations hath ever bene to use one certaine and constant forme of march in the warres, whereby to be distinguished one from another. And the march of this our English Nation, so famous in all honourable atchievements and glorious warres of this our Kingdome in forraigne parts (being, by the approbation of Strangers themselves, confessed and acknowledged the best of all Marches) was, thorough the negligence and carelessness of Drummers, and by long discontinuance, so altered and changed from the ancient gravitie and majestie thereof, as it was in danger utterly to have bene lost and forgotten. It pleased our late deare brother prince Henry to revive and rectifie the same, by ordayning an establishment of one certaine Measure which was beaten in his presence at Greenwich, anno 1610. In confirmation whereof, wee are graciously pleased, at the instance and humble sute of our right trusty, &c., Edward, Viscount Wimbledon, &c., to set down and ordaine this present establishment hereunder expressed. Willing and commanding all drummers within our Kingdome of England and principalitie of Wales exactly and precisely to observe the same as well in this our Kingdome as abroad in the service of any forraigne prince or state without any addition or alteration whatsoever. To the end that so ancient, famous, and commendable a custome may be preserved as a patterne and precedent to all posteritie. Given at our Palace of Westminster, the 7th day of February, 1632, in the seventh yeare of our Raigne of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland." Walpole, 'Noble Authors,' Edition 1806, vol. ii. p. 290.

² Sir Henry Montagu. See note page 23.

VIII. 69. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, intimating that the forces lately levied being much diminished by runaways, sickness, and death, a further levy of 2,000 men had been ordered, the raising of 1,000 of whom had been assigned to the City; and praying that especial care might be had in the choice of men of able bodies and years fit for their employment, and as many as could be lighted on of those that ran away (but none to be taken from the Trained Bands, which should be kept entire),—with directions for their march to Dover.
19th January, 1624.

VIII. 70. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting him not only to permit and suffer the raising of volunteers within his jurisdiction, but also to afford to the officers engaged his best advice, assistance, and furtherance, and to give notice thereof to the justices of the peace and others.
25th February, 1624.

VIII. 71. Warrant from the King (Charles I.) to the Lord Mayor, for levying 1,000 men—"part of 10,000, to be raised by our dear father's gracious purpose, according to the advice of both his Houses of Parliament, in contemplation of the distress and necessity of our dear brother and sister."¹
1st May, 1625.

VIII. 72. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with particular instructions with respect to the levying of the above 1,000 men, and for their payment and conduct to Plymouth, by the 25th instant.
6th May, 1625.

VIII. 74. Order in Council that, as the City could not well levy the whole number of 1,000 men ordered to be raised for the service of the Prince and Princess Palatine, 200 should be raised in the County of Middlesex, and 800 in the City; the 200 raised in Middlesex to be sent to the Lord Mayor, who should take care and have them safely conducted to Plymouth by the 25th inst.
12th May, 1625.

VIII. 78. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, forwarding a petition from Thomas Tapping, an aged man, for some allowance or pension, as a maimed soldier.
22nd July, 1626.

VIII. 136. Same as No. 108, Vol. VII.

¹ The Prince and Princess Palatine.

VIII. 164. Order of the Star Chamber, directing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to put in execution the Act 2 and 3 Philip and Mary,¹ for punishment of Watermen upon the River Thames, absenting themselves during the time of pressing for the Navy.
17th April, 1634.

VIII. 178. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending the Petition of John Mason, a poor aged and maimed soldier, for the restoration of his former pension.
30th October, 1635.

VIII. 216. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, informing them that the late disorder in Scotland—begun upon pretence of religion, but now appearing to have been raised by factious spirits, and fomented by some few ill and traitorously affected particular persons, to work their own ends and shake off all monarchical government—had grown to such a height that great and considerable forces were assembled there, and that he had resolved to repair in person to the northern part of the realm, there to make, with the assistance of his good subjects, resistance against any invasion that might happen. For this purpose he had directed the raising of a considerable army in all the shires to attend him, and had required all the nobility to attend the royal standard at York, on the 1st April next. He requested the City to certify, within fifteen days, to one of the Secretaries of State, what assistance he might expect from them.
4th January, 1638.

VIII. 232. Letter from the King to the same, thanking them for their willing compliance with the present great and urgent occasions of his service.
Dated York, 8th October, 1640.

IX. 86. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Duke of Albemarle, on the complaints of some of the Vintners, freemen of London, dwelling in Smithfield, within the liberties of the City, as to the great inconvenience they had been put to by reason of soldiers being quartered upon them, contrary to all precedents, and requesting him to give order for their ease and exemption for the future.
26th April, 1664.

NON-FREEMEN.

I. 53. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, acknowledging a letter received from Mr. Secretary Wilson,

¹ 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, c. xvi. 1555.

requesting the City's favour on behalf of Lewis Mesnille, a Frenchman, to be a denizen, which they had complied with. Great complaint was made by Her Majesty's subjects, that they were eaten out by stranger artificers, to the suffering of this country, whereas none of Her Majesty's subjects were suffered in their country to live by their work.

17th June, 1580.

I. 507. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that they had lately received a copy of a libel which had been cast abroad in sundry parts of the City against strangers, especially handicraftsmen, and were of no church, and requesting to be informed both of the numbers of the strangers residing at present within the City and Liberties, and their trades and kind of living. It had been suggested in the pamphlet that the Masters of the Companies' Halls had, for a money consideration, suffered sundry Flemings to set up what trade they liked; and it had been thought meet that their principal officers should certify in writing what licences had been granted to such strangers to work or occupy their halls for the last six years, and for what considerations, and that they should be prohibited from granting any more licences until they should hear further from the Council. 28th March, 1583.

II. 258. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their communication on behalf of Nicholas Loe (Lowe), a free denizen Crossbow-maker, who alleged that he and his father had inhabited a house in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, for thirty years, and had exercised there the trade of crossbow-making without being molested, and prayed that he might quietly continue the said trade. Upon frequent complaints being made, that (contrary to the charters and liberties of the City) the said Loe used his trade by keeping an open shop within the freedom with as much privilege as any freeman, order was taken, according to custom, that the Chamberlain should shut up his shop windows, for doing whereof he received very ill treatment from the servants of Loe, who, continuing still to carry on his trade, contrary to the warning, was committed to prison. He shortly afterwards procured a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be brought before the Lord Chancellor, and, his cause being heard, he was remanded back to prison, where he continued, refusing to conform to the usage and customs of the City. He had lately procured a writ to be brought before the King's Bench, which cause was yet pending. (Circa 1606.)

II. 303. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Chief Justice

Fleming, concerning a trial to be brought before him by Nicholas Lowe against Thomas Beckford, master of the Blacksmiths' Company, for proceeding against the said Lowe, who was carrying on the trade of a smith, not being free of the City. 23rd January, 1607.

III. 19. Letter from (the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen) to the Lords of the Council, stating that their Lordships were often petitioned by strangers of the Dutch and French congregations, as to their being troubled and molested by the City's Officers for using their trades and occupations in the City as heretofore they pretended to have done. They had thought it their duty to inform them what a general grievance was conceived by the Freemen of London in the matter. The manual artificers found their work taken from them by the sufferance of so many stranger artisans, and the merchant and retailer complained of the stranger's manner of trading. Sundry other reasons for the dissatisfaction of the Freemen, who pressed that the laws and charters of the City against foreigners might be put in execution, are detailed. Having thus certified their Lordships, they were desired to resort to them for remedy; at least that it might not offend that the remedies ordained were put in execution.

25th July, 1611.

III. 22. The Petition of Abraham de Pint, John Salley, and other strangers, to the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, referred to in No. 19, stating that they had been lately arrested and sued in the Lord Mayor's Court, by the Chamberlain of London, for using their trades and occupations, and praying that, as the late Queen, and also His Majesty, at the instance of the Lord Ambassador Caron,¹ were pleased to direct the late Lord Treasurer to write

¹ Agent or Ambassador from the State of Holland during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, for upwards of thirty years. The Manor of Kennington was leased to him by Prince Charles, July 5th, 1617. His residence at South Lambeth occupied the site whereon Beaufoy's distillery was subsequently built. Queen Elizabeth dined with him at Lambeth, on her way to Lord Burleigh's at Wimbledon, July 27th, 1599. Among the list of New Year's gifts presented by the Queen in the year 1599 the following appears:—"Mounser Caron. Item, Gyven by her sayde Highnes, and delyvered the 15th of Octobre, anno pred' to Mounser Caron, Agent for Flaunders, at his departure out of England, parte of one cheyne of golde, bought of Hughe Kaylle, per oz. 35 oz. qr., of the goodnes of 21 Karretts di. graine, and parte of one other cheyne, bought of Richard Martyn, goldsmythe, per oz. 33 oz. qr. 3 dwt. 6 graynes, of the goodnes of 22 Karretts di. graine: In toto 68 oz. di. 3 dwt. 6 granes." He founded Almshouses, which still exist, at Nine Elms, for seven poor widows. He died December 1st, 1624, and was buried with much ceremony in Lambeth Church, January 25th, 1625, his funeral sermon being preached by Archbishop Abbott. For an account of his charity, see Charity Commissioners' Reports, 1826, Vol. 16. Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' Ducarel's and Allen's Histories of Lambeth, Nichols's 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth,' &c.

letters for the stay of similar proceedings against members of the Dutch and French congregations, he would write a similar letter for stay of the present proceedings.
(*Circa 1611.*)

IV. 66. Letter from Sir Noel de Caron to the Lord Mayor, on behalf of certain distressed persons, members of the Dutch Congregation, who had resided and carried on their trade in London for many years, by the toleration of the late Queen, the King, and the allowance of the Lord Mayor's predecessors, but who had lately been proceeded against by informers, and requesting that the proceedings against them might be stayed.
10th March, 1616.

IV. 67. Petition of the Handicraftsmen of the Outlandish Churches in London, and especially of Tobias Barde, Jarrett Van Hoobrooke, and Henrick Scofater, members of the Dutch Congregation in London, to the same effect.
(*Circa 1616.*)

IV. 69. Letter from Sir Noel Caron to Sir Ralph Winwood,¹ stating that, notwithstanding the King's Warrant for the peace of the Strangers' Congregations, divers Thread Dyers and Twisters were being very hardly prosecuted in the Lord Mayor's Court for using their trade, and were to be tried by jury the next morning, and requesting him to write to the Lord Mayor, and signify His Majesty's pleasure that the proceedings should be stayed. 30th March, 1617.

IV. 114. Letter from Sir Noel de Caron to the Lord Mayor, directing his attention to the former orders of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and the Privy Council, for allowing the members of the Dutch and French Congregations to use their trades as formerly, without molestation, and acquainting him that one Thomas Browne, an informer, had commenced a suit in the Mayor's Court against Garrett Van Hoobrouck and Henrick Schoessetters, Thread Twisters, for using their trades, and had, yesterday, as he was informed, obtained judgment against them, and intended to have an execution to-morrow. He requested the Lord Mayor to stay the execution until the pleasure of His Majesty or the Privy Council was further signified.
South Lambeth, 22nd April, 1618.

¹ Born at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, about 1565; educated at Oxford to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, 1590; appointed by King James as Resident Counsellor to the States General, June 24th, 1603; Knighted at Richmond, June 28th, 1607; Ambassador to the Hague, 1608-1611; made Secretary of State, March 29th, 1614; died, October 27th, 1617, and was buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less. In 1725 were published his 'Memorials of State Affairs,' edited by Edmund Sawyer, 3 vols. folio.

IV. 115. Memorial of John Van Hoobrouck and Henrick Schoe-setters to the Lord Mayor, to the like effect.

IV. 119. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that they had received a complaint from the Spanish Ambassador,¹ that Spanish subjects dwelling in the City, or trading there, were not so friendly and courteously used as was requisite, considering the perfect amity and correspondency existing between His Majesty and the King of Spain, and informing him that it was His Majesty's pleasure, and the Lord Mayor's duty, whenever it should appear that any Spanish subjects within the City received injury or hard usage from any officer or other person, to redress the same.

6th May, 1618.

VI. 9. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that a Report had been made to the Council by Heneage Finch, Esq., Recorder, assisted by divers Aldermen and Commoners of the City, touching the late Commission, by virtue of which an imposition had been laid upon strangers, which he declared rather augmented than remedied the inconveniences occasioned by the said strangers, both merchants, retailers, and artisans. After considering the report, and hearing the Attorney and Solicitor General thereon, the Council had thought good to direct that the City should depute some able and fit persons to take a particular and exact note of the number, condition, and trades of all strangers and children of strangers dwelling in the City of London, and in all other cities, towns, and places within the realm, and of such English as served them as apprentices or journeymen, and what strangers or sons of strangers served in like qualities. Further, the Council had directed the magistrates of all places to which the said deputed persons should repair, to aid and assist them, that upon perfect knowledge such order might be taken as the importance of the cause required.

Whitehall, 1st April, 1623.

VI. 24. Petition of the Ironmongers' and Cutlers' Companies to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that, by an Act of Common Council of the 9th July, 1622, it was enacted that all foreigners bringing nails, knives, or other wares made of iron or steel, or iron and steel and cutlery wares, to the City should bring them to Leadenhall, there to be shown, searched, housed, and sold, and not elsewhere within the City or suburbs, on pain of forfeiture of one fourth of the value of the wares; and that in contempt of such Act,

¹ Count Gondemar.

divers foreigners had sold, and still continued to sell, such wares in inns, chambers, and other by-places in or near the City; some of them had taken houses or chambers in the Minories (a privileged place), where they sold them, to the deceit of His Majesty's subjects and the great hindrance of the Petitioners, who pray the Court to take steps for remedy thereof. (Circa 1623.)

VI. 25. Order of the Court of Aldermen, reciting that Mr. Nicholas Leat,¹ Citizen and Ironmonger, had informed them that divers foreign Cutlers and others refused to obey the Act of Common Council directing them to bring their wares for sale to Leadenhall, and directing Mr. Bacon (the Remembrancer) to acquaint the Privy Council with the matter, and desire their order to restrain the foreign Cutlers from housing or uttering their wares elsewhere within the City and Liberties than at Leadenhall. 18th November, 1624.

VI. 39. Order of the Privy Council, directing a search to be made of all strangers, &c., in England. (A copy of No. 9.) 1st April, 1623.

VI. 41. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London to the Lords, &c., of the Council, reciting that by several grants and charters there had been granted to them the search and allowance of all foreign Loriners', Nailers', and Cutlers' wares, in order that all false and unmerchantable wares might be forbidden, until viewed and allowed by the Wardens of the Companies having the government thereof. Of late, to avoid such search, divers persons had secretly conveyed their wares to inns and secret corners of the City, where they were privately sold to strangers and others, who, for want of skill, were daily deceived thereby. Hitherto they

¹ He was a merchant of considerable repute, and was Captain of one of the City Trained Bands. On the 10th May, 1610, he wrote a letter to the Court of Aldermen, suggesting a plan for finishing the statues of kings and queens to be set up in the Royal Exchange, which had been left unfinished at the death of Sir Thomas Gresham. On the 24th March, 1616, a commission was granted to him and John Dike, who are described as merchants of London, to fit out a ship to take pirates and sea-rovers, and to reserve for themselves three-fourths of the value of the ships and goods seized. *Vide* 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-18, p. 356. Numerous references to his services in connexion with the redemption of captives from the Turks, the Dey of Algiers, &c., are to be found in the 'Calendars.' He was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1616, 1626, and part of the year 1627, on the death of the then Master. He was much devoted to horticultural pursuits, his garden being spoken of as one of the most celebrated in his time. Gerard, in his 'Herbal,' makes frequent acknowledgment of his indebtedness to him. His portrait, finely executed, was presented by his sons, Richard and Hewett Leat, to the Ironmongers' Company in 1631, and is still preserved in their Court Room. More detailed information concerning him may be found in Nicholl's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company.'

had been, and ought to be, brought to the public market at Leaden-hall. A competent number of shops and warehouses had been built there, of freestone, with all conveniences for the purpose, at the cost of the City, and two days a week had been appointed as market days for the accommodation of those trades, and an easier rent was required for the shops than the parties now paid in their lurking-corners. The Nailers and Loriners had been lately content to resort for sale of their wares to the place so appointed, but the foreign Cutlers refused to conform, and had taken shops in the Friars' Minorites (Minories), a privileged place, where they uttered their false wares at their pleasure. The Petitioners therefore prayed that the foreign Cutlers might be enjoined by the Order of the Council not to sell their wares in any other than the appointed place.

(Circa 1623.)

IX. 22. Order of the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, stating that, according to a former Order of the Council, the Governor and Company of Merchants of England trading into the Levant seas had presented to the Council their answer concerning the inserting of a proviso in their Charter, about to be renewed, obliging every person inhabiting in or within twenty miles of London to take up the Freedom of the City before they should enjoy the benefit of the Charter. The Non-Freemen of the Company who opposed the proviso had attended the Council, and been heard. After due consideration the Council finally ordered that all such noblemen and others as had never been apprenticed nor bred up or applied themselves to a course of trade should enjoy the benefit of the Charter without being Free of the City, and that all those who were Free of the Company and not Free of the City before the horrid murder of His late Majesty should not be compelled to take up the Freedom of the City, but might use and continue their trade as formerly; and that other Non-Freemen admitted to the Company since the 30th of January, 1648, should enjoy for three years next ensuing their liberty to trade without being compelled to take up their Freedom, at the end of which time such as should be unwilling to do so must remove beyond the twenty miles distance.

6th March, 1660.

IX. 23. Copy of the Petition of the major part of the Company of Levant Merchants to the King, requesting to be heard before the Council against being compelled to take up the Freedom of London.

(Circa 1660.)

IX. 44. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the King, complaining of the great increase of the Jews in the City, their interference with the trade of the Citizens, and their correspondence with their countrymen in other states upon the affairs of this kingdom, to the prejudice of His Majesty and the commonweal, and praying His Majesty to take steps to preserve those societies already erected, and to reduce those trades that were not yet associated into a government by Charters, in such a way as would exclude any but native subjects from the Freedom of regulated trades; to put in execution the former laws against the Jews, and to recommend Parliament to enact new ones for the expulsion of all professed Jews out of the kingdom.
(Circa 1660.)

IX. 71. Letter from Sir William Morrice to the Lord Mayor, forwarding, for the consideration of the Common Council, a Petition from the Ministers and Elders of the Dutch and French Churches within the City of London, for permission for the Protestant strangers, members of those churches, to use their trades, and requesting them to report whether such privileges had been before granted, and, if so, whether it would be convenient to comply with the prayer of the Petitioners.
24th October, 1663.

IX. 72. Copy of the Petition above referred to.

IX. 90. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Governor of the Turkey Merchants trading to the Levant, stating that the time fixed by the Charter granted by His late Majesty to the Company for making the members Free of the City had expired, and calling their attention to the fact that several of their members had not availed themselves of the provisions of the Charter, and were disabled from trading in the City.
(Circa 1663-4.)

NUISANCES.

III. 119. Letter from Thomas Fowler and Henry Spiller, Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of his letter on behalf of William Shewell, a Chandler, presented before them for a noisome melting-house in Turnmill Street, with the enclosed Petition, in which it is suggested that they had referred him to melt in London. The Petitioner had misinformed his Lordship, but, in obedience to his request, they would stay proceedings against him till Midsummer next.

Hickes Hall,¹ 17th December, 1613.

¹ Built at his own charge by Sir Baptist Hicks, in St. John Street (upon ground given by the King), for the better carrying on of the magisterial duties for Middlesex. It was

OFFENCES AND OFFENDERS.

I. 4. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, authorizing him to release Robert Arther, adjudged by the Court of the Star Chamber, for certain lewd misdemeanors, to stand upon the pillory and afterwards committed to Newgate, where he had been for six months, if it should appear that he had sustained such punishment as was ordered by the Court, and upon his giving bond for his good behaviour.
29th April, 1580.

I. 5. Letter from the Lord Mayor, in reply, stating that the prisoner had only served three months, and desiring to know if it was the Council's pleasure to remit his further punishment, and whether the Order of the High Commissioners for his deprivation from the ministry should be carried out.
5th May, 1580.

I. 47. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, on having, in conjunction with the Recorder, examined into the allegation made against a Frenchman, a servant of the Duke of Anjou, for using certain words against Her Majesty, and reporting their opinion that the testimony could not be relied upon.
28th June, 1580.

I. 79. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir George Carey,¹ bringing to his notice the complaint made against his servant, Lucas, for using abusive and threatening words towards Robert Winch, Treasurer of Bridewell, and requesting him to take steps to prevent the repetition of such conduct; likewise informing him that his servant, Gold, who had been permitted to lodge in Bridewell, had so conducted himself against the City, that he would not be suffered to remain there. The Court of Aldermen had been informed of his intention to make a request for a part of that house for himself. It was the intention of the City to employ the place for the stowage of corn and other such public uses.
14th January, 1579.

I. 80. Letter from Sir George Carey to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in reply, denying the imputations made against his servants, and alleging that the Treasurer was a person unworthy of

finished January 13th, 1612, and called Hicks's Hall, after its founder. Annexed to the building was a Round House and pillory. From here the miles were measured northwards. The present Sessions House was built on Clerkenwell Green in 1782, and Hicks's Hall pulled down. The Jacobian chimney-piece from the old Hall was removed to the present building.

¹ Eldest son of Henry, first Lord Hunsdon, cousin of Queen Elizabeth; knighted, 1571; succeeded to the title as second Lord Hunsdon on the death of his father in 1596; made Lord Chamberlain, March 1597; Lord Chamberlain of the Household, 1598; K.G., April 22nd, 1597; died, 1603.

credit. It had not been his intention to request a part of Bridewell for himself, but for a friend who had intended to pay for the same.

Somerset House, 15th January, 1579.

I. 100. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, respecting a suit brought against William Belfeld, a constable. The Court of Aldermen found, upon investigation, that he had only done his duty, and that he was known as an upright and discreet man. It had become the common practice of late to vex these officers by suits and charges, to their great discouragement. The Lord Mayor requested that order might be taken to stay such proceedings.

12th May, 1580.

I. 130. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Sheriffs of the City of London, stating that he had received information of the great increase in the number of needy persons carrying on lewd practices in the City, enticing, alluring, and concealing Apprentices, not only to lewd life, but also to rob their masters; and requesting that some steps might be taken to punish the malefactors, until a law could be passed for their reformation.

Theobalds, 11th September, 1580.

I. 137. Letter from Mr. Valentine Dale, one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, to the Lord Mayor, stating that the wife of John Hollingshed had petitioned the Queen to grant a reprieve and pardon to her husband, a condemned felon; and directing his execution to be stayed, and a full account of his behaviour and offence to be forwarded to Her Majesty.

19th September, 1580.

I. 138. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Dale, in reply. He had called before him the officers of Newgate, who stated that Hollingshed had been for a long time a common and notorious thief. This was the fourth time he had been in Newgate for felonies. Upon the last occasion he had been branded with the letter T.

22nd September, 1580.

I. 139. Copies of the several convictions appended to the above letter.

I. 206. Letter from Sir James Croft, Comptroller of the Household, to Mr. William Fleetwood, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of the City, requesting him to examine the case of one Gerye, a Woodmonger, who, with others, had been committed to prison for some breach of order; to hear what he could say for himself, and if he could, with reason and conscience, assist him.

1st June, 1581.

I. 207. Letter from Thomas Wylkes to the Lord Mayor, stating that one Beseley, a Woodmonger, had been committed to prison and fined for having transgressed the ordinance for the sale of wood within the City ; and requesting that, this being his first offence, his Lordship would, if consistent with his duty, remit the fine, upon his submission, and accept the punishment he had already received in prison as sufficient for his fault.

2nd June, 1581.

I. 268. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, informing him that Mr. Reekes, servant to Sir Edward Horsey,¹ had stated that the Lord Chancellor desired the Lord Mayor and Mr. Norton to examine into the matter for which Roger Richardson had been committed to ward, and certify the same to him. They had accordingly done so, and enclosed certificate ; at the same time they requested the Lord Chancellor, if he could in justice do so, to pardon the prisoner, a poor Citizen, and confessed by Reekes to be innocent.

22nd September, 1581.

I. 271. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, informing him that the wife of Roger Richardson, a prisoner committed touching the erasure of letters patent for retailing of wine, had made several suits to him to consider his case, and upon examination it appeared that he was innocent. His neighbours being willing to be securities for him, the Lord Mayor requested to know whether he might take bail for his appearance when called upon.

28th September, 1581.

I. 272. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, consenting that Richardson might be admitted to bail upon sufficient bonds.

Weildhall, Essex, 30th September, 1581.

I. 318. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating they had been lately informed that a gentlewoman of good birth and alliance, Mrs. Moodey, had, upon some suspicion of ill-behaviour, been committed to the Compter, and from thence removed to Bridewell. Some of her friends had caused her to be rescued by the way, in which attempt one of the beadles was casually slain. The Council requested an inquiry into the whole case to be made ; and if it should appear that she had not been a party to the officer's death, she should be set at liberty.

6th April, 1582.

¹ Ambassador to Austria, 1577 ; Governor of the Isle of Wight, 1577-80.

I. 351. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply. They had been misinformed of her faults. Whatever had been stated in her excuse touching her privy to the rescue, whereupon the murder of Manstanter ensued, that she could not know of it by reason of her close imprisonment, had been stated rather to move their compassion than for matter of truth. The poor woman, the wife of the man that had been killed, having lost her husband, and the means of her sustenance, desired justice against this woman. Before the receipt of their letter, steps had been taken to release her upon reasonable security being given for her appearance to answer the charge: her enlargement, however, had been stayed until the Council's further pleasure had been ascertained.

13th April, 1582.

I. 539. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them that, in accordance with their directions touching the vile speeches of Andrew Abraham, the Scottish man, and the circumstances thereof, he had caused the offender to be duly examined, and had found him sane. He alleged in excuse that he had been drunk at the time, and denied all knowledge of speaking the words. The letter details the results of the further examination of the prisoner and sundry witnesses, and requests the directions of the Council in the matter.

9th August, 1583.

I. 624. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, stating that, upon the receipt of their commands, he had caused the Sheriffs forthwith to repair to the house of John Woulters, a stranger, to arrest him; but, after diligent search, they failed to discover his whereabouts. They had sealed up the door of his counting-house, and other places where any writings were likely to be concealed, and requested further directions from the Council.

9th January, 1592.

I. 627. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them that he had received a letter from Mr. D. Stanhope, with copy of another sent to him from the Council, touching Henry Huntley, presented by the Wardmote Inquest to the Alderman of his Ward, for suspicion of incontinent life. He accused the magistrates of partial and unjust dealings towards him. He was unknown to them, and even to the Alderman of the Ward. At the Council's suggestion, however, the whole matter had been referred to the consideration of Mr. D. Stanhope.

17th January, 1592.

I. 660. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain,

informing him that he had received a complaint, a copy of which he enclosed, made by the inhabitants of Fetter Lane, against John Allen, for disorders committed within his house. For example sake and the protection of his neighbours, it was intended to proceed against him for reformation of the abuses complained of. 25th May, 1592.

III. 12. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, reporting the conduct of John Harman, one of the King's servants, who, upon being called upon by the collectors of the Subsidy for payment of the sum assessed upon him, treated them with scorn, and alleged that he was assessed at Court and in Oxfordshire. On being sent for by the Lord Mayor, he treated him with contempt, and put on his hat; the Lord Mayor, upon his alleging that he was the King's servant, and was going to Court to attend his place, forbore to do anything but admonish him. The Court of Aldermen, having heard the witnesses on oath, thought it right to report the matter to the Council, and leave the determination of it to their grave and approved wisdoms. 21st May, 1611.

Note in margin.—"This gentleman was first committed to the Fleet, and afterwards put from his place."

III. 31. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, stating that whereas they had made a good law both to prevent thefts and relieve those robbed, yet by the neglect of the execution thereof the City had become the chief place in all the kingdom to foster and cover such lewd people; and requiring that such persons should be severely punished.

Westminster, 24th November, 9 James I., 1611.

III. 33. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the severity of the course pursued by him and the Court of Aldermen in imposing a heavy fine, disfranchising, and committing to prison Mr. Barnard for words spoken against them.

Gray's Inn, 27th December, 1611.

III. 151. Letter from Sir Edward Phelipps¹ to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the King had given orders for the apprehension

¹ Of the Middle Temple; made King's Serjeant, May 18th, 1603; knighted, July 23rd, 1603; was leading counsel for the Crown in the trial of Guy Fawkes and the other conspirators in the Powder Plot; M.P. for Somersetshire, 1604; chosen Speaker, March 19th, 1604; was Chancellor to Henry, Prince of Wales; Master of the Rolls, January, 1611; died 1614.

of one Richard Smarte, "the greatest spoiler of his Deere in the fforest of Waltham that ever lyved," who had been found in a house in or near Coldharbour; and requesting him to give order for his apprehension.

From the Rolls, 22nd March, 1614.

IV. 4. Letter from George (Abbott), Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that, by a late arraignment and some examinations, it appeared to the King that there were divers persons in or near London who professed to tell fortunes and reveal past and future secrets, and others who desired responses from them as to things lost, or as to future matters. The King, as well to show his Christian zeal as to manifest his detestation of such proceedings, had commanded him to require the Lord Mayor to apprehend such persons, that they might undergo the penalty of the law, or at least to certify their names and the names of those who resorted or were suspected of resorting to them to the writer or the Bishop of London, that such punishment might be inflicted upon them as in Ecclesiastical censure should be held fit.

5th November, 1615.

IV. 76. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Sir Francis Bacon) to the Lord Mayor, stating that justice having been done upon a Constable for abusing his office to the wrong of a servant of his, yet because the punishment was likely to fall so heavily upon the Constable as might tend to his utter undoing, he requested that he might be released from imprisonment, disfranchisement, and the fine passed upon him.

6th June, 1617.

IV. 136. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, enclosing a Petition presented to them by Thomas Powle, one of the City Constables, complaining that having been required to go into a house in the City to attach the bodies of two persons who lived in a suspicious manner, the parties, pretending it to be a riot, had served him with process to appear in the Court of Star Chamber, where they had been admitted to sue *in formâ pauperis*. It being known that the complainants were of very base condition, and had only taken such proceedings for vexation, and to put the Constable to expense, they prayed the Lord Chancellor to revoke the admittance *in formâ pauperis*, and to refer the matter to one of the Judges, that upon report being made to him he might take such further order as he should think fit.

(Circa 1618.)

V. 127. Order in Council, directing that Thomas Martin, Grocer, a Freeman of London, who had refused to obey an order of the Court

of Aldermen of the 22nd January last, concerning matters in difference between himself and other citizens, should be committed to Newgate for contempt till further order, or until he submitted himself to the Court as became a citizen and Freeman of London.

Dated from "Sheriff Raynton's House,"¹ 4th April, 1621.

VI. 179. Order in Council for the removal (on account of the danger he was in from divers hurts) of Thomas Shelden, Gentleman, a prisoner in Wood Street Compter, to the house of Lawrence Lisle, Esq., provided Mr. Lisle gave bail for his forthcoming when called upon, or until he was lawfully discharged.

Whitehall, 15th July, 1629.

OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

I. 10. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, Vice Chamberlain, as to his application for the reversion of the office of Packership for his servant, Mr. Cockes; stating the reason why his former letter had not been attended to; explaining the mode of appointment, the duties to be performed, the disposition of the emoluments, and their reasons for not complying with his request.

12th April, 1580.

I. 16. Letter from the Lords of the Council, by command of the Queen, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the grant of the office of Salt Meter or Seacoal Meter for John Hubard.

25th May, 1580.

I. 17. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply, stating the manner of appointing to those offices, and the qualifications necessary. Hubard was not a qualified person. They had, however, agreed to grant him the Freedom of the City, which he had never yet come to receive.

13th June, 1580.

I. 32. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requiring the election of a Water-bailiff to be stayed until the Queen's pleasure should be signified to them.

30th May, 1580.

I. 42. Letter from Sir William Cordell to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting a grant in reversion of one of the offices of Secondaryship for his servant, Jaspar Warren.

Dated from the Rolls, 13th June, 1580.

¹ In Lombard Street.

I. 43. Letter from Mr. Justice Ayloff to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to allow his brother, who had a grant in reversion of a clerkship, to take the place of Mr. Bulman, who was unable to attend, in the City Courts, so that he might qualify himself to be admitted to the office when it became vacant.

Serjeants' Inn, 22nd June, 1580.

I. 135. Letter from Peter Osborne to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for admitting his servant, Robert Nicholls, to the Freedom of the City, and requesting that the office of Alnager and Searcher of Cloth, held by William Parker, and which he desired to surrender, might be bestowed upon him. 27th September, 1580.

I. 148. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, stating that a reversion of the office of one of the clerkships of the Lord Mayor's Court had been granted to James Smith, some time clerk to Mr. Coys, upon whose death he had become one of the four officers of that Court. Some alterations had since been made in the Court, which had greatly abridged his fees and emoluments. The Lord Chancellor requested that he might be restored to the full execution of his office and the enjoyment of the profits thereof as his predecessors.

28th October, 1580.

I. 184. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, Robert, Earl of Leicester, and Sir Francis Walsingham, Lords of the Council, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting that the vacant place of Attorney in the Guildhall might be given to Valentine Penson.

9th January, 1580.

I. 209. Letter from William, Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that William Parker might be admitted to a place in Blackwell Hall, if there should be found any use for his services.

13th June, 1581.

I. 243. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, Vice-Chamberlain, to the Lord Mayor, reminding him of the letter he had written to him by command of the Queen, recommending William Parker for the office of Alnager, to which no answer had been received. Her Majesty desired her letter might be read at the next Court of Aldermen, and an answer sent forthwith.

20th August, 1581.

Postscript.—Her Majesty had twice demanded whether the answer of the City had been received.

I. 245. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that Her Majesty, understanding the Aldermen had considered her desire in favour of Mr. William Parker, had commanded him to inquire whether he had been admitted, and to again commend him. 4th September, 1581.

Postscript.—Her Majesty had desired that the poor man might not be called upon to pay anything for the preferment.

I. 263. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of sundry letters from his Lordship, the Council and the Vice-Chamberlain, on behalf of William Parker, also the commendation of Her Majesty in his behalf. Parker, at his request, had long since been admitted to the office of Alnager. Being in difficulties, he had requested permission to part with his office to a person to be named by him, whereupon the City accepted an honest young man, some time servant to Mr. Peter Osborne, who paid to Parker 160*l.* for the place. Upon receipt of other letters from the Lord Treasurer, requesting that he might be helped with a creditor to whom he owed 200 marks, a lease of one of the City's houses had been granted to him, valued at 100 marks. Subsequently he desired to replace his nominee; this was agreed to upon his paying back the purchase-money, which the latter had refused to accept. Being still desirous further to help him, an agreement had been made to grant him 30*l.* yearly out of the common charge, so long as he should demean himself, and cease his importunities, and not alienate the same, but keep it to his own use. 15th September, 1581.

I. 264. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, upon the same subject and to the same effect. 13th September, 1581.

I. 275. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting the reversion of the office of Common Hunt for his servant, John Dewell, Citizen and Salter. 5th October, 1581.

I. 279. Letter from William, Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had understood that by the death of Blase Saunders, who held by lease the office of Garblership of London, the same had become vacant, and that the appointment rested with him and the Aldermen, and requesting them to stay proceeding in the matter until he communicated with them further, as he meant to be a suitor to them for the office for a friend of his. 10th October, 1581.

I. 280. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, stating that he understood some steps had been taken to wrest from his cousin, the widow of Mr. Blaze Saunders, the lease of the office of Garbler, which he held for certain years unexpired, and desiring to be informed of any such practice or attempt, in order that he might assist her therein. 11th October, 1581.

I. 281. Letter from the Queen, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that she had understood the late deceased Blase Saunders held a lease of the office of Garbler for twenty-one years, of which certain years were unexpired, and requiring a lease of the office for twenty-one years to be granted to George Southacke,¹ Citizen and Merchant Taylor, after the determination of the former lease had expired, for the like rent, and with such covenants as the said Saunders had. Richmond, 14th October, 23rd Elizabeth (1581).

I. 282. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon the same subject, informing them that he had understood they intended shortly to make a decree touching the disposal of the Garblership of Spices and Drugs, granted to his late cousin and his assigns for a certain term of years, contrary to the effect thereof, and requesting that the executors might quietly continue the execution of the office according to the grant, or that they might be heard in maintenance of their title. 11th October, 1581.

I. 283. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to the same effect. 15th October, 1581.

I. 284. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor

¹ The following particulars as to Southacke have been gathered from the City's Records. On the 18th June, 1582, a lease in reversion of the office of Garbler was granted to him by the Court of Aldermen at the Queen's request, for twenty years from the termination of the lease to Blase Saunders, deceased, and on the same conditions. In the mean time, for his relief, he was appointed an extra Seacoal Meter, making the fifth officer. If he predeceased his wife, she was to have the power of nominating a fitting successor, or Southacke might have one of his sons joined with him instead. If he obtained the Garblership, the Coal Meter's appointment was to cease absolutely. On the 15th July following, he was admitted a Seacoal Meter accordingly. On the 26th February, 1583, Thomas Saunders, Grocer, was sworn as Garbler (probably for the remainder of the lease to Blase Saunders, deceased, which lease was for twenty-one years from Lady Day, 1570); and on the 22nd October, 1584, the widow of Thomas Saunders obtained the sanction of the Court of Aldermen to set over the remainder of the lease unexpired to George Southacke, who was sworn as Garbler on the 26th October, 1584. On the 26th October, 1587, Southacke surrendered the office of Coal Meter; and Thomas Scot, Grocer, was admitted in his room. On the 8th February, 1603-4, he, with the assent of the Court of Aldermen, assigned his interest in the Garblership to his son Thomas, who was thereupon admitted and sworn.

and Lord Mayor elect, recommending them to carry into effect the wish of Her Majesty, and grant to Mr. Southake a lease of the office of Garbler, after the determination of the lease granted to the late Mr. Saunders.

15th October, 1581.

I. 289. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that the reversion of the office of Bailiwick of Finsbury¹ might be granted to Mr. Rowland Smart and Mr. Edward Barker.

8th October, 1581.

I. 298. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had been informed by George Heton,² late Chamberlain of the City, that notwithstanding a lease granted to him by the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, under seal, of the profits and office of Gaugership of London, for thirty years, if he should live so long, he paying yearly into the Chamber 40*l.*, and twenty nobles to the Lord Mayor for the time being (which he had done for the last thirteen years), the Lord Mayor had now required of him a further sum, which he was unable to pay. The Lord Chancellor requested that his poverty might be taken into consideration, and that he might not be charged with a greater sum than by his lease was required.

Dated from his house, next Charing Cross, 24th February, 1581.

I. 299. Letter from the Lord Mayor, in reply, denying the statement of Mr. Heton. The office of Gaugership belonged to the Mayor for the time being, and could only be disposed of by him. On account of the poverty of Heton, he was willing to let him perform the office, upon giving surety for the due execution thereof.

26th February, 1581.

I. 329. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, renewing his request for the reversion of the office of Common Hunt, for his servant John Dewell.

2nd May, 1582.

¹ The Corporation of London held this manor from 1315 to 1867, upon lease from the Prebendary of Halliwell and Finsbury, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. The Corporation appointed the stewards and other officers of the Manorial Court.

² George Heton, Merchant Taylor, Master of his Company, 1556-7; elected Chamberlain, August 1st, 1563; removed from his office, December 13th, 1577. In June, 1572, he thanked the Company for the grant of a pension of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and declared that, being otherwise well provided for, he was willing the pension should cease. In April, 1576, he again applied for it, and his request was granted; but in the following year the Company directed its discontinuance. *Vide* Clode's 'Memorials of the Merchant Taylors Company.'

I. 333. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, complaining that Her Majesty's recommendation, that a lease of the office of Garbler of the City should be granted to George Sowthacke, had not been carried out, the City alleging that it would be prejudicial to their charter. This being a suggestion without good grounds, the Council had thought it good to revive Her Majesty's motion, and to require the City at once to take order that a good and sufficient lease should be granted to him.

28th November, 1581.

I. 334. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to certain Aldermen, to the same effect.

31st January, 1581.

I. 335. Letter from William, Lord Burghley to certain Aldermen, urging the suit of Southacke.

9th February, 1581.

I. 354. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to admit his servant, John Dower, to the office of one of the City Waits,¹ vacant by the decease of Mr. Baker.

19th June, 1582.

I. 358. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, reminding them that they had not complied with the request of Her Majesty on behalf of John Hubbard, servant to the Groom of her Privy Chamber, for an appointment to the office of a Salt Meter and Seacoal Meter, and directing them to do so upon the next vacancy.

21st June, 1582.

I. 361. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that George Southaicke, whom they had admitted at his request into the office of a Coal Meter, found the income so small, as well on account of the number of officers as the small quantity of coals brought yearly to the City, as to be scarcely sufficient to maintain those who exercised it, and requesting that the Common Council would pass a decree not to admit any further number, until, by death or otherwise, they had been reduced to four.

4th July, 1582.

I. 366. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their letter recommending John Hubbert for the place of a Seacoal Meter or Salt Meter. There were no

¹ Originally watchmen, "*Wayte, excubius*." They piped the hour, hence their conversion into musicians. Notes to Machyn's 'Diary,' p. 464.

vacancies, and Hubbert would be ineligible by the laws of the City unless they were dispensed with by the Common Council.

10th July, 1582.

I. 368. Letter from Sir John Langley,¹ Lord Mayor, to.....
.....acknowledging the receipt of his letter, intimating Her Majesty's pleasure that the City should grant to Mr. John Hibberd the office of Coal Meter or Salt Meter, or the next reversion thereof, and requesting him, if he should think it worth while, to inform Her Majesty that none of those offices were then vacant; and that by the laws of the City they could only be granted to Freemen by birth or servitude, all grants otherwise made would be void. The appointments to the offices of measurers were vested in the Mayor for the time being, and there was no help but by the Common Council. He hardly supposed he would think it meet they should be assembled, and Her Majesty's request and name publicly used, for so small a matter.

21st March, 1576.

I. 369. Letter, signed by the Lord Mayor and fifteen of the Aldermen, to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their letter, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure for granting the Freedom of the City to John Hubberd, and also for a Salt Meter's or Seacoal Meter's place, or the next of them that should be void. They had, with one assent, agreed to grant him the Freedom without payment, which they trusted Her Majesty and the Council would accept in good part. There was no vacancy in the office of Salt Meter or Seacoal Meter, and the next avoidance was not in their power to grant, it being at the disposition of the Lord Mayor at the time of such vacancy.

Guildhall, 17th March, 1578.

I. 370. Letter from.....to the Lord Mayor, stating that his answer made yesterday to Her Majesty, by Mr. Midlemore, of her privy chamber, touching the suit of John Hubberd, was taken in very good part, for which he had been directed to thank him. He requested that the grant might be set down and recorded, that the poor man might not be disappointed thereof when it should fall vacant.

9th April, 1579.

¹ Goldsmith, son of Robert Langley, of Althorp, Lincolnshire; elected Alderman of Billingsgate, October 8th, 1566; chosen Sheriff for part of the year 1567, upon the decease of Richard Lambert; removed to Queenhithe, December 12th, 1570; to Langbourn, February 19th, 1572; Lord Mayor, 1576. He was buried in the Guildhall Chapel. His pedigree is set out in the 'Herald's Visitation of London,' 1568, published by the Harleian Society. James Harvey, elected Alderman of Langbourn, *loco* Langley, deceased, February 4th, 1578.

I. 371. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, stating that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had, at his request, granted to his servant and solicitor, Richard Sutton, of Lincoln's Inn, a Citizen, the reversion and next avoidance of the office of Common Serjeant, or of one of the Judges or Under Sheriffs in the Sheriffs' Court, which of them should first become vacant, and requesting the Common Council to grant their confirmation and assent thereto. 12th July, 1582.

I. 386. Letter from Lady Anne Hopton¹ to Sir James Harvey, Lord Mayor, requesting on behalf of her coachman, the appointment of the "carre rome" in the Tower. The Tower, 4th July, 1582.

I. 389. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, reminding them of a previous letter sent to them by command of the Queen, requesting a Coal Meter's room for Hubbard. They had promised him the next vacancy, notwithstanding which they had placed two before him, one of them specially recommended by the Queen, the other by private favour. He was surprised at their want of reverence to Her Majesty, and recommended the assembling of the Common Council, and their taking order for displacing of the new Coal Meter, and bestowing it upon Hubbard, fearing otherwise that the Queen would take it offensively, and that they would, perhaps, repent the little care they had had to satisfy her request in a matter of so small importance.

Barnelmes, 26th July, 1582.

I. 439. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending Francis Langly, who had long since received from them the grant of the reversion and next avoidance of the office of one of the Alnagers and Searchers of Cloth, to the vacancy caused by the death of Sutton. 3rd December, 1582.

I. 443. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending Francis Langly to the office of Alnager. 9th December, 1582.

I. 448. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating he had been informed that, upon the decease of Mr. Mabbe,² late Chamberlain of the City, they had elected Mr.

¹ Wife of Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower.

² John Mabbe, Goldsmith, elected Chamberlain, December 13th, 1577.

Palmer, who had been appointed by Her Majesty Comptroller of her Mint, to which office his whole time should be devoted, and requesting them to appoint some other person. 1st January, 1582.

I. 466. Letter from the Queen, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, stating that Barnard Randolph,¹ Common Serjeant, through age and infirmities was unable to fulfil his duties. Having regard to the reputation of the City, she recommended as deputy for that office, Julius Cæsar, Doctor of Civil Law, a wise, learned, and discreet man. She desired them to award some reasonable portion of the profits to Randolph, during his life, and the rest to Mr. Cæsar, for occupying the place, and to grant him a reversion of the office.

Dated from the Manor of Richmond, 28th January, 1582.

I. 477. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to command the City Gauger to forbear the gauging of any sacks, until such time as the President of the Spanish Merchants should certify to him that Her Majesty's purveyors had made choice thereof, and complaining of the evil dealings of the Gauger and his deputies, which they desired might be inquired into by the Court of Aldermen. Some steps should also be taken to prevent the same for the future. 14th February, 1582.

I. 484. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, acknowledging Her Majesty's letters to the Common Council, in favour of the appointment of Dr. Cæsar, as Deputy to Bernard Randolph, Common Serjeant, and that a reversion of the office might be granted to him. The matter had been brought before the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, where Mr. Randolph had been moved to consent to pass over the execution of his office, by deputation to Mr. Cæsar. He had in both Courts delivered openly his answer in tears, declaring his desire to remain and to die an officer of the City, and his most humble petition that intercession might be made for him to Her Majesty, not to command him to be removed. The Common Council were not desirous to make alteration in his case, but to be humble petitioners for him to Her Majesty. With regard to Dr. Cæsar, however otherwise he might be qualified for the efficient performance of the office, it would be necessary that the officer should understand the Common Laws of the Realm, by which City cases were governed, and not by the Civil Laws.

February, 1582.

¹ Admitted to the office of Common Serjeant, March 4th, 1563. Thomas Kirton admitted, *loco* Randolph, deceased, August 15th, 1583.

I. 501. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, to the Lord Mayor, reminding him of Her Majesty's request on behalf of Mr. Cæsar, to be appointed Deputy Common Serjeant. At their request he had been the means of staying Mr. Cæsar from further proceeding in his suit, for which reason he now recommended them to admit him to the freedom of the City, and appoint him one of the City's Counsel for all causes touching his profession of the Civil Law, allowing him such a yearly fee and pension as would be seemly for a man of his degree.

17th May, 1583.

I. 521. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending that the number of Coal Meters be limited to four, and that a decree to that effect be passed in the Common Council.

9th July, 1583.

I. 528. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that he had been informed that, by the death of one Williams (Serjeant) Carver, the rest of the under officers of the household were to be promoted, whereby there would be void the room of a Yeoman Waiter of the Waterside, and requesting that the place might be bestowed upon his servant, Harry Ramscroft, a Freeman of the Salters' Company, or that the next avoidance of some other place might be granted to him.

22nd July, 1583.

I. 531. Letter from Henry, Earl of Huntington,¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending William Aldersey, Serjeant at Mace, to one of the vacant offices of (Serjeant) Carver.

27th July, 1583.

I. 535. Letter from Henry, Earl of Pembroke, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to grant to Reginald Hughes, clerk to Mr. Randolph, Common Serjeant, the reversion of the next avoidance of the clerkship of the City's works.

Dated from Cardiff, 26th April, 1583.

I. 537. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Recorder Fleetwood, requesting his speedy return to the City, the Court of Aldermen desiring his advice upon some urgent affairs.

10th September, 1583.

I. 544. Letter from the Queen, under signet, to the Lord Mayor

¹ Henry Hastings, third Earl; succeeded his father, Francis, second Earl, in 1560. With the Earl of Shrewsbury, had charge of Mary Queen of Scots, 1569; Lord President of York, 1572-87; died, December 14th, 1595.

and Aldermen, recommending Robert Pamplyn, a servitor in her Wardrobe of Robes, to the next vacancy in the office of one of the Measurets of Coal.

From the Manor of Oatlands,¹ 13th of September, in the 13th year of her reign (1571).

I. 547. Letter from Sir Thomas Henage¹ to the Lord Mayor, recommending a friend for the vacant office of a Clerkship of the Bridge-house. 22nd October, 1583.

I. 548. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, and Sir Christopher Hatton, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending Thomas Bartrich to the above office. 20th October, 1583.

I. 551. Letter from Sir Gilbert Gerrard to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that, Robert Lawton, who had been appointed by them to the office of Bailiff of the Hundred of Osulton,² within the county of Middlesex, held the office for life, and the reversion thereof was in their gift, which he requested them to grant to his servant, Henry Norris, a Freeman. 12th November, 1583.

I. 552. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, recommending Jonas Freind to the office of one of the Attorneys of the Sheriffs' Court. 18th November, 1583.

I. 560. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, commending their judgment in not appointing Andrew Mallory to the office of Secondary, and requesting them to grant the next reversion to George Fytton, servant of the Master of the Rolls, as a fit person, sound in religion, and learned in the law. 16th January, 1583.

I. 561. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to

¹ M.P. for Stamford, 1553; appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Privy Chamber, *circa* 1557-8. The Manor of Copthall, in Essex, granted to him by the Queen, 3rd August, 1564; Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, January, 1570; Knighted, December 1st, 1577; represented the County of Essex in Parliament from 1585 till his death; made Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, September, 1587; Paymaster of the land forces raised to repel the Spanish invasion, in July, 1588; appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1590; died in the Savoy, October 17th, 1595, and was buried in St. Paul's.

² Ossulstone, from which the hundred of that name in Middlesex is derived, is a geometric stone, placed by the Romans near the north-east angle of Hyde Park. It is figured in Rocque's Map of 1741-1761, and is called the stone where soldiers are shot. See Mr. Black's paper, 'London and Midd. Archaeological Societies' Proceedings,' vol. iv. p. 62.

the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, thanking them for granting a reversion of the office of Secondary to George Fitton, and begging them to admit him when the place should be void.

From his house near Charing Cross, 20th January, 1583.

I. 564. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, stating that they had seen the copy of an order under the hand of the Town Clerk, and entered of record in the City books, adjudging Andrew Mallory, who had a reversion of the office of Secondary, to be wholly unfit to serve that office, and that they approved of what had been done. The Council had recommended George Fytton for that place. Nevertheless they had been given to understand that, since the receipt of their former letter, some doubts had arisen as to the validity of the Order made and recorded, and they desired to know what had induced the City to take that step, and whether Mallory had since deserved so well of them as to be judged fit to serve Her Majesty and the City. 5th February, 1583.

I. 565. Letter from Sir Gilbert Gerrard to the Lord Mayor, recommending him to admit George Fytton, without any longer delay, to the office of Secondary, especially as Mallory's practice touching Sir James Harvey had already been proved.

Dated from the Rolls, 10th February, 1583.

I. 566. Letter from Ran..... Hurleston to the Lord Mayor, informing him and the Aldermen, at the request of George Fitton, what the behaviour of Andrew Mallory had been in the Society. For his notable disorder committed, he had been thrice put out, as a man most unworthy, yet, upon the most importunate suit of his friends, he had been received back again, to the great grief of the godly and honest among the Society.

Dated from the Inner Temple, 6th February, 1583.

I. 570. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder. They had understood that, by order of the Court of Aldermen, Andrew Mallory, for abuse, had been adjudged unfit and unworthy to execute the office of one of the Secondaries, and had since gone about attempting to frustrate the said order. The Council were surprised that the Court having, after due and good consideration, entered upon record their decision, should afterwards, upon a simple allegation, call it in question; and desired to draw his attention to the conduct of Mallory, in advising certain steps to be

taken dangerous to the custom of orphanage. They recommended Fytton for admission to the office without further delay.

3rd February, 1583.

I. 572. Letter from four of the Lords of the Council, viz. ["Edward Lyncoln, Francis Bedford, Charles Howard, and Christopher Hatton,"] to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that they had heard lately there had been some question made upon matters untruly suggested against Andrew Mallory, and some proceeding taken to deprive him of the reversion of the office of Secondary. They requested them, as a matter of justice, to hear his defence and to act indifferently according to justice and equity.

Westminster, 13th February, 1583.

I. 573. Letter from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City to the Queen, stating that, upon the receipt of her letter recommending Dr. Fletcher to the office of Remembrancer, vacant by the decease of Thomas Norton, a Common Council had been called, and, in obedience to her wish, they had elected him to that office.

19th January, 1586.

I. 586. Letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, acknowledging his letter recommending Leonard Courson for the grant of keeping the Poor's Wharf of coal and wood, made to him in reversion after the death of Anthony Percy, and stating that Percy had in his hands a great portion of the poor's stock in coal and wood, amounting to 800*l.*; and that he also owed to the poor the sum of 80*l.*, which could not be raised out of his estate, whereby the poor would be greatly injured in case the widow should be dispossessed of the wharf. After due consideration, they had agreed to suffer her to enjoy the place for some convenient season, and after that to grant the same to Courson.

3rd March, 1590.

I. 611. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Countess of Warwick,¹ stating, in reference to her request on behalf of Mr. Recorder,² that, on account of his increasing years and infirmities, the Court of Aldermen were almost unanimous in the opinion that he should resign. If he complied, he would use his endeavours to obtain from that body an annuity commensurate with his long and faithful service.

2nd December, 1591.

¹ Lady Ann, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford, married to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, November 11th, 1565. She was his third wife.

² Fleetwood.

I. 621. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to..... Cook,¹ informing him that they had elected him to the office of Recorder, and requesting him to repair to the City with all speed to be admitted. 2nd January, 1591.

I. 631. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, stating that the complaint made to them by Dewell, the Common Hunt, touching the grant made to him in reversion of the office of Water-bailiff at the request of the late Lord Chancellor, was untrue. They had promised him the office at his own entreaty, and upon condition that he diligently fulfilled his present office, which he had failed to do, and they thought him unfitted for the appointment of Water-bailiff. 8th March, 1591.

I. 644. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging their letter of recommendation on behalf of William Webbe, to be appointed one of the Meters of Seacoal and other things measurable. The number had been limited to twelve; at present there were no vacancies, and the right of appointment rested with the Lord Mayor for the time being. He was, therefore, unable to grant a reversion of the office. 3rd March, 1591.

I. 648. Copy of No. 631. 8th March, 1591.

I. 650. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, acknowledging his letter recommending "Isaack Norton, Comfort-maker," to be admitted into the office of one of the Waiters of the Waterside for the measuring of sea coals. The Court of Aldermen were desirous of gratifying him touching the bestowal of the office, but the appointment rested solely with the Lord Mayor for the time being, and there being no vacancy, he could not, according to custom, bind his successor to confirm the appointment. 18th March, 1591.

I. 654. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, as to the application made to them by John Dewell, Common Hunt, denying that he had ever been promised the office of Water-bailiff upon the intercession of the late Lord Chancellor, and pointing out that, on account of his unfitness for that appointment, the reversion only of which had been granted to him, they had elected another person on the last vacancy occurring. The offer made to him by the Lord Mayor of 40*l.* was made out of kindness and on account of his disappointment. 6th April, 1592.

¹ Sir Edward Coke.

II. 18. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, soliciting them to appoint Richard Hatchman, one of Her Majesty's serjeants-at-arms, Keeper of Newgate, *loco* Dios, deceased.
15th April, 1594.

II. 21. Letter from Charles Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral, to the Lord Mayor, soliciting him to bestow upon his servant the office of Measurer.
28th June, 1594.

II. 22. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, regretting that they had not appointed Richard Hatchman to the office of Keeper of Newgate, his sureties being good and sufficient, and directing them to place him in that office.
24th June, 1594.

II. 38. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, touching the removal of Richard Hutton, Bailiff of Southwark, from his office.
5th April, 1595.

II. 43. Letter from Sir T. Henage to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for a grant of the reversion of the office of Collector of Scavage for his servant Proby.
29th December, 1594.

II. 43A. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to admit John de Cardenas to the office of Collector of Scavage, the reversion of which office had some time since been granted to him.
29th December, 1594.

II. 45. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting for John de Cardenas the appointment to the office of Collector of Scavage Dues, the reversion having been granted to him by Sir Thomas Pullison,¹ Knight, and the Court of Aldermen, some time since.
New Year's Day, 1594.

II. 46. Letter from Sir T. Henage to the Lord Mayor and

¹ Draper; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1573; elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, October 6th, 1573; translated to Vintry, July 11th, 1577; elected Mayor, September 29th, 1584; resigned, August 16th, 1588. He resided in Budge Row, and subsequently near the Conduit at Dowgate. The Court of Aldermen directed the Chamberlain to pay Mr. Alderman Barkham 40 marks, to be disposed of as a gift of the Court, to the use of Sir Thomas Pullison, Knight, some time Lord Mayor and Alderman of the City, who was at that time very sick and speechless, April 9th, 1616.

Aldermen, soliciting them to relieve one of Her Majesty's Watermen, who had been injured in the City's service. 12th January, 1594.

II. 47. Letter from Sir John Puckering to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of a Common Pleader's place for Christopher Molleneux, of Gray's Inn. 24th January, 1594.

II. 48. Letter from Sir John Puckering and Sir John Fortescue to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with respect to their recommendation of Christopher Molleneux, whose name and religion had been called in question, and requesting them to call him before the Court of Aldermen to answer the charges alleged against him. 7th February, 1594.

II. 53. Letter from Sir John Puckering to the Lord Mayor, commending to his notice the Petition¹ of Ralph Thorpe and Ralph Conyers. 29th April, 1595.

II. 71. Letter from Aldermen Bennet and Ley² to the Right Hon. Mr. Herbert, Master of the Court of Requests, concerning the removal of Frances Westby from the office of Coal Gatherer in Holborn and Fleet Street. 28th October, 1594.

II. 86. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, regretting his inability to grant the office of Bailiff of Southwark to Richard Gauntlet, on account of his not being a Freeman of the City, and stating that the office had been bestowed upon an ancient servitor and officer of the City. 19th February, 1594.

Note.—This has been erased.

II. 94. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, upon the complaint of Richard Hutton, who had been removed by the Court from the office of Bailiff of Southwark on account of his unfitness. 9th April, 1595.

II. 124. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council reporting the causes of the removal of Richard Hatchman from the office of Gaolership of Newgate. 27th November, 1595.

II. 125. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of the Petition of Widow Yardley, praying

¹ The purport of the petition is not mentioned.

Probably Sir Robert Lee, who filled the office of Sheriff with Mr. Alderman Bennett.

that the office of one of the Coal Meters, held by her late husband, might be bestowed upon her brother-in-law, and informing them that the place had been conferred by the late Lord Mayor, Sir John Spencer, upon Michael Palmer for his life, for which Sir John had received a sum of 260*l.*, or thereabout. They had endeavoured to induce him to pay her a sum of 100 marks for her relief, which he had refused. He recommended them to censure him, and to intreat Sir John Fortescue and Sir John Wolley, to whose determination he had referred himself, to award a sum to be paid by him to the widow.

16th November, 1595.

II. 158. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Herbert, of Her Majesty's Court of Requests, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Her Majesty on behalf of John Spencer to be admitted one of the Coal Meters within the City, above the number already appointed, and referring to former orders of Her Majesty restricting the number to be appointed.

26th May, 1596.

II. 163. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Doctor Julius Cæsar, one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, similar to the above.

26th July, 1596.

II. 168. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their Letter enclosing the Petition of John Cottesford, complaining of his removal from the office of Gauger, and of the committal to ward of two of his servants, who were deputed by him to execute the office, and pointing out the unfitness of the officer to perform his duties, whereby the citizens were sufferers.

1st December, 1596.

II. 183. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham and Sir Robert Cecil to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending, on behalf of Her Majesty, Mr. Wyncall for the office of Common Serjeant, *loco* Mr. Mylbrum, deceased.

From the Court at Farnham Castle, 22nd September, 1601.

II. 210. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in reply, expressing regret that a reversion of the office, granted in the 22nd year of Her Majesty's reign, to Richard Wheeler¹ (Wheeler), a

¹ The reversion of the office of Common Serjeant and Common Clerk granted to him, April 12th, 1580; admitted to the office of Common Pleader, October 17th, 1587, which office he surrendered, December 8th, 1590; admitted Common Serjeant, September 24th, 1601; Deputy Recorder, February 9th, 1608. Daniel Hills, of Lincoln's Inn, admitted Common Serjeant on decease of Wheeler, 10th March, 1613.

counsel of Lincoln's Inn, who had since been sworn and admitted into that office, prevented the Court of Aldermen from acceding to the request.
22nd September, 1601.

II. 218. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Keeper, with reference to a suit depending before him in the Court of Chancery, between John Nicholas, Keeper of one of the Compters, and John Skevington, executor of Richard Skevington, defendant, concerning an annuity agreed to be paid to the said John Skevington by the present Keeper, out of the profits of the office, which had caused scandalous exactions to be made upon the prisoners, and beseeching that the said burden might be removed.
June, 1602.

II. 246. Letter from the Lord Mayor to.....
to attend the next meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on the 14th of August next, to answer the complaint made by Mr. Doggett touching the Clerkship of the Papers of Wood Street Compter.
21st July, 1604.

II. 271. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord.....
concerning a suit pending in Chancery between William Miller and Martin Heullin against John Nicholas, about the office of Keeper of the Wood Street Compter, referred to the Lord Mayor, Sir John Watts,¹ and to Sir Henry Montagu, Recorder, with the Lord Mayor's report thereon.
(Circa 1606-7.)

II. 279. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from him concerning the Cart-taker's place, lately void. According to an agreement between the Governors of Christ's Hospital and the Board of Green Cloth, this officer should be chosen in turn by them, and the present vacancy fell to the City.
(Circa 1606-7.)

¹ Clothworker; elected Alderman of Aldersgate, October 26th, 1594; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1596; removed to Tower Ward, April 21st, 1601; Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1603; removed to Aldersgate, May 29th, 1605; and to Langbourn, January 28th, 1605-6; Lord Mayor, 1606. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hawes, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1574. He died in September, 1616, and was buried at Ware, Hertfordshire, September 7th, 1616. For a Pedigree of the family, see Clutterbuck's 'History of Hertfordshire,' vol. iii. p. 305. He entertained at his house, adjoining Clothworkers' Hall, on June 12th, 1607, King James the First, the Duke of Lenox, &c., on which occasion the King was made a Free Brother of the Clothworkers' Company, to whose Hall they adjourned for the purpose. See 'King James's Progresses,' vol. ii. p. 132. He left a sum of 4*l.* per annum for the relief of the poor of Buntingford, Herts., his native place, 10*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and 20*l.* to St. Thomas's Hospital.

II. 285. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor (Ellesmere), soliciting him to put Francis Morgan in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Surrey, in the place of Mr. Dale, removed.
30th April, 1607.

II. 306. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer (the Earl of Dorset), enclosing a Petition from the Ward of Aldersgate, complaining that William Court, an inhabitant of that Ward for eight or ten years past, refused to undergo the office of Scavenger in the parish, claiming exemption from such service, he being privileged as Clerk to Sir William Spencer, Knight, one of the Auditors of the Court of Exchequer, and praying that Mr. Court, although privileged, should be directed to find a substitute or deputy, and pay him.
5th February, 1607.

II. 318. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, requesting him to put Mr. John Warner, of the Middle Temple, upon the Commission of the Peace for Surrey.
5th May, 1608.

III. 1. Letter from the King, stating that he had been pleased, on behalf of Richard Wright (who had for many years held the office of Common Packer within the City and Port of London), to direct his letters for the granting of the reversion of the office to Robert Wright, one of his sons. Robert having died, the grant had not taken effect. His Majesty's object being the establishing of one of his sons to succeed him, he recommended that the reversion should be granted to his other son, Lionel Wright.

Westminster, 28th December, 8 James I. (1610).

III. 8. Letter from the King to the Court of Aldermen, stating that the Recorder (Sir Henry Montagu) had requested his permission to resign, for what reasons they best knew. When he made him one of his Serjeants-at-law he did not intend to take him from his Recordership. The appointment he had received was but a further mark of his favour, and an honour to the City, and so he thought they would have taken it. When he should be so employed that he could not attend them, he would hearken to his suit and leave them their liberty of electing freely a successor.

Westminster, 20th March, 9 James I. (1611).

III. 27. Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of Rowland Hinton, a poor kinsman of his, who had been for a long time one of the Lord Mayor's household,

for the next reversion of the Offices of Yeoman of the Waterside and Yeoman of the Meat Market at Newgate or Leadenhall, whichever might first happen.

Dated from his house in the Strand, 12th October, 1611.

III. 47. Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of Outroper¹ of the City for Christopher Macham, Citizen, and Barber-Surgeon, the son of an old servant of his.

30th April, 1612.

III. 52. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Ellesmere) to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, enclosing a Petition presented to him by John Crompton, and requesting them to consider the same, and if any question or point of law arose concerning the disposition of the Clerkship, to consult Sir Henry Montague, the Recorder, that he might hear the parties and their Counsel on both sides; or at least to use his advice and assistance in their further proceedings.

York House, 24th June, 1612.

Marginal reference says—"My Lord Chancellor to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for John Crompton to be Deputy Secondary."

III. 53. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on behalf of Francis Bilcliff, and requesting that he might be admitted

¹ The office of Outroper, or Common Cryer, is referred to in the Inspeximus Charter of the 18th October, 14 Charles I. (1638). The language of the Charter appears to suggest that it was then newly established, although the above letter and other evidence prove it already existed. The duties of the office are stated in the Charter to embrace the selling of household stuff, apparel, leases of houses, jewels, goods, chattels, and other things of all persons willing that the officer should sell them by public and open cry, commonly called outcry, in open places in the City and Liberties, and the Town and Borough of Southwark. Norton, in his 'Commentaries on the History, Constitution, &c., of the City of London,' p. 401, says: "The term outroper, or outrouper, like that of bankrupt, seems to be derived from the breaking up (*ruptum*) of stock; though as applied to the public selling of effects by crying them out, the etymology of the word is somewhat more intricate and involved. The word, and probably the office too, is more ancient than this Charter, which professes to create it, for the officer called the common cryer is perhaps as ancient as the City. The classical reader need hardly be reminded of the importance of the cryer in the earlier ages of democratic states, as testified in the character of Homer's Stentor, and of Tolmides, in Xenophon's 'Anabasis.' It may be presumed that a similar duty was performed by the cryer of London. It was his task to summon the councils, and call for order in their deliberations. It continues so to the present day, and whoever attends the civic assemblies will still find his voice the most audible, if not the most attended to. His duty, as outroper, was that of an auctioneer broker, the performance of which in open places detracted in no small degree from his ancient and also his modern dignity. This has, however, long ago ceased to be noticed in the list of his duties, as the change of the times has produced improvements in public sales, and indeed the legality of this exclusive grant by charter of such an office may be reasonably doubted."

to the office of Chief Clerk to the Secondary of the Compter in Wood Street, if there should be no just exception against him.

8th July, 10 James I. (1612).

III. 63. Letter from Sir James Altham,¹ one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of his godson, James Monger, to be appointed to the place of one Blockley, an officer of the Lord Mayor's house, who was willing to yield up his place on reasonable conditions. *(Circa 1613.)*

III. 107. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to grant the next reversion of the office of Bailiff of Oswaldstone or Osulstone, in the County of Middlesex, to John Owen, Gentleman. Windsor, 18th July, 11 James I. (1613).

III. 128. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, referring to the King's letter of the 18th July last, on behalf of Mr. John Owen, and stating that, although they had accepted such recommendation, Mr. Owen now complained that they would neither pass the reversion to him nor make answer to His Majesty's letters to show cause for their refusal. The Council advised them to accomplish His Majesty's desire on the Petitioner's behalf, or else they would require them to deliver the King's letters to Mr. Owen, that they might not prejudice His Majesty's title whenever he pleased to refer the matter to trial by law.

31st January, 1613.

III. 139. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Henry Yelverton, Attorney- and Solicitor-General, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that a Petition had been presented to the King concerning his title to the Bailiwick of Ossulstone, the grant whereof the Court of Aldermen had of late made claim to, which Petition had been referred to them for consideration, and requiring the Court of Aldermen to send persons sufficiently instructed on their behalf to the Attorney-General's Chambers, in Gray's Inn, to show by what title they claimed the same. 22nd March, 1613.

IV. 7. Letter from the Governor and Assistants of the East

¹ Called to the Bar and appointed Reader of Gray's Inn, 1600; created Serjeant in 1603; made Baron of the Exchequer and Knighted, 1607; died February 21st, 1617. His grandfather, Edward, was Sheriff of London in 1531, and his father in 1556. His mother was sister of Alderman Sir Thomas Blanke.

India Company¹ to the Lord Mayor, stating that the Court of Aldermen had been pleased, in the 27 Elizabeth, to bestow upon Captain John Martyn the next office or place that might fall void ; since which the office of Judge of the Sheriffs' Court, becoming void by the surrender of Mr. Morgan, had been given, during Captain Martyn's absence in Virginia, to Sir Edward Mosely, Knight,² who held the next reversion. They prayed the Court to restore him to his ancient right according to his grant. (The names of the Governor and eight Assistants are appended.) 11th December, 1615.

IV. 23. Draft of Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, in reply to his letter recommending the suit of Mr. Robert Glover for the next reversion of the office of Auditor of the Chamber and Bridge House accounts. There was no such place as Auditor exercised by any peculiar persons in the City ; the Auditors of the accounts were a certain number of Aldermen and Commoners, chosen annually on Midsummer Day, by the voice of the whole Commons of the City. When the accounts were audited, they had sometimes, in cases of difficulty, used the help and assistance of a Mr. Phillipps, as a man expert and skilful in accounts, but he was the first ever so employed, and his employment being but casual, and not of necessity, was not allowed for any settled office, and therefore no reversion could be granted. 28th March, 1615.

IV. 31. Letter from Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, signifying His Majesty's request that the next reversion of the office of Remembrancer might be granted to Mr. Thomas Leech, Master of Arts.

Greenwich, 19th June, 1616.

IV. 41. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating that a grant had some time previously been made by Sir Thomas Pullison, then Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, to one John Martyn, Gentleman, of the next reversion of several places in such

¹ A meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Merchants, was held at Founders' Hall, September, 1599, to consider whether it was desirable to open a direct trade with India round the Cape of Good Hope. A hundred and one of those present formed themselves into an association to carry out the above object, and subscribed 30,133*l.* as their capital. They were incorporated by Elizabeth, December 31st, 1600. The Charter was granted to the Earl of Cumberland and 215 Knights, Aldermen, and Merchants ; Alderman Sir Thomas Smith was appointed the first Governor.

² Second son of Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor in 1599, for whom see note 2, p. 80. Sir Edward was knighted at Whitehall, December 31st, 1614. He purchased the Manor of Rolleston, Staffordshire, where he died, without issue, in 1638.

grant specified, by virtue whereof, and by a surrender long before made, His Majesty was informed that Mr. Martyn should of right have been possessed of one of the said places had he not at the time been in *Virginia* as a Captain, with the approbation of the whole colony. His Majesty, being unwilling that any discouragement should be given to men of such employment, had caused the letter to be written, to the end that satisfaction might be given to Captain Martyn.

23rd November, 14 James I. (1616.)

IV. 42. Reply of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Some thirty years before, at the request of his father, then an Alderman,¹ a grant had been made to the said John Martin, of the reversion of some of the principal offices in the City, requiring great skill and ability, to which an express condition was attached that he should take no benefit therefrom unless he should be thought by the Court of Aldermen for the time being fit and able for such place as should first fall vacant, and unless he should in the mean time apply himself to the study of the Common Law. About six years since, Mr. Francis Morgan,² Reader of the Middle Temple, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, surrendered his office, and Martin, as next in reversion, should have succeeded him. Having, however, taken no degree in Law, but betaken himself to martial affairs, the Court of Aldermen could not so neglect their duty as to leave a place of Judicature unsupplied for one who was known to be altogether insufficient, but, according to former precedents, forjudged him of the place as incapable of it, whereby his reversion became void by his own defect, and Sir Edward Mosely (since appointed Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster), the next in reversion, was admitted to the office, and still held it.

Circa 1616.

IV. 49. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the King, stating that they had heard he was offended with their proceedings in the election of Recorder, and giving their reasons for the course taken.

31st January, 1616.

¹ Sir Richard Martin. See note 1, p. 4.

² Admitted Judge of the Sheriffs' Court, February 7th, 1604; surrendered his office, November 22nd, 1610. His surrender appears to have been caused by the disgrace of his son, Francis Morgan, jun., who was admitted deputy to his father, March 2nd, 1608, and dismissed from office November 15th, 1610, for enticing and taking away from the house of Sir Thomas Cambell, Knight, then Lord Mayor, one of the daughters and orphans of Myles Hubberd, and grandchild of Sir Thomas, and marrying her without the licence and consent of the Court of Aldermen. The entry recording his son's dismissal goes on to state that, by his example, and shortly afterwards, one Thomas Harrys, of mean friends and estate, being an apprentice of Sir Thomas Cambell, did steal, carry away, and marry another of the daughters and orphans of the said Myles Hubberd.

IV. 56. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, recommending Thomas Peter, Esq., of the Inner Temple, for the place of Recorder's Assistant and subordinate Judge of the Mayor's Court. 17th February, 1616.

IV. 109. Letter from the Marquis of Buckingham to..... on behalf of Thomas Leech, for the next reversion of the office of Remembrancer. Whitehall, 3rd April, 1618.

IV. 110. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake to the Lord Mayor, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Constantine, who, about ten years previously, had made over to his son Alexander, who was in great danger of his life, his office of one of the four Porters of Leadenhall. In the event of his death, the office would be in the disposal of the Lord Mayor, whom he requested to bestow it upon the father.

Whitehall, 8th April, 1618.

IV. 111. Letter from G. (Lord) Carewe to.....on behalf of(marginal note says "for Mr. Leech to be Remembrancer of the City.") Savoy, 10th April, 1618.

IV. 112. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Foster, who had entered into a private agreement with William Iremonger, the Bailiff of Southwark, and Thomas Dudson, his Deputy, for the surrender to him of that office. York House, 11th April, 1618.

IV. 113. Letter from Lord Carewe to the Lord Mayor, in support of Mr. Leech's application for the office of Remembrancer, and referring to the letter of Sir Ralph Winwood on his behalf two years previously. Savoy, 11th April, 1618.

IV. 117. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, in support of the application of John Whitehand, an Attorney of the Sheriffs' Court, to be allowed to surrender his place to Matthew Hancock. York House, 27th April, 1618.

V. 25. Letter from Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that Mr. Dyos, the Remembrancer, was desirous, on account of his age, to surrender his place to Mr. Dynne, of the Inner Temple, Master of Arts, and expressing his opinion that they could not make a better choice.

25th May, 1619.

THE LORD MAYOR

... the Lord Mayor and Council in the Lord Mayor's Court ...

... May, 1619

... the Lord Mayor and Council in the Lord Mayor's Court ...

... November, 1619

... Sir Henry Montague ...

... 1619

... the Marquis of ...

... December, 1619

... Robert ...

... January, 1619

... the Lord Mayor and Court ...

... July, 1620

... the Lord Mayor ...

... July, 1620

... the Lord Mayor and Court ...

... George Finch elected and sworn ...

besides which, he had since been Reader of that Society, whereby he had given public satisfaction of his worth and ability in his profession. As His Majesty had made Robert Heath, late Recorder, his Solicitor-General, he now again recommended Mr. Shute to their choice.

Theobalds, 19th January, 1620.

V. 96. Letter from Lord Mandeville,¹ Lord Treasurer, soliciting the reversion of one of the four Common Pleaders' places for Thomas Pickhaver, an upper Barrister of the Middle Temple. (*Circa* 1620.)

V. 97. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging, on behalf of the Court of Aldermen, the receipt of his Letter, recommending Mr. Shute for Recorder, and stating that they were willing, having regard to his Lordship's liberal recommendation of him, to put him the first man in the election when a new choice was requisite; but they begged that in respect of their ancient liberty of a free election they might be spared from engaging themselves beforehand to any man.

17th January, 1620.

V. 99. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. He had heard of the death of the late Recorder, and recommended for their election "Hennadge Finch."²

Theobalds, 7th February, 1620.

VI. 46. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, recommending John Cocker, one of his Huntsmen, for the reversion of the office of Common Hunt of the City. Windsor Castle, 7th September, 1624.

VI. 56. Petition from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the King, stating that they had received his letter, recommending the petition of Mr. William Murray for a Coal Meter's place, either in addition to the number already appointed, or for the reversion to the first vacancy that might happen; and reminding him that his royal father, upon a similar occasion, was satisfied

¹ Sir Henry Montague, Viscount Mandeville, afterwards Earl of Manchester. See note 1, p. 23.

² Second son of Sir Moyle Finch, of Eastwell, Kent, ancestor of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. Sir Heneage Finch was elected Recorder, February 15th, 1620, in the room of Robert Shute, Esq., deceased. He was knighted at Wanstead, June 22nd, 1623; created Serjeant, 1623; M.P. for London, 1624-5. He was Speaker of the first Parliament of King Charles the First. He held the office of Recorder (in addition to that of Speaker) till his death, December 5th, 1631. He was buried at Raunston, Bucks. For his son Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham, see note 2, p. 77.

with their answer that there was no necessity for an additional Coal Meter, and that the same was the case now. Besides which, by a former grant from his royal predecessors, the Mayor of London had the bestowal of such places when vacant, which did not happen in every Mayor's time, and when they did were a return of but a poor part of the vast expense incurred by him for the maintenance of the honour of the City of London. (Circa 1625-6.)

VI. 74. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, referring to his former recommendations of William Murray for a Coal Meter's place, to which no answer had been received, although he had further signified his pleasure to the same effect by Secretary Sir John Cooke and Sir Edward Salter. He had been moved to renew his former recommendations, and he desired further to let the Lord Mayor know that he should expect the same respect from him as had been given to his predecessors.

Westminster, 13th October, 2 Charles I. (1626).

VI. 77. Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the King, with respect to his recommendation of Mr. Murray for a Coal Meter's place. (Similar in effect to No. 56.)

(Circa 1626.)

Note in margin.—"The Petition to the King concerning the Coal Meter's place sought by Mr. Murray, and ended at Mr. Recorder's Chamber; therefore not delivered." In Mich. Term, 1626.

VI. 92. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending William Murray, a Freeman, for admission as a Coal Meter, in addition to the number appointed, or for the promise of the first of the existing places that should fall void.

Westminster, 7th January, 1st Charles I. (1625).

Note in margin.—"The said Mr. Murray was compounded with for that place, and received 100*l.* in the Mayoralty of Sir George Whitmore.¹

¹ Haberdasher; elected Alderman of Farringdon Within, June 2nd, 1621; Sheriff, 1621; removed to Langbourn, November 7th, 1626; Lord Mayor, 1631; knighted by King James the First at Greenwich, May 27th, 1632. His Pageant, entitled *London's Juu Honorarium*, was written by James Heywood, and performed at the expense of his Company. He was succeeded in his Aldermanry by John Kendrick, Grocer, May 25th, 1643. Sir George was the second son of William Whitmore, of Buldwas, Shropshire, and London, who married Anne, daughter of Alderman Sir William Bond. He was a staunch Royalist, and was imprisoned with Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Jacob, and Roger Pettiward, Esq., in Crosby House, for refusing to contribute money for the service of the Parliament. He resided at the Balmes, Hoxton, not far from the Kingsland Road. Here, on November

VI. 94. Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the King, with respect to his recommendation of Mr. Murray for a Coal Meter's place. (Similar Petition to No. 77.)

Note in margin.—"Not delivered; the business was otherwise compounded."

VI. 100. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Secretary Conway, stating that he had received a letter from the King, requesting a grant of the reversion of the Common Hunt's place for John Cocker, his servant. By several Acts of Court the City had lately bound their hands from settling any reversion of the place, having considered rather how to spare both place and fee as being utterly useless to the City. He therefore entreated him to inform the King of their determination.

In margin, April, 1627.

VI. 116. Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the King, with respect to his recommendation of Mr. Murray for a Coal Meter's place.

Similar Petition to Nos. 56, 77, and 94, with similar note in margin to that at No. 94.

VI. 119. Copy of No. 92.

VI. 120. Letter from Secretary Sir Edward Conway to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that the King had addressed them a letter on behalf of his servant, John Cocker, for the place of Common Hunt of the City; since which he had understood

25th, 1641, Sir William Acton, Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Recorder, &c., awaited the arrival of Charles the First on his return from Scotland, when he was received right royally, a roadway being cut through Sir George's estate to Moorgate. When the intention of the King to leave London was made known in the City, Sir George waited upon His Majesty at Whitehall, accompanied by many of the principal citizens, and offered a guard of 10,000 men, which the King graciously declined. He was a great benefactor to the repairs of the Cathedral of St. Paul's. He also assisted the King with money to the extent of 15,000*l*. He was sent prisoner to Yarmouth, in Norfolk. Upon the Alderman's decease, at his residence, the Balmes, December 12th, 1654, the Rev. Anthony Farrindon, B.D., preached his funeral sermon, a copy of which will be found at the end of the works of that divine. His sister, Elizabeth, married Alderman Sir William Craven, Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor in 1610, from whom the present Earl of Craven is descended. His mother, by her will, dated January 21st, 1622, left certain houses to the Haberdashers' Company for the payment of certain gifts to old widows. The portrait of Sir George is still preserved at Haberdashers' Hall. Mr. Whitmore, M.P. for Bridgenorth, Salop, is a descendant of this family. For a full account of the Whitmores, see Le Neve's 'Knights,' Harleian Society's Publications, vol. viii. p. 20, and Burke's 'Landed Gentry.' There are several fine views of the Balmes in the collection of prints preserved in the Corporation Library.

that the Duke of Buckingham had previously recommended Hugh Smallwood, his servant, for the same office, but that for some reason the delivery of the letter of the Duke had been deferred. His Majesty had therefore directed him to signify, that if their affection for Cocker was greater than any other, then he continued his recommendation of him; but if they had a better opinion of any other, or were formerly engaged, he would not insist on the precedency of his recommendation, but left them to their free choice, and would like it well if they chose the Duke's servant.

Havering, 13th September, 1624.

VI. 122. Letter from the Duke of Buckingham to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending Hugh Smallwood, who had long been employed by him in services of special trust, for the next reversion of the office of Common Hunt.

Hanwell, 22nd August, 1624.

VI. 126. Copy of No. 100.

VII. 13. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, stating that, upon the Petition of Robert Carpenter, he had referred the question of the admission of one Lionel Wright to the office of Clerk of the Papers to the Lord Keeper and some of the Judges; but being since informed that Wright had the first reversion, he had no desire to question the proceedings.

Westminster, 29th December, 1st Charles I. (1625).

VII. 96. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending Francis Walworth, executing the Clerkship of the Papers in the Poultry Compter, for the office of Common Packer, when it should become void by the death of John Massingberd. (Walworth is stated to be descended from a family very well deserving of the City.)

Westminster Palace, 21st October, 1633.

VII. 98. Copy of information given to Mr. Secretary Windbank, on the application of Francis Walworth, for the reversion of the office of Common Packer. In it, it is stated that the City, in the 18th Henry IV., purchased of the Crown, for 7,000*l.*, the office of Package, with some other things of no great value. The profits of the office had, by Act of Common Council, been employed for the public and common charges of the City. Walworth was no servant or clerk of the City, but a writer or under-clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Papers of the Poultry Compter.

Dated in margin, 31st October, 1633.

VII. 129. Letter from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey to the Lord Mayor, soliciting the appointment to the office of City Gauger for William Oughtred.

Arundel House, 1st November, 1634.

VII. 144. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending them to increase the number of Coal Meters from ten to twelve, and to admit to the office two persons to be nominated by the Lady Thomasine Carew.

Greenwich, 18th May, 1635.

VII. 152. Letter from Mr. Secretary Windebank to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, expressing the King's displeasure that his letter (No. 144) had not even been noticed. Unless they showed more conformity, the King would use his right to dispose of those places, being informed that they belonged to him as appurtenances of his Admiralty.

Westminster, 14th August, 1635.

VII. 168. Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to the King, referring to his letters of the 18th May last for the addition of two Coal Meters' places, and stating that by Act of Common Council the number was limited to ten, and that it was not in their power to add to the number without a Common Council; that His Majesty's royal father had, upon a similar occasion, been pleased to accept a similar answer. They prayed that His Majesty would accept this as their answer. (Circa 1635.)

VII. 195. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and.....
....., requesting that Captain William Smith might have the nominating of a Coal Meter to the next place that might fall void.

Westminster, 17th May, 13th Charles I. (1637).

VIII. 5. Letter from Sir John Crooke¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of a Common Pleader's place for John Keeling.

2nd November, 1618.

VIII. 6. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of a Common Pleader's place next after Mr. Salter for Thomas Brickenden. *Sans date.*

¹ Elected Retorder, November 11th, 1595; M.P. for London, 1597-1601; resigned, May 26th, 1603; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1601-3; King's Serjeant, May 29th, 1603; Judge of the King's Bench, June 25th, 1607. Died at his House in Holborn, January 23rd, 1620.

VIII. 7. Letter from Sir Henry Montague (Recorder), relative to the placing of his arms in the new Council Chamber, and complaining of the position assigned to them. 27th October, 1614.

VIII. 16. Letter from Sir Henry Hobarte to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment to a Clerkship for Richard Stone, and his admission to the freedom to qualify him for the same. (*Circa* 1616.)

VIII. 17. Letter from George Snygge¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on behalf of his nephew, Galterne, who was a suitor for the ordinary fee heretofore allowed unto his place of daily attendance for the despatch of causes and other extraordinary business of the City. 2nd December, 1616.

VIII. 18. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon and other Benchers of Gray's Inn to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of a Judge of one of the Sheriffs' Courts for Richard Gippes, who had the reversion thereof, *loco* Coventric, appointed Recorder. 20th November, 1626.

VIII. 20. Letter from Sir Laurence Tanfield² and others (dated from Serjeants' Inn), to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of Chaplain to the Guildhall Chapel, if void, or the next reversion thereof, for Thomas Langley.³ 28th November 1616.

VIII. 21. Letter from Sir Henry Montague to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, resigning the office of Recorder, the King having called him to serve him in another place, and recommending them not to be sudden in their choice of a successor, because, in a place so near the King, His Majesty might expect to be made acquainted with their intention. 16th November, 1616.

VIII. 22. Letter from Sir Henry Montague to the Lord Mayor

¹ Of the Middle Temple; called to the Bar, June 17th, 1575; Treasurer, 1602; Recorder of Bristol; created Serjeant, 1604; Baron of the Exchequer, October 14th, 1604; died, November 11th, 1617.

² Of the Inner Temple, 1569; Reader, 1595; created Serjeant, January 28th, 1603; Justice of the King's Bench, January 13th, 1606; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, June 25th, 1607; died, April 30th, 1625.

³ Admitted Reader in the Guildhall Chapel, *loco* John Hall, deceased, at a yearly salary of 5*l.*, last of March, 1618.

and Court of Aldermen, for the reversion of a Common Pleader's place for Mr. Calthorpe.¹ 13th May, 1618.

VIII. 23. Letter from Sir Henry Hobarte to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the like for Mr. John Finch. 22nd June, 1618.

VIII. 30. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbott) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting them to admit Tilney Couchman an Attorney of the Sheriffs' Court, *loco* Robert Cracherve, a prisoner for debt. 9th November, 1620.

VIII. 35. Letter from Sir Thomas Coventry to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of the place of an Attorney of the Sheriffs' Court for George Perkins. 23rd October, 1620.

VIII. 36. Letter from Lord Pembroke² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on behalf of the above. 31st December, 1619.

VIII. 39. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Lord Verulam) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of a Common Pleader's place for Edward Ayscough. 21st November, 1620.

VIII. 57. Letter from the Earl of Southampton³ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of one of the Clerk Sitters' places in the Sheriffs' Court for Henry Whalley.⁴ 21st July, 1624.

VIII. 58. Letter from Robert Bacon,⁵ Remembrancer, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for a continuance of the annual allowance made to him. 3rd June, 1624.

VIII. 59. Letter from the Lord Keeper, the Bishop of Lincoln (Williams), to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the

¹ Of the Middle Temple, Queen's Solicitor; elected and sworn Recorder, December 28th, 1635; resigned on being appointed Attorney-General of the Court of Wards, January 15th, 1635-6.

² William, third Earl.

³ Henry Wriothesley, K.G., third Earl, the friend of Shakespeare.

⁴ Admitted, January 24th, 1631, Clerk Sitter of Wood Street Compter, *loco* Thomas Leech, deceased, in pursuance of a reversion granted to him in the Mayoralty of Sir Martin Lumley.

⁵ Admitted, *loco* Dyos, December 22nd, 1619. Succeeded by Thomas Wiseman, September 12th, 1633.

reversion of the office of Sword-bearer for Mr. Humfrey Leigh,¹ His Majesty's Serjeant-at-Arms attending the Great Seal.

22nd February, 1623.

VIII. 62. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (the Bishop of Lincoln) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting for Mr. David Carpenter (in whose behalf he had lately written to the Common Council for the Coroner's place) the reversion of one of the offices of Attorney of the Sheriffs' Court, Clerk of the Papers, or Clerk Sitters of the same Court.

24th January, 1623.

VIII. 63. Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of an Attorney or Clerk Sitter's place in the Sheriffs' Court for John Glyn, Esq.²

11th October, 1615.

VIII. 64. Letter from.....to Sir Heneage Finch, Knight, Recorder, with respect to his application for the reversion of Common Hunt's place for Hugh Smallwood.

November, 1624.

VIII. 79. Letter from Lord Keeper Coventry to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of Remembrancer, which is likely to be void by the illness of Mr. Bacon, for Mr. Thomas Allured.³

30th March, 1626.

VIII. 87. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending the appointment of Edward Littleton, Esq.,⁴ as Recorder.

6th December, 1631.

VIII. 42. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with respect to his recommendation of Heneage Finch, Esq., to be Recorder, and explaining that it was his purpose not to deprive them of their liberty of choice, but only to signify his good opinion of him.

9th February, 1620.

¹ Appointed Sword-bearer, June 7th, 1631. He performed his duties by deputy, which gave rise to many complaints, and on the 16th May, 1643, he was removed from office for not attending personally to his duties.

² Probably Serjeant Glyn, elected Recorder, May 30th, 1643.

³ The reversion of the office of Remembrancer granted to him, January 9th, 1631.

⁴ Elected Recorder, December 7th, 1631; appointed Solicitor-General, October 17th, 1634; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, January 27th, 1640; Lord Keeper, January 18th, 1641; created Lord Lyttelton, February 18th, 1641; died, 27th August, 1645; buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford.

VIII. 43. Letter from the Earl of Buckingham to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, signifying His Majesty's desire that Mr. Shute, of Gray's Inn, should be elected Recorder.

17th January, 1620.

VIII. 46. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, by command of His Majesty, recommending Mr. Harbert Finche¹ for the next reversion of the office of Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms.

3rd November, 1622.

VIII. 47. Letter from Sir James Ley to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of a Common Pleader's place for Mr. Francis Walsted.

21st February, 1622.

VIII. 48. Letter from H. Mandeville² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting for John Willson the place of one of the servants of the City for Music and Voice, vacant by the death of Richard Balls.

21st October, 1622.

VIII. 49. Letter from the Duke of Buckingham to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the like behalf.

4th November, 1622.

VIII. 54. Letter from Sir William Jones³ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of one of the City's Counsel for Mr. Edward Bushopp.

24th October, 1624.

VIII. 55. Letter from Richard Hatton⁴ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the reversion of one of the Attorneys'

¹ The reversion of the office of Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms granted to him upon the letter of Sir Sidney Montague, Knight, one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, written by command of King James and Prince Charles, November 7th, 1622. He was admitted, January 11th, 1629. Edward Deeves admitted as his Deputy, December 17th, 1634. The Court of Aldermen, in consequence of his continual absence, and of his inability and negligence, discharged him from his office, March 13th, 1645. Henry Hodges, elected Common Crier in his room, 30th March, 1645.

² Henry Montague, Viscount Mandeville. See note 1, page 23.

³ Called to the Bar, January 28th, 1595; created Serjeant, and knighted, March 14th, 1617; appointed Chief Justice of King's Bench in Ireland, March 14th, 1617; Judge of the Common Pleas in England, 1621; transferred to King's Bench, October 17th, 1624; died at his house in Holborn, December 9th, 1640.

⁴ The reversion of an attorneyship in the Sheriffs' Court, or the clerkship of either of the two Compters granted to him upon the letter of (Sir) Christopher Hatton, 4th January, 1576. Letter Book Y. fol. 45. Letter from (Sir) Christopher Hatton, thanking the Lord Mayor (Sir Ambrose Nicholas), for the grant of the reversion of some of the City offices to Richard Hatton, 31st January, 1576. Letter Book Y. fol. 46.

and Clerk Sitters' places in the Sheriffs' Courts for Matthew Hancock,
jun. 8th October, 1624.

VIII. 93. Letter from Lord Keeper Coventry to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, renewing his request for the appointment of Mr. Thomas Allured as Remembrancer. 12th October, 1631.

VIII. 129. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on behalf of Joseph Cocke, son of Joseph Cocke, Citizen and Salter, who, having a grant in reversion of the offices of Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, Judges, and Secondaries, dated 10th January, 19 James I., was desirous of resigning his said grant unto such a sufficient person as the said Joseph Cocke, the elder, should present for that purpose. 9th December, 1633.

VIII. 137. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending the appointment of Robert Mason¹ as Recorder, in which he doubted not of their conformity, especially as he had made the place void by preferring Edward Littleton, Esq., to the office of Solicitor-General. 19th October, 1633.

VIII. 174. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending the appointment of Henry Calthorpe (of the Middle Temple), Esq., as Recorder, *loco* Robert Mason, deceased. 24th December, 1635.

VIII. 177. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending the appointment of Thomas Gardiner² (of the Inner Temple), Esq., as Recorder, *loco* Calthorpe, upon whom he had bestowed the place of Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries. 23rd January, 1635.

VIII. 197. Letter from the Earl of Pembroke and Mount-

¹ Elected, October 20th, 1634; died, December, 1635.

² Elected and sworn, January 25th, 1635; Reader of the Inner Temple, 1638; 100*l.* and two hogsheads of claret and one pipe of canary, presented to him by the City thereon, July 3rd, 1638; presented with the Freedom of the City, October 6th, 1640. He was impeached in 1642 for advising the Lord Mayor, Sir Maurice Abbott, Knight, the Aldermen, and Common Council to levy ship-money. See Howell's 'State Trials,' vol. iv. p. 167. Discharged from his office, May 2nd, 1643; appointed Solicitor-General, October 30th, 1643; Attorney-General, November 3rd, 1645, which office he held till the trial of King Charles the First in 1649, when William Steele was appointed in his room; died, October, 1652.

gomery¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of City Chronicler, vacant by the decease of Benjamin Johnson² (Jonson), for Mr. May. 27th September, 1637.

¹ Philip Herbert, K.G., fourth Earl of Pembroke, created Earl of Montgomery, 1605.

² The celebrated Ben Jonson; made M.A. of Oxford, July 19th, 1620; admitted City Chronologer, *loco* Thomas Middleton, September 2nd, 1628. He died, August 6th, 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

It may not be considered uninteresting to give a list of the names of the different holders of this peculiar office, some of whom, as Thomas Middleton, Ben Jonson, and Francis Quarles are otherwise known to fame, with some few particulars from the Civic Records concerning them:—

1620, 6th September, 18th James I.—Thomas Middleton, admitted City Chronologer. “Item, this day was read in Court (of Aldermen), a petition of Thomas Middleton, Gent., and upon consideration thereof taken, and upon the sufficient testimony this Court hath received of his services performed to this City, this Court is well pleased to entertain and admit the said Thomas Middleton to collect and set down all memorable acts of this City and occurrences thereof, and for such other employments as this Court shall have occasion to use him in; but the said Thomas Middleton is not to put any of the same acts so by him to be collected into print without the allowance and approbation of this Court, and for the readiness of his service to the City in the same employments this Court does order that he shall receive from henceforth, out of the Chamber of London, a yearly fee of 6*l.* 1*3s.* 4*d.*” *Rep.* 34, fol. 540b.

1620, 20th November, 18th James I.—His salary increased to 10*l.* per annum. *Rep.* 35, fol. 76.

1621, 17th April, 19th James I.—A Freedom granted to Thomas Middleton, Chronologer and inventor of honourable entertainments for this City, towards his expenses. *Rep.* 35, fol. 148b.

1622, 7th May, 20th James I.—Another Freedom granted to him for his better encouragement in his labours. *Rep.* 36, fol. 129.

1622, 17th September, 20th James I.—15*l.* granted to him, for the like. *Rep.* 36, fol. 249.

1622(3), 6th February, 20th James I.—20*l.* granted to him. *Rep.* 37, fol. 95.

1623, 24th April, 21st James I.—One Freedom granted to him. *Rep.* 37, fol. 151b.

1623, 2nd September, 21st James I.—Twenty marks given him for his services at the shooting on Bunhill and at the Conduit Head before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. *Rep.* 37, fol. 240.

1627, 7th February, 3rd Charles I.—Twenty nobles given to his widow Magdalen. *Rep.* 42, fol. 89.

1628, 2nd September, 4th Charles I.—“Item, this day Benjamin Johnson, Gent., is by this Court admitted to be the City’s Chronologer in place of Mr. Thomas Middleton, deceased, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same place, and to have and receive for that his service, out of the Chamber of London, the sum of one hundred nobles per annum, to continue during the pleasure of this Court.” *Rep.* 42, fol. 271.

1631, 2nd November, 7th Charles I.—“Item, it is ordered by this Court that Mr. Chamberlain shall forbear to pay any more fee or wages unto Benjamin Johnson, the City’s Chronologer, until he shall have presented unto this Court some fruits of his labours in that his place.” *Rep.* 46, fol. 8.

1634, 18th September, 10th Charles I.—“Item, this day Mr. Recorder and Sir (Hugh) Hamersley, Knight, Alderman, declared unto this Court His Majesty’s pleasure, signified unto them by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dorset, for and in the behalf of Benjamin Johnson, the City Chronologer, whereupon it is ordered by this Court that his yearly pension of 100 nobles out of the Chamber of London shall be continued, and that Mr. Chamberlain shall satisfy and pay unto him all arrearages thereof.” *Rep.* 48, fol. 433.

VIII. 198. Letter from the Earl of Dorset¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on behalf of the same.

27th September, 1637.

VIII. 199. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the same behalf. (In this letter the name is given "*Thomas May*.")²

16th October, 1637.

IX. 3. Letter from Secretary Edward Nicholas, by command of the King (Charles II.), to (the Lord Mayor), forwarding a paper presented to him by Sir John Weld, Knight, complaining of his dismissal from his office of Town Clerk in 1642 for sympathizing with the late King, and recommending his case to the consideration of the Court of Common Council, that such relief might be afforded to him as justice and custom demanded.

Whitehall, 16th July, 1660.

IX. 12. Letter from Secretary Nicholas to Sir Richard Browne,

1633, 27th August, 9th Charles I.—Twenty pounds given to Mr. Edward Hewes, formerly the City Chronologer, in consideration of his age and good services. *Rep.* 47, fol. 336.

1639, 1st February, 15th Charles I.—At the request of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dorset, signified by his letter, Francis Quarles, Gent., was admitted Chronologer, with a fee of 100 nobles per annum, during the pleasure of the Court. *Rep.* 54, fol. 86.

1645, 1st October, 20th Charles I.—Walter Frost, Esq., Sword-bearer, admitted Chronologer, so long as he shall well demean himself therein and present yearly something of his labours. *Rep.* 57, fol. 219.

1660, 28th February, 13th Charles II.—Captain John Burroughs admitted City Chronologer, the place having been void for several years, his salary to be 100 nobles per annum. *Rep.* 67, fol. 208.

1668, November 23rd, 20th Charles II.—Upon the recommendation of a Committee, the yearly payment of 100 nobles to one Bradshaw, called the City Chronologer, was discontinued with the place, there appearing no occasion for such an officer. *Jor.* 46, fol. 251.

1669, February 24th, 22nd Charles II.—On the petition of Cornwall Bradshaw, Gent., late City Chronologer, for some recompense for his salary of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, taken from him by vote of the Court (Common Council), it was ordered that, upon his resigning his said place, the Chamberlain should pay him 100*l.* in full of all claims. *Jor.* 47, fol. 26b.

1669, 17th March, 22nd Charles II.—Bradshaw (admitted in the Mayoralty of Sir T. Bludworth, 1665-6, as City Chronologer) surrendered his office, with all its rights, &c., and a freedom was given to him. *Rep.* 75, fols. 136 and 139.

¹ Edward Sackville, fourth Earl. Succeeded to the title, 1624; died, 1652.

² The son of Sir Thomas May, Knight, of Mayfield, Sussex. Born, 1595; educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. He was much noticed by Charles the First. Was the author of several dramatic and other works. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was elected Secretary of the Long Parliament, 1640, his history of which is well known; he died November 13th, 1650, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, but at the Restoration his body, with several others, was dug up and thrown into a pit in St. Margaret's Churchyard, under a Royal Warrant, dated September 9th, 1661.

Knight and Bart. (Lord Mayor), stating that Mr. Wiseman,¹ the late Remembrancer, had been dispossessed of some houses held by him of the City, and which, as he affirmed, had been let to another person, and requesting him to use his influence to restore him to his office, and to award him some compensation for the houses in question.

3rd November, 1660.

IX. 13. Letter from the King, under signet, to the Lord Mayor, expressing his satisfaction at the appointment of Francis Vernon to the place of a Coal Meter, and requesting the Lord Mayor to grant a reversion of the office to John Duncombe, and William, his son, for their lives. Oxford, 28th January, 20th Charles I. (1644-5).

IX. 14. Letter from Secretary William Morrice, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor, referring to the above recommendation by his Royal Father, and requesting that the same might now be carried into effect. Whitehall, 7th November, 12th Charles II. (1660).

IX. 36. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, recommending William Cutler to the office of Garbler of the City.
19th November, 1661.

ORPHANAGE.

I. 6. Letter from the Lord Mayor to....., stating that, upon the receipt of a communication from the Lords of the Council, he had committed to ward one Hewson and others that were parties to the abduction of Judeth, the orphan of William Cox, and requesting that, as considerable delay had occurred in their examination, he might be empowered to release them from close arrest. 19th March, 1579.

I. 7. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral, and other Lords, acknowledging the receipt of their letter, requesting that Clement Draper might have the custody of his wife's child by John Rember, her former husband, and also the child's portion. The Court of Aldermen requested their Lordships to leave the disposition of the orphan to them, according to the laws and usages of the City. 12th April, 1580.

¹ Thomas Wiseman, admitted Remembrancer in the room of Robert Bacon, deceased, September 12th, 1633. 100*l.* granted to him as a gift from the Court of Aldermen for his constant attendance upon the weighty affairs of the City, October 8th, 1635. Discharged from his office, it being considered no longer necessary, and the books, &c., in his custody to be delivered and sealed up, February 18th, 1642. Thomas Skinner elected to the vacant office, August 1st, 1646.

I. 93. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, stating that, from information received by them, it appeared that Robert Huson, with the assistance of certain confederates, had stolen away Judeth Cox, an orphan, of the age of fourteen, and had conveyed her to Gravesend, where she was discovered by her friends and brought back, and directing steps to be at once taken to arrest and commit to prison Huson and his confederates, in order that a stop might be put to this evil practice, which had of late greatly increased.

15th March, 1579.

I. 136. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lady Martin, touching the orphan children of Sir Roger Martin,¹ and suggesting certain arrangements for their benefit.

15th September, 1580.

I. 203. Letter from the Lord Mayor and certain Aldermen to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, as to a complaint exhibited to them by William Sherington and Thomas Castill, Her Majesty's ward, against Mr. Wood and Mr. Fullwood concerning Orphanage, and requesting the Lord Chancellor to grant a commission to some discreet persons in the City to examine the whole case.

25th May, 1581.

I. 305. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London (John Aylmer), informing him that his servant, Mr. Benyon, being

¹ Mercer, elected Alderman of Bread Street, October 22nd, 1556; chosen Sheriff, September 21st, 1559; Lord Mayor, 1567. Ambrose Nicholas, translated from Walbrook to Bread Street, *loco* Martin, deceased, January 19th, 1574. Sir Roger was the son of Lawrence Martin, of Long Melford, Suffolk. He lived on the west side of Soper Lane, over against Sir Stephen Soame. He died December 20th, 1573, and was buried at St. Antholin's Church, Budge Row. (Machyn's 'Diary,' p. 375; Stow's 'London,' edition 1720, Book 3, p. 16.) He married Letitia, daughter of Humphrey Pakington, of London, brother of Sir John Pakington, of Hampton Lovett, Worcestershire, from which family the present Lord Hampton is descended. The Lady Martin mentioned in the text was his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Castelyn, "of Grecia soyle and Castlynes race," as her epitaph on her tomb in St. Antholin's Church says (*vide* Stow). By this second marriage he had three daughters: Mary, who married Alexander Denton, whose name is mentioned as one of his executors in Letter 405, Vol. I.; Joane, who married Anthony Smith, of Camden, 1593; and Anne. This Lady Martin was the widow of Thomas Knowles, of London, Mercer, who died 11th July, 1550, and whose body she caused to be removed from Bow Church to St. Antholin's "for meere love," "with her second spouse to sleep in peace, and she with them when life shall cease." Her wish appears to have been gratified, and she was buried with her two husbands. Stow quotes from the tomb of Sir Roger, that by Dame Elizabeth he had eight children. It appears, however, from the authorities given below, that five of them were by the first wife, Letitia Pakington. See 'Herald's Visitation of London,' 1568, p. 2, published by the Harleian Society; also Notes, 'London and Middlesex Archaeological Society's Transactions,' vol. ii. p. 7, at end; Burke's 'Extinct Baronetage,' article "Packington"; and Burke's 'Peerage,' "Lord Hampton"; 'Visitation of Suffolk,' 1561, edited by Dr. Howard, vol. i. p. 226.

chargeable by law and custom, had been often required to give assurance for the portions of his wife's children, being orphans and in the charge of the City, which he neglected to do. The Lord Mayor requested that he might be reminded of his duty, and so prevent the necessity of any legal steps being taken to enforce the same.

20th March, 1581.

I. 309. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Duchess of Somerset,¹ stating that, according to the custom of the City, Elizabeth Saunders, the daughter and orphan of George Saunders, deceased, was committed, during the pleasure of the Court of Aldermen, to the custody and care of her Grace's late husband, Francis Newdigate, the child's uncle. The Court had been informed that she desired to be disburdened of her, and requested that the orphan might be sent to attend the next Court at Guildhall.

23rd March, 1581.

I. 310. Letter from Anne, Duchess of Somerset, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in reply, stating her surprise that, after having brought up the orphan from infancy, and being earnestly requested by the will of her late husband to continue the care of her education her brother, or any other, should have persuaded the Court to remove her from out of her custody; and requesting that she might still remain under her care.

28th March, 1582.

I. 311. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Duchess of Somerset stating that, as she desired to continue the care of the orphan, subject to the Court being made privy to her bestowing, they heartily consented, and thanked her for her great consideration for the child's welfare.

1st April, 1582.

I. 355. Letter from Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knight, Master of the Rolls, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, referring to them for consideration certain matters in dispute concerning the orphans of one Robinson, a Freeman of London.

The Rolls, 1st June, 1582.

I. 357. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Gilbert Gerrard Knight, reporting the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen thereon,

¹ Anne, second wife of the Lord Protector Somerset. After his death she married Francis Newdigate, Esq., of Surrey, who pre-deceased her. She was the daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope, and was heiress to her mother Elizabeth, sister to John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, and great-grand-daughter of William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward the Third.

and stating that, for his satisfaction, they had directed the parties to attend and explain the matter to him. 26th June, 1582.

I. 367. Letter from (Mr. Justice) Thomas Meade to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reminding them of their promise to Sir James Dyer,¹ Knight, late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to grant to his nephew, Richard Dyer, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, the sum of 100*l.* of Orphanage money, he putting in sufficient security for the repayment thereof; and requesting them to grant the same with all convenient speed. Serjeants' Inn, 5th July, 1582.

I. 372. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, enclosing a supplication made to the Council on behalf of the daughter of Mrs. Blackwell, complaining of her mother's hard dealings towards her, contrary to the custom of the City, whereby she had not only fallen into great poverty, but had become distracted in her wits. Being a Citizen's daughter, they desired the Court of Aldermen to take the matter into their consideration; to send for the mother, and use such means to bring about some final order as should be agreeable to equity and justice. If she refused to stand by the agreement, then to certify their opinion to the Council, that they might take such further action as should seem convenient.

10th July, 1582.

I. 390. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancellor, to Sir James Harvey, Knight, Lord Mayor, concerning the orphans of Henry Stanley, wax-chandler.

Weldhall, Essex, 30th July, 1582.

I. 397. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mrs. Hungerford, widow, informing her that there remained in the custody of the Chamberlain a chest of evidences, which by indenture had been delivered to him to be kept to the use of the heirs of James Barnard, and that Francis Allen, son and heir of Francis Allen and of Winifride, daughter and heir of the said Barnard, had prayed the Court of Aldermen to deliver the same to him, according to the indenture; and requiring her, as she had been some time wife of Barnard, to signify what lawful cause she might know why the chest and evidences should not be delivered to Allen, or else they could not in equity further delay their delivery.

4th September, 1582.

¹ Called to the Bar about 1537; made Serjeant, October 17th, 1552; chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, March 2nd, 1553; appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas, May 8th, 1557; removed to the King's Bench, April 23rd, 1558; made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, January 22nd, 1559; died, March 24th, 1582.

I. 398. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Powell, informing him of a complaint by Robert Good, concerning certain orphanage money belonging to the orphan of one Dunn. 6th September, 1582.

I. 401. Letter from Thomas Powle to Sir James Harvey, Knight, Lord Mayor, in reply.

Dated from his poor-house at Clayhall, 13th September, 1582.

I. 402. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them that steps had been taken to examine into the unnatural variance existing between Mrs. Blackwell and Richard Calley, her son-in-law; the matter had been referred to Mr. Recorder and to Aldermen Osborne, Hart,¹ and Woodcock,² who, after hearing both parties, recommended a settlement, which Mrs. Blackwell had refused to comply with; and forwarding the petition to be dealt with by the Council. 15th September, 1582.

I. 405. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, informing him that Joan Martin, daughter of the late Sir Roger Martin, had come to full age, and desired to receive her portion. For so much as the City had the custody of, they were ready to pay. It appeared, by a decree made by his Lordship in the Court of Chancery, that Alexander Denton, one of the executors of Sir Roger Martin, had, by colour of his office while he lived, got into his hands and converted to his own use some of the money. They therefore requested his lordship to take such steps as might appear to him desirable to recover out of the estates of the said Denton the remainder due to the said orphan. 13th September, 1582.

I. 510. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer,

¹ John Hart, Grocer. Son of Ralph Hart, of Sproston Court, Yorkshire; elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, June 18th, 1575; chosen Sheriff, August 15th, 1579; removed to Queenhithe, October 11th, 1582; Lord Mayor, 1589; removed to Cornhill, June 16th, 1590; to Lime Street, February 6th, 1595. Sir T. Bennett elected Alderman, *loco* Hart, deceased, February 8th, 1603. Sir John Hart was M.P. for London, from 1592 to 1597, and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital from 1593 to 1603. He resided in a mansion on the north side of the Church of St. Swithin, London Stone, called Oxford Place, originally the property of the Priors of Tortington, Sussex, and subsequently belonging to the Earls of Oxford. He was buried in the Church of St. Swithin, London Stone, the living of which was in his patronage. See Stow, edit. 1720, book ii. fol. 191-2. His eldest daughter, Joan, married Sir George Bolles, Lord Mayor in 1617. His second daughter, Anne, married Alderman Humphrey Smith, Sheriff in 1629.

² Raphe Woodcock, Grocer, elected Alderman of Portsoken, July 26, 1580; Sheriff, August 1st, 1580; removed to Coleman Street, April 28th, 1584. Slaney elected Alderman of Coleman Street, *loco* Woodcock, deceased, September 15th, 1586. He was buried in the Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, September 12th, 1586.

informing him that, upon the death of Ellis Hartop, certain lands descended to Joan Hartop, an orphan of the City, one of Her Majesty's wards. There had been left in the custody of one Burbage Skinner a chest, containing evidences concerning lands belonging to the orphan, which had been deposited with the Chamberlain. Hartop's executors pretended that there were in the chest money, leases, and writings not pertaining to the orphan, and desired that the chest might be opened and the things belonging to them delivered up, and such as pertained to the ward retained for her use. If the Lord Chancellor agreed therewith, he begged that some one might be sent to see the chest opened, and delivered to such custody as he should think meet.

16th May, 1583.

I. 524. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that there had been for some time a matter of variance between Sir James Harvey, Alderman, and Alexander Avenon,¹ son and heir of Sir Alexander Avenon,² deceased, about the non-performance of certain promises made by the said Sir James in respect of a marriage, concluded chiefly by his own means, between his daughter and the aforesaid Avenon; and directing the Aldermen to take effectual pains in the cause, to call the parties before them, and to make some speedy and friendly end between them, or to certify to the Council who was in default, and the cause of the disagreement.

April, 1583.

I. 525. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating they had been credibly informed that Sir James Harvey, being unwilling that the marriage should be proceeded with, had made a deed of gift of all his goods to his other children, to the end that he might disinherit his said daughter, contrary to the ancient customs of the City; and requiring the Aldermen forthwith to obtain from him a resolution whether he would perform his promises made to Avenon in marriage of his daughter, and to certify the steps taken, with their opinion thereon.

20th May, 1583.

¹ Clare or Clarkin Harvey eventually married this Alexander Avenon, and their children's names are given in the Avenon pedigree in Nicholls's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company,' p. 519.

² Ironmonger. The son of Robert Avenon, of King's Norton, Worcestershire; sworn Alderman of Cripplegate, April 14th, 1558; elected Sheriff, August 1st, 1561; removed to Farringdon Within, December 12th, 1566; chosen Lord Mayor, 1569. On his accession to office he was presented to the Lieutenant of the Tower at the outer gate, by writ, October 18th, 1569; removed to Bread Street, May 27th, 1578. He was President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals from 1573 to 1580; and Master of his Company eight times, between 1559 and 1578. William Kympton, elected Alderman of Bread Street, *loco* Avenon, deceased, July 19th, 1587. Sir Alexander Avenon was buried at St. Peter's, at the Cross in Cheapside. See Pedigree in Nicholls's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company,' p. 519.

I. 526. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Wraye,¹ Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, forwarding copies of the letters received from the Council as to the variance between Sir James Harvey, Alderman, and Alexander Avenon; and informing him that on account of the continual sickness of Sir James, and his subsequent death, they had been prevented from proceeding therein. He understood that Sir James in his lifetime had committed in trust to him and certain others the order and disposition of things among his children. He therefore requested him, with the aid of his co-trustees, to deal between the executors and Alexander Avenon, and so effect a friendly settlement. (Circa 1583.)

I. 527. Letter from Sir Christopher Wraye to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in reply, stating that he had seen Mr. Avenon, and offered to leave the matter to some friends to be appointed on both sides; this offer had been made ten days ago, since which time he had not heard from him. Serjeants' Inn, 24th June, 1583.

I. 529. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Sir Christopher Wraye, expressing their satisfaction that the difference between the parties had been committed to him. According to the custom of the City, the children being orphans, they had called upon Sebastian (Harvey),² the sole executor, to bring in an inventory of the effects, &c., within a reasonable time, but he had refused; whereupon fourteen days had been granted to him to make the return. In contempt he had departed the City. Before doing so, however, as the Court had been credibly informed, he had put his sister Clare (for whom this controversy had been) out of doors, and left her to the world. The Court fully approved of the order made by Sir Christopher, and Mr. Avenon being willing to submit himself thereto,

¹ Of Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar, February 2nd, 1550; created Serjeant, June 18th, 1567; elected M.P. for Boroughbridge, and chosen Speaker, April 1st, 1571; made Justice of the King's Bench, May 14th, 1572; Chief Justice, November 8th, 1574; died, May 7th, 1592; buried at Glentworth, Lincolnshire.

² Ironmonger. Son of Sir James Hervey, Lord Mayor in 1581 (*vide* note 2, page 113). Elected Alderman of Billingsgate, March 14th, 1608; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1609; Knighted, July 16th, 1616; Lord Mayor, 1618; removed to Cheap, July 8th, 1619; Master of his Company in 1600. Edward Barkham elected, *loco* Harvey, deceased, April 17th, 1621. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Tryon, and sister of Sir Samuel Tryon, of Layer Marney, Essex (*vide* Morant's 'Essex,' vol. ii. p. 251). Sir Christopher Villiers, afterwards Earl of Anglesey, was a suitor for the hand of his only daughter, Mary, then under fourteen years of age, and the King personally interested himself in the match; but the father, who is said to have been a wilful and dogged man, would not consent, and the lady subsequently, on the 21st June, 1621, when still under sixteen, married John, eldest son of Sir Francis Popham. See Nicholls's 'Progress of James I.,' vol. iii. pp. 548-9, 556, and 603.

they requested him to direct Mr. Harvey to exhibit the inventory of his father's goods and debts within a reasonable time. July, 1583.

I. 530. Letter from Sir Christopher Wraye to the Lord Mayor, stating that he had advised Mr. Harvey to comply with the reasonable demand of the Aldermen, and to furnish the information required; and expressing his opinion that, if he did not comply, the Court should deal with him according to the laws and customs of the City, and that he would assist them all in his power. 8th August, 1583.

I. 578. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating that he had been informed that by the decease of John Walker, Scrivener, near Temple Bar, his three daughters, according to the custom of Orphanage, had been left to the disposition and government of the City, and, according to usage, they would commit them and their portions to the custody of those who would be mindful of their good education. He recommended that the custody of the youngest, with her portion, should be committed to William Bromeley, his steward.

Ely Place, Holborn, 5th January, 1587.

I. 587. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that an attachment had been issued against John Clark, who, to avoid suit entered against him in a cause of Orphanage, had withdrawn out of the Liberties of the City, and had exhibited a complaint in writing, wherein he had charged the Lord Mayor with partial dealings and other slanderous things; and requesting the Lord Treasurer to appoint some indifferent persons to hear the matter, and to report to him thereon. 5th March, 1590.

I. 623. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, touching the estates left by his only son who had lately died, leaving an infant, upon whose behalf he felt anxious lest any unquiet person might hereafter question the title; he therefore requested his lordship's favour in his behalf. 8th January, 1592.

II. 40. Letter from Sir John Puckering to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, concerning the portion of Edmond Hills, an orphan, paid into the Chamber of London. 18th November, 1594.

II. 50. Letter from Sir Robert Cecil to the Lord Mayor and

Aldermen, for permission to have the use of the money belonging to his ward, the heir of Mr. Alderman Buckle.¹ 19th February, 1594.

II. 51. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to remove Blanch Loftis, an orphan, from the custody of John Watts, who, as executor of Bartholomew Quiney, who married her mother, pretended to have her in ward, and to place her to her liking with some of her kin. 31st March, 1596.

II. 169. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir John Fortescue, who desired to have the custody of an orphan, only daughter of the late Thomas Ridge, regretting their inability to comply with his request, it being against the ancient customs of the City, he not being a Freeman. 22nd April, 1601.

II. 222. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Keeper, informing him that in accordance with the order made by the Court of Chancery, the 29th May, in the cause depending between Richard Coop and others, plaintiffs, and Baldwin Dereham, defendant, touching the custody of the children and orphans of the late Mr. Coop, they had referred the same to Mr. Richard Wheeler, Common Serjeant, Baptist Hickes, and others, who had held several meetings, but the plaintiffs would not appear before them, denying their jurisdiction. 26th October, 1602.

II. 227. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Chief Justice, in reference to the suit pending between this City and Mr. Caldecott, touching the orphans of Peter Boucher. 30th January, 1602.

II. 239. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, certifying that the Court of Aldermen had taken into consideration the orphanage cause referred to them by the Court of Chancery on the 1st May, 44th Elizabeth, and enclosing their certificate. 8th March, 1603.

II. 243. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning the marriage of Mary Noble, an orphan. 15th April, 1604.

¹ Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Vintner, elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, October 16th, 1582, and Sheriff for part of that year; Mayor, 1593, died before he had completed his year of office, July 1st, 1594, and was buried at the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. He was the son of Christopher Buckle, of Bourgh, Westmoreland. He gave a handsome reading-desk to Stanmore Church in 1576. He built a bridge there, called Buckle's Bridge, and gave 8*l.* per annum to Stanmore School. His will is enrolled in the Hustings Court.

III. 120. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbott), stating that Mr. John Gilpin, Gentleman, of Croydon, had got into his custody Mary Rogers, an orphan of the City, who had been committed by the Court of Aldermen to the care of her grandmother, and requesting him to take steps for her delivery to the City's Officer, the bearer of the letter, and either to examine the abuse or bind over the parties to appear before the next Court of Aldermen.
19th December, 1613.

III. 122. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chief Justice Coke, requesting him to grant his warrant to the City's Officer for the taking of Mary Rogers and conveying her to the City, where the Court of Aldermen could take course for her safer custody and tuition.
1st January, 1613.

Note in margin.—Upon this letter my Lord Coke granted his warrant to Mr. Apjohn, and the orphan was brought and restored to the City.

IV. 11. Letter from Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of a widow named Wetherby, who had a case depending before them, concerning an orphan, who had been abused by one Edward Field.
17th January, 1615.

IV. 44. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to take steps for settlement of an orphanage cause, in which Arthur Grimes, His Majesty's servant, was concerned.
Chelsea, 25th November, 1616.

V. 35. Letter from George (Abbott), Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that he understood a claim had lately been made by some of the City's Officers of a custom that not only Freemen's goods should be ordered by the Orphans' Court, and divided into three parts, or into moieties, if the party died without wife or children, but that the goods of freewomen also, whose husbands had been free, should be ordered and divided amongst their children accordingly, which claim neither he nor any of his officers had heard of until the last year. Being desirous to maintain the jurisdiction incident to his place and to avoid all suits and contentions with the City, he prayed the Court of Aldermen to inform themselves by examination of their ancient courses and records, and by advice of Counsel, of the true state of the custom, and not to challenge a general power in that behalf, or to encroach upon an authority to which he would not entitle himself were he not

fully assured it lawfully belonged to him in right of his See. Upon receipt of their answer, he would either receive or endeavour to give satisfaction, so that the difference might be determined without suit.

Lambeth, 16th October, 1619.

V. 51. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply. They conceived his Grace had been misinformed. But since he gave them no particulars, either as to the officers who made the claim, or when or where it was made, they were unable to give him the satisfaction he expected. Upon receiving particulars, they would inform themselves and endeavour to satisfy him in the matter.

10th January, 1619.

V. 130. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chamberlain (William, Earl of Pembroke), forwarding a Petition presented to them, showing the complaint of two orphans, and recommending the same to his consideration.

28th March, 1622.

In margin.—"Touching the orphans of Cornelius."

V. 136. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Lucy,¹ Countess of Bedford, reminding her of their frequent applications on behalf of the orphans of Richard Clarke, late of London, Merchant Taylor, deceased, for payment of the money due by her Ladyship to them.

September, 1622.

VI. 22. Petition of William Astropp, and Lucy, his wife, late wife and sole Executrix of Tristram Diamond, Citizen and Draper of London, deceased, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, concerning certain suits touching the orphans of the said Diamond; and praying the Court to intercede with the Lord Keeper for the appointment of Commissioners to settle all matters in dispute between the parties.

(Circa 1623.)

VI. 23. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Keeper, stating that upon the suit above referred to being opened before him he, perceiving that it concerned an orphan of the City, had referred the matter to the Sheriffs, to examine and report how the accounts stood between the parties; they had found the matter would require time and good consideration, and that some of the parties were

¹ Wife of Edward, third Earl; daughter of John Lord Harrington. Died May 31st, 1627.

not able to endure the charge of a suit. The Court of Aldermen therefore prayed that he would refer the determining of the matter to the former Commissioners, or such others as he should think fit.

(Circa 1623.)

VI. 30. Extract from the Repertory of the Court of Aldermen, of the certificate of Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight and Alderman, Edward Allen,¹ Esq., Alderman, and Thomas Jones,² Esq., Common Serjeant, concerning matters in dispute between Roger Roydon and Edward Blount, and Elizabeth his wife, widow and administratrix of Richard Bankworth, Citizen and Stationer, of London, deceased, and the orphans of the said Richard Bankworth, with the Order of the Court of Aldermen thereon.

2nd December, 1623.

VI. 35. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Roger Middleton, Ralph Egerton, and John Edwards, Esqrs., of Stanstey, in the county of Denbigh, and Thomas Foster, Gentleman, of Alington, in the said county, or any three of them, requesting them to view the lands there offered to be assured by Roger Roydon for debts due to the orphans of Richard Bankworth, deceased, and to the late wife of the said Bankworth, and to certify their situation, value, &c.

12th January, 1623.

VI. 55. An Order of the Court of Aldermen, reciting that the executors of Mr. Alderman Prescott³ had informed them that Roger

¹ Fishmonger; elected Sheriff, July 3rd, 1620; chosen Alderman of Bread Street, November 7th, 1620. Sir Martin Lumley, Knight, removed to Bread Street, *loco* Allen, deceased, May 2nd, 1626.

² Of Gray's Inn; a grant of the reversion of the offices of Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Under Sheriff, or Judge of both Sheriffs' Courts, made to him, August 27th, 1607; admitted coadjutor to Common Serjeant Wheeler, February 25th, 1613; admitted Deputy to Common Serjeant Hilles, March 11th, 1614; elected in the room of Daniel Hilles, March 29th, 1614; succeeded, on his decease, by Ralph Latham, of the Middle Temple, October 13th, 1625.

³ Goldsmith, elected Alderman of Cordwainer, February 15th, 1611; Sheriff, 1612. R. Cheney elected Alderman of Cordwainer, *loco* Prescott, deceased, February 21st, 1621. He was the son of Sir John Prescott, of Radwinter, Essex. He married, firstly, Martha, daughter of John Pemberton, citizen and grocer, of London, brother to Sir James Pemberton, Lord Mayor in 1611, by whom he had six sons and five daughters; she died November 26th, 1616, and was buried at the Church of St. Vedast Foster (Stow edit. 1720, book 3, p. 127), and secondly, Anne, widow of Roger Haughton, as stated above, by whom he had no issue (Morant's 'Essex,' vol. ii. p. 46). He purchased the Manor of Radwinter in 1604; also the Manor of Bendish Hall, and the Manor and Priory of Thoby, in the county of Essex. He died January 16th, 1621.

Haughton,¹ deceased, had lent 1,000*l.* to the Earl of Salisbury,² upon his Statute; that his widow and executrix had subsequently married Mr. Alderman Prescott, the said debt (amongst others) having been by a covenant made over to him and his heirs, by which covenant the widow bound herself not to challenge his estate beyond 500*l.* a year, for her jointure during her life; after the decease of the Alderman, she had married Dr. Lister, and had since died, making him her executor, by virtue whereof he claimed the right and interest of the debt, and had received the same. The Statute still remaining in the hands of the Alderman's executors, the Court referred the case to the consideration of the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and Mr. Stone.
2nd December, 1624.

VI. 65. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir Arthur Savage, informing him that Ann, one of the daughters and orphans of Mr. George Smithes, late an Alderman, had with their consent, married, and requiring him to take notice thereof, and provide that her portion and the use-money due according to the custom of the City, might be forthwith paid to her. (*Circa* 1624-5.)

VI. 66. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Earl of Salisbury, with reference to the debt of 1,000*l.* due by him to the estate of the late Alderman Prescott, and requesting him to pay the same into the Chamber of London. (*Circa* 1624-5.)

VIII. 86. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with respect to the case of Edmond Waller,³ who had

¹ Died 1617, aged 64; buried at St. Clement Danes. A monument was erected to his memory by his wife Anne, daughter of John Little (the lady referred to in the text). The epitaph states that he served Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, for forty-two years (Stow, edit. 1720, book iv., p. 115), and that he was of the family of Haughton, in the county of Lancaster.

² William, second Earl, succeeded his father, 1612; made K.G., December 21st, 1624. Died December 3rd, 1668.

³ This is the celebrated Edmund Waller, the poet, who, on the 5th of July, 1631, married, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Anne Banks, daughter of John Banks, Citizen and Mercer, deceased. Waller, on his mother's side, was the nephew of John Hampden. He inherited while yet an infant an estate of 3,500*l.* a year. It appears from the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen of the 14th of June, 1631, that Anne Banks was a ward of the Court, being the sole orphan of John Banks, Citizen and Mercer; her father's executor was Robert Tichborne, Skinner, Lord Mayor 1656. Her portion is stated to have been about 8,000*l.* By the connivance of Captain Henry Waller (a Citizen) and his wife, relatives of the poet's, she was conveyed out of the City's jurisdiction into the country and contracted in marriage to Edmund Waller. The matter being brought before the Lords of the Council, a serjeant-at-arms was sent who brought her back, and she was, by order of the Court of Aldermen, placed in the custody of the Lord Mayor (Sir Robert Ducie). The letter from the King mentioned in the

married Anne Banks, the orphan of John Banks, late a citizen of London, stating that, having pardoned the said Waller and the other defendants to the information before the Court of Star Chamber, he expected of the Court a like clemency on their part, and required that such sums of the said Anne's portion as were in their hands might be paid to the said Waller. 13th December, 1631.

VIII. 88. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to use all expedition for putting an end to the suits brought by the son and heir, who was also the sole executor, of Robert Angell, late of London, merchant, against his father's late widow, Dame Elizabeth, now the wife of Sir George Marshall, Knight, with intent to defraud her of the thirds due to her by the custom of the City. July, 1631 or 2.

VIII. 191. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen: he had been informed that administration had been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to William, Lord Craven,¹ of the goods of Thomas Craven, his brother, who died intestate, aged eighteen years, where he had given security to account, and requiring them, for preventing of all differences between the Archbishop's Court and the Court of Orphans, to attempt no innovation to the prejudice of the jurisdiction ecclesiastical, or impeachment of the said administration. 23rd April, 1637.

PACKAGE AND SCAVAGE.

II. 217. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, as to the annuity proposed to be granted to Mr. Proby, out of the Scavage. (*Circa* 1602-3.)

text is referred to as being read to the Court of Aldermen on the 15th December, 1631. The Court were informed that she had married Edmund Waller without their consent, and, according to the custom of the City, she had thereby forfeited her portion. Waller and his wife appeared before them, when it was shown to the Court that he had settled a jointure of 1,000*l.* per annum upon her, and had also given her power to dispose of 2,000*l.* of her portion at her pleasure. The Court thereupon, notwithstanding the custom of the City, and the expenses incurred in prosecuting the suit against them before the Lords of the Council and in the Star Chamber, were pleased to accept a fine of 500 marks, to be deducted out of so much of her portion as remained in the hands of the Chamberlain, and to direct him to pay the remainder over to her husband. (*Vide* Repertories 45, fo. 367, and 46, fo. 51.) She died young, leaving Waller a widower at twenty-five. He thereupon wooed, unsuccessfully, in poetry (as Sacharissa), Lady Dorothy Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, but eventually married a lady of the family of Bresse or Breaux, by whom he had a numerous family (see his life by Dr. Johnson).

¹ Son of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor, 1611; knighted and created Baron Craven, March 12th, 1626; Earl Craven, March 15th, 1663.

V. 116. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Lord Cranfield, Lord Treasurer, reciting that the City, amongst other things, held of His Majesty, at the yearly rent of 300*l.*, the office of Scavage, an ancient duty, payable by Merchant Strangers, for goods imported or exported into or out of the City, or the Ports thereof; and also, by ancient grants from the Crown, had the office of Package for Strangers' goods exported; which offices, with their accustomed fees, had been enjoyed by the City; the Merchant Strangers had, however, refused to pay such fees, and passed their goods without doing so, by which the City would be obliged to proceed by suit in law to recover every small duty. They therefore prayed him to give order to the officers of the Customs in London not to permit Merchant Strangers to pass their goods inwards or outwards until such dues had been paid. *In margin*, delivered in October, 1621.

VI. 14. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, reciting that the City, by ancient Charters, held, amongst other things, the office of Package and Scavage of Strangers' goods and merchandise carried by them by land or water out of the City and Liberties to foreign parts, whereby the customs and duties due to His Majesty had been more duly paid, and a stricter oversight taken of such commodities so exported; but that latterly the Strangers had passed their goods by land in unknown names, to be transported in some of the outports, and when inquiry had been made no such parties could be found. He requested that orders might be given that no goods of any Englishman or Stranger should pass out of the City or suburbs or the borough of Southwark until the owner had himself entered them in the Custom House, London, either with the King's officers if the goods belonged to an Englishman, or the City's Packer if they were a Stranger's.

17th June, 1623.

VI. 115. Letter from Sir Lionel Cranfield, Lord Treasurer, to, stating that the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, had petitioned him for an order for reformation of abuses by Merchant Strangers in passing their goods outwards and inwards, and directing that orders should be given that no Merchant Strangers should be permitted to pass any entry of goods inwards or outwards until the City's dues had been paid; and further, that as the Merchant Strangers usually entered their goods at night to defraud the City of their dues, orders should be given not to discharge any entry of such goods until satisfaction had been given to the City's officers.

Chelsea, 29th November, 1621.

VII. 81. Order in Council, reciting that a Petition had been

presented to the Board from divers Merchants, born in London, the sons of Strangers, complaining that the Packer of London required of them as much fees for Package, Balliage, Shewage, &c., as of Strangers not English born, and praying to be relieved from such payments; and requiring the attendance of the Petitioners and the Packer of London before the Board on the ensuing Saturday, when the Attorney-General, and some of His Majesty's Farmers of the Customs, were also to be present. Whitehall, 19th December, 1632.

VII. 82. Order in Council postponing, at the request of the Lord Mayor, the consideration of the foregoing complaint till the 9th January next. Whitehall, 22nd December, 1632.

VIII. 106. Order in Council, appointing a Commission to inquire into the whole business of Package, Balliage, and Scavage Dues, and also of the colouring of Strangers' goods by Englishmen, to the prejudice of His Majesty's Customs. 16th January, 1632.

IX. 17. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Commissioners of Customs, stating that the ancient tolls and duties of Water-Balliage, upon the goods of Foreigners and Aliens trading to and from the port of London, had much decayed by the deceitful colouring of those goods, and recommending that Mr. Robert Carpenter and Mr. John Carpenter, the collectors of those duties, should be permitted to have a seat in the Custom House, and by that means discover such Packers and others as exercised such deceit.

7th January, 1660.

PAUL'S, ST., CATHEDRAL OF.

I. 166. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting the steps taken by the Committee appointed to consider what should be done in the matter of re-edifying the steeple of St. Paul's Cathedral,¹ and requesting the advice of Her Majesty and the

¹ On the 4th June, 1561, a terrific storm burst over London. The church of St. Martin, Ludgate Hill, was struck by lightning, and so also was the steeple of the cathedral, which being of wood, covered with lead, caught fire and was burned down, the *débris* causing great damage to the church. The steeple was never rebuilt, but steps were taken to repair the roofs. The Queen gave a thousand marks, also a thousand loads of timber, and in addition about 7,000*l.* was raised among the clergy, citizens, &c. Six citizens and two petty canons were the Committee appointed to oversee the works. It is evident that the restoration was but imperfectly done, for in 1620, King James the First had his attention called to the ruinous condition of the edifice, and on Sunday the 26th March, 1620, he rode on horseback, attended by the nobility, and was met by the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, to hear a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, and afterwards to

Council as to the form of the building, the manner of proceeding, and the amount necessary to be collected for carrying out the work.

3rd December, 1580.

I. 262. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, complaining that, although Her Majesty's pleasure had several times been made known to them touching the re-edifying of St. Paul's steeple, nothing had been done, and desiring that certain Aldermen or others should attend the Council, and explain what had been determined in the matter. About two years since Her Majesty had issued a Proclamation, prohibiting the building of any new tenements in and within a certain limit of the City, whereby idle poverty and infection had increased, and victuals and provisions been made scant, yet sundry new houses had been erected. The Council required the Lord Mayor to cause a view and certificate to be made in each ward and precinct of all new buildings erected contrary to the meaning of the Proclamation, and at the next sessions of the Peace to cause a jury to be empanelled, of such persons as had not so offended, to inquire and indict all those found to have disobeyed the Proclamation, and to order that a true certificate of their names and the nature of their offences be made and delivered to the Star Chamber at the beginning of the next term.

10th September, 1581.

I. 278. Letter from John (Aylmer) Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, stating that, upon view of the report of the Surveyors touching the decay of the Church of St. Paul, he found that the ruin was very great; more, he supposed, than they estimated. In his opinion it would be well that an account should be called for of the last great collection for repairing the Church after the burning thereof

consult as to how the repairs could be effected. The result was that a Royal Commission was appointed to consider what measures should be taken towards restoring the church, removing the houses built too close to it, and in what way the necessary funds should be raised. The Lord Mayor of London was the first person named in the Commission. Inigo Jones was the architect. The raising of the fund would appear to have been a difficult task, nothing was done for eight years. Charles the First issued another Commission, dated April 10th, 1631, and the Chamberlain was appointed treasurer. Among the contributors, Sir Paul Pindar, the wealthy merchant of Bishopsgate, is mentioned—the total sum contributed by him amounted to about 10,000*l*. Charles the Second issued a Commission for the repairs of the church, soon after his restoration, April 18th, 1663, and gave 1,000*l*. towards the funds. Sir Christopher Wren was appointed architect, and one of the Commissioners. Wren presented his report for repairing the cathedral, May 1st, 1666, which was agreed to on Monday, August 27th, 1666, but on Sunday, September 2nd, the great fire broke out, which destroyed the cathedral, and put an end to all plans for its restoration. See Stow's 'Survey of London'; Dean Milman's 'Annals of St. Paul's'; Longman's 'History of St. Paul's.'

by fire, to see how that collection was bestowed. Some of the officers of the Church seemed to guess that the bulk of the Church ought to be repaired by the Bishop; he had never heard that to be true, nor did he think it reasonable, for in divers other cathedral churches (of the old foundation, as St. Paul's was,) the Bishop had no such charge, neither would almost the whole revenue of the bishopric serve for it. He thought rather that the building was a public work, at the alms of the whole realm, and that the Bishops had made general collections from time to time for its repair, and so it might have been thought the Bishop's charge, whereas it was the donation of the people. He requested his lordship and the rest not to urge him any further than his predecessors in the matter.

Fulham, 12th October, 1581.

I. 286. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London in reply. The reason the report of such as had surveyed the Church of St. Paul and the defects in its reparation had been forwarded to him, was their good will to him, not to increase his burdens, but rather friendly to prepare him against a communication which he might receive from the Lords of the Council. He begged him to cause his Registrars, officers and accountants to look into such records, accounts, and remembrances as would inform him and the Council in that behalf, not for his discharge only, but to ascertain to whom the charge belonged. Among other notes he would find in the report of Bishop Bonner's proceedings against Mr. Phillpott, in the Book of Acts and Monuments of the Church, an account by that Bishop of the yearly charge to him for the reparations. As for the accounts of the former contributions and the employment thereof, which he advised should be taken, they were ready to be shown. Being particularly advised by the Lord Treasurer, and also admonished by Her Majesty and the Council, to use all good means for the stay of the infection, they requested that he would give advice to the preachers to publicly confute the indiscreet error of tempting God by the whole resorting to the sick where no special office, charge, or duty, required them to do so.

17th October, 1581.

I. 326. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop of Canterbury,¹ informing him that of late the Church of St. Paul, especially the body thereof, had been viewed by discreet citizens appointed by the City upon the command of the Privy Council. The viewers had reported that where the Church had been newly repaired and wholly covered and leaded, at the public charge of the realm, and especially by this City's benevolence, it had since been so ill

¹ Edmund Grindall.

looked after that the walls were laid open and greatly spoiled with rain, the gutter leads cut off, and other defaults permitted, whereby great ruin had ensued, and more would follow. Though it pertained not to the charge of the City, yet being in the nature of a public monument, and seeing that the burden by delay would grow so great, on account of the insufficiency of those that ought to repair it, and that the City and the whole realm, or at least the whole province of Canterbury, especially the clergy, would be drawn in by necessity to contribute towards the reparation, they had, at divers times, sent and written to the Bishop (of London), praying him to do the repairs which belonged to him, or to inform the City to whom it appertained to prevent the ruin, that, by the advice of Her Majesty and her Council, means might be taken to supply their inability. The Bishop, in his answers, removed the whole charge from himself in part to the common state, and in part to the Archbishop and his other predecessors. The City understood that his grace, while Bishop of London, not only gave largely of his own, but, like his predecessors, had liberally borne some ordinary and yearly charge. In order to place the matter clearly before the Council, it would be very advantageous if his grace would give the City a speedy answer, with his opinion to whom the charge of reparation belonged, and what he had bestowed, and how the yearly accounts of himself, his predecessors, and their officers, might be seen for the City's information. — April, 1582.

I. 327. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London, stating that, having considered the great ruin of St. Paul's Church likely to ensue, and the desirability of causing it to be repaired at once, he thought it right again to remind him of the advice given to him by the late Lord Mayor, and to acquaint him that the City would be obliged to bring the subject to the notice of the Privy Council, when it might be that they, finding the body of the church had been repaired, and newly covered and leaded at the public charge, especially of the City, would report that those to whose charge it pertained should have kept it from any notable decay, by the daily oversight of their officers; this not having been done, it had grown into a great peril, both to the building and Her Majesty's subjects walking there. He prayed him to examine the officers and accountants of his predecessors, and the rest of the accounts, in order that some light might be thrown upon the question as to whom the charge of the repairs belonged, and if it should be to him, and more than he could surmount (which might perhaps be thought otherwise), that the Privy Council might take means to supply the deficiency, and ordain a future remedy. — April, 1582.

I. 328. Letter from John (Aylmer) Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, in reply, stating that he had informed the late Lord Mayor that he could not find any records to show why the Bishop of London should be called upon to repair a public monument, and especially by the Lord Mayor, who by no law could intermeddle as a competent judge in matters of dilapidations which were merely ecclesiastical. Such notable public monuments had at first been erected not by private individuals, but by common charity and devotion of cities and countries, and so they should be maintained and repaired at common charge of the same. It could not be found throughout all England that the Bishop had been charged with any such matter, for if such persons and pastors were charged at all in common benefices, it would be only with the Chancel, and not with what was called the *Navis Ecclesiæ*, as appeared by divers statutes. He did not see why bishops, being the chief pastors, should be charged with the body of the chief church. He denied the right of the Lord Mayor to call for the accounts. If the Privy Council should deem it good to call for them, the matter should be moved to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the then incumbent, and the executors of his agent, Dr. Watts.¹

28th April, 1582.

I. 336. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Lord Mayor, stating that the Church had been burned by fire from heaven, and rebuilt at the public charge of the Prince, the City, and others, and that therefore the re-edifying of the present decay of the body of the Church, and all other parts, ought still, in his opinion, to be done at the public charge, until it should be perfectly finished, the want of which finishing had been the cause of the present decay. As for the accounts of the former charges bestowed upon the Church, they should be demanded of the late surveyors and auditors of the works who were appointed by order from former Lord Mayors and Aldermen of the City. As to the answer of the Bishop of London, removing the charge from himself to the writer, and to his successor the Archbishop of York, he would only answer for himself, that he did in his time as much, or more, than either by law or reason he was bound. The law could not bind the province of Canterbury to contribute to the re-edifying of St. Paul's,—Canterbury being the Metropolitan Church, and St. Paul's only a cathedral. That which the province contributed last time was their own free benevolence, and the present charge not being so great, it ought to be borne by the

¹ Thomas Watts, of Christ College, Cambridge; M.A., 1560; Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1560-1; and one of the Bishop's Chaplains, D.D., and Rector of Bocking, Essex, 1570. Died 1577.

City. When all the decayed works had been completed, then, in his opinion, the Bishop of London for the time being ought to preserve the steeple and body of the Church in good repair, and the Deah and Chapter the upper part and the Choir.

Dated from Lambeth, 2nd May, 1582.

I. 340. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Her Majesty had appointed himself and the Chancellor of the Exchequer,¹ to take steps for redressing and building up again that ancient and famous monument, the church and steeple of Paul's, Her Majesty being much offended that the finishing of so good a work had been so long protracted, and requesting his Lordship to appoint four Aldermen, and such other persons as had been acquainted with the former proceedings, to attend upon Tuesday next, at his house in Holborn, to confer with them thereon.

Holborn, 19th May, 1582.

VII. 88. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, expressing their regret at the smallness of the contributions towards the repair of St. Paul's, and that only a collection from one of the Wards had been received, and requiring them to see that the contributions from the other Wards were speedily paid over to the Chamberlain. 23rd April, 1633.

VII. 105. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to give directions to the collectors to call upon all persons for their contributions in arrear for the repair of St. Paul's, and to pay the same into the Chamber as speedily as possible; and forward a list of all who had not contributed, in order that the Board might take steps for receiving such contributions as they should be willing to advance towards the work.

24th January, 1633.

VII. 110. Same as No. 125, Vol. VIII.

VII. 113. Order in Council for the attendance of the Lord Mayor and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's at the Council on the 3rd May next, for settlement of the dispute as to the carrying up of the sword before the Lord Mayor in St. Paul's.

17th April, 1633.

VII. 114. Same as No. 126, Vol. VIII.

¹ Sir Walter Mildmay.

VII. 117. Order of the Star Chamber upon some differences lately arisen between the Lord Mayor and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's concerning the carrying up of the Lord Mayor's sword within the Cathedral, and especially within the choir; and also concerning arrests made within the Cathedral churchyard and the liberties and precincts thereof, under colour of the Lord Mayor's authority; directing counsel on both sides to meet and peruse the privileges and charters of both parties, and in case they could not amicably settle the matter, to return it to the Board for their further assistance and directions.
3rd May, 1633.

VII. 122. Letter from William (Juxon) Lord Bishop of London, (Sir) Henry Martin, and (Sir) Henry Spiller, to the Lord Mayor, with reference to the contributions for the repair of St. Paul's. They found no books or particulars thereof delivered into the Chamberlain's Office from several of the Wards, and requested that they might be delivered with convenient speed.

London House, 5th July, 1634.

VIII. 85. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, with respect to the Commission lately issued¹ for the repair of St. Paul's, and exhorting the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to assign out of their own purses, and out of the public treasure of the City, an honourable proportion to the work. The money should be sent to the Chamber, there to be kept and disposed of as directed by the Commission.
26th June, 1631.

VIII. 110. Same as No. 117, Vol. VII.

VIII. 114. Same as No. 88, Vol. VII.

VIII. 117. Same as No. 113, Vol. VII.

VIII. 122. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, exhorting them to make additions to their former gifts for the repair of St. Paul's; and requesting that, as many of the Aldermen the first time gave but 10*l*., which had prevented many citizens from giving a greater sum, they would make their gifts, whatever they might be, annual. (*Circa* 1632-3.)

VIII. 123. Same as No. 105, Vol. VII.

¹ Dated April 10th, 1631.

VIII. 125. Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Laud) to the Lord Mayor, &c., forwarding, by desire of the King, copy of His Majesty's letter, in which he had signified his intention of taking upon himself the cost of the repair of the whole west end of the Cathedral; and expressing his hope that the King's great munificence would stir them up to extend their charity. 28th April, 1634.

VIII. 126. Copy of the King's Letter above referred to. 23rd April, 1634.

PIRATES.

V. 40.* Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that the expedition against Pirates, especially those of Argier (Algiers) and Tunis, had, for causes well known to His Majesty, been deferred. In the mean time the Merchants had been required to go on in their collections for the levying of moneys agreed upon for the furtherance of that service. Upon the suit of the Merchants, the collections had been suspended, and the moneys returned, on the promise that, whenever the King went on with the action, they would be ready at a month's warning to furnish their several proportions of 18,000*l.* for the first year, and, on like warning, 18,000*l.* more for the second year, leaving the other 4,000*l.* to be rateably paid by the Trinity House, in two years. His Majesty had determined to proceed with the expedition next Spring, of which intention they gave the Lord Mayor notice, and required him to take speedy order that the first year's payment from the Merchants might be in readiness.

Whitehall, 12th November, 1619.

VII. 90. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor (and Court of Aldermen), stating that the King, having considered, upon petitions from divers ports of the kingdom, as to the steps to be taken for the suppression of Pirates, had commanded the Council to treat with Commissioners to be sent to him from the ports, as to the means and charge required. They had already spoken with the Commissioners from all the Western Ports, in whom they found a resolution to assist to the best of their abilities. They therefore requested that some able and well affected persons might be deputed from the City to treat with them thereon.

Whitehall, 19th June, 1633.

PLAGUE.

I. 35. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer (Burghley), suggesting that, on account of the Plague raging in

Lisbon, he should be empowered to take precautions, upon the arrival of ships from that port, to prevent the infection from spreading in the City.

7th June, 1580.

I. 36. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, in reply, authorizing him, in concurrence with the officers of the port, to take measures to prevent the lodging of merchants or mariners in the City or suburbs, or the discharge of goods from ships, until they had had some time for airing, and in the mean time to provide proper necessaries on board ships detained. Also suggesting a conference with the officers of the port, touching orders to be taken for preserving the City from infection during the vacation time.

There is a postscript to this Letter respecting a complaint made by the purveyors of grain at Henley-upon-Thames, against the purveyors of the City. From his House in the Strand, 14th June, 1580.

I. 38. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Mayor and Jurats of Rye, stating that, on account of the Plague raging there, he had received the commands of Her Majesty's Council for staying of persons, ships, and merchandise from being brought to this City, till convenient time for airing them had been allowed, and requesting them to charge the inhabitants of that town, while the infection continued, to forbear from resorting to the City, or sending goods by sea or land of such a nature as might carry infection.

21st June, 1580.

I. 39. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the arrival of a ship in the Thames, from Lisbon, and requesting him to assist the officers of the Port of London in preventing the said ship and mariners from coming near the City, and in limiting them to a certain place, until the merchandise should have been opened and sufficiently aired ; and further to prevent any ships coming from foreign parts, where suspicion of the infection existed, or from Plymouth, from landing any merchandise, until proper precautions had been taken.

Nonsuch, 20th June, 1580.

I. 40. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging the special and earnest commandment received from Her Majesty for the preserving of the City from infection, and reporting the steps taken therein ; also requesting the aid of the Council for the redress of such things as were found dangerous in spreading the infection and otherwise drawing God's wrath and plague upon the City, such as the erecting and frequenting of infamous

houses out of the liberties and jurisdiction of the City,—the drawing of the people from the service of God and honest exercises, to unchaste plays,—and the increase of the number of people.

17th June, 1580.

Regulations for carrying out this object submitted for the approval of the Council, to the following effect :—

I. 41. 1st. For the avoiding of inmates in places pretending exemption.

2nd. For restraining of the building of small tenements and turning great houses into small habitations by foreigners.

3rd. The increase of buildings in places exempt.

4th. The increase of buildings about the Charterhouse, Mile-end Fields; also at St. Katherine's along the waterside.

5th. The pestering of exempt places with strangers and foreigners artificers.

6th. The number of strangers in and about London, of no church.

7th. The haunting of plays out of the liberties.

8th. The killing of cattle within or near the City.

I. 221. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and to the Justices of the Peace and other Her Majesty's officers in the County of Middlesex and liberties adjoining the City, stating that information had been given to the Council of the increase of the Plague and other contagious diseases, and directing them to give order that no plays or interludes should be played within the City or liberties until the end of September, or until further order.

10th July, 1581.

I. 265. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Her Majesty had been informed that the Plague had of late increased very much in the City and liberties adjoining, through the City not properly carrying into practice the orders passed with respect to infected persons and houses. The Queen had been forced, not only to remove further off, but also to adjourn the term, and unless the cause were reformed with all diligence, the term would be holden in some other place. They request to be certified of the steps taken for executing these orders, and also what answer the City had to give to their previous letter concerning the building of new tenements contrary to Her Majesty's proclamation.

21st September, 1581.

I. 267. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council,

in reply, assuring them that every precaution had been taken, and special officers appointed. With regard to the Proclamation touching new buildings, precepts had been issued, and upon their return, indictments would be preferred and certificates made to the Star Chamber, as directed by their letter.

22nd September, 1581.

I. 306. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, informing him that the family of one Rowland Winter, dwelling near Fleet Bridge, artificer in cutting leather, in making jerkins, shoes, &c., had been lately visited by the Plague. The house had been shut up, and he had been restrained from going out. Having been informed that he had access to the Court, for the service of his faculty in the things of his art, both for Her Majesty and others of her household, the Lord Mayor requested that steps might be taken to prevent the peril which would grow from his attendance thereat.

22nd March, 1581.

I. 331. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, informing them that, in conjunction with the Aldermen, he had taken steps for the stay of infection within the City. To this end it had been thought good to restrain the burials in St. Paul's churchyard, which had been so many, and, by reason of former burials, so shallow, that scarcely any graves could be made without corpses being laid open. Some parishes had turned their churchyards into small tenements, and had buried in St. Paul's churchyard. It had been determined to restrain from burial there all parishes having churchyards of their own. To this end the number of parishes to be allowed to use the ground had been reduced from twenty-three to thirteen. The restrained parishes were to use the new burial place provided by Alderman Sir Thomas Rowe,¹ until they could conveniently build or

¹ Rowe, Sir Thomas, Merchant Taylor; elected Alderman of Portsoken, June 22nd, 1557; removed to Bishopsgate, January 18th, 1560; Sheriff, 1560; Lord Mayor, 1568. Richard Pype, elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, *loco* Rowe, September 26th, 1570. He was the son of Robert Rowe, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, and grandson of Reginald Rowe, of Lee, in Kent. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Gresham, Knight, Alderman. She was a cousin of Sir Thomas Gresham's. The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of his Company gave him 50*l.* towards the expenses of the Mayoralty, and appointed several of their members to hold counsel with him from time to time as to the ordering and trimming of his house. Upon his death, which occurred on the 2nd September, 1570, all the livery were summoned to proceed with the Master to Shacklewel, to accompany the corpse to his burial at Hackney church. Directions for his burial are printed in Lysons's 'Environs of London,' 1811, vol. ii. p. 302. An extract from his will is given in 'The History of the Merchant Taylors' Company,' p. 287. A monument to his memory was erected in Hackney church. See memoirs of him in Wilson's 'Merchant Taylors' School,' pp. 5 *et seq.*, and pedigree of his descendants in Rowe-More's 'History of Tunstall,' p. xvii. Also see Robinson's 'History of Hackney,' and 'London and Middlesex Archæological Transactions,'

purchase others. The City desired the Council to issue directions to the authorities of the Cathedral accordingly, the order not being intended to prevent any person of honour or worship being buried there, but only the pestering of the churchyard with whole parishes.

3rd April, 1582.

I. 343. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, reciting the letter received from the Lord Mayor with reference to the burials in St. Paul's Churchyard. The Council, before they issued the order suggested, were desirous of ascertaining their opinion in the matter, and required them, if they knew of any lawful and reasonable cause why such order should not be put into execution, to signify the same at once to the Council.

15th May, 1582.

I. 394. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, informing them that, by certificate, it appeared the number of the dead within the City during the last week had greatly increased, partly by negligence in not keeping the streets and other places about the City clean, and partly through not shutting up of the houses where the sickness had been found, and setting marks upon the doors; but principally through not observing orders for prevention of the infection heretofore sent to them by the Council. Seeing that neither the fear of the putting off the term, nor the absence of Her Majesty and her train, caused them to have had better regard to their duty, Her Majesty had directed the Council, in her name, expressly to command them to see the former Orders of her Council forthwith put in execution. From the Court at Oatlands, 1st Sept. 1582.

I. 395. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply. Every care had been taken to carry into execution the Council's orders; the streets had been cleansed every second day; the parish clerks had been appointed to see to the shutting up of infected

vol. iii; 'Visitation of London, 1560,' pp. 20, 21. Three members of this family were Lord Mayors. The Marquis of Downshire is a descendant of Sir Thomas Rowe.

"In the year 1569, Sir Thomas Rowe caused to be enclosed with a wall of brick about one acre of ground, being part of the Hospital of Bethlem, to wit, on the west, on the bank of Deep Ditch, so called, parting the said Hospital from the Moorfields. This he did for burial in case of such parishes in London as wanted ground convenient within their parishes. The lady, his wife, was there buried (by whose persuasion he enclosed it), but himself, though born in London, was buried in the parish church of Hackney. This was called New Churchyard near Bethlem. On the south side of this churchyard, over a folding gate, this inscription was engraven in great letters: 'Thomas Roc, miles, cum Prætor esset Londinensis, hunc locum Reipublicæ, in usum publicæ Sepulture communem, suo sumptu dedicavit. Anno Dom. 1569.'" See Strype's 'Stow,' vol. i. book ii. p. 96. The site is shown in Ogilby's 'Plan of London, 1677.' The station of the North London Railway now occupies the site.

houses, and putting papers upon the doors. He had also appointed some of his own officers to go up and down the City, to view and inform him whether it had been done. At the last Court day before the receipt of the Council's letter, new precepts had been sent to the Alderman and Deputy of every Ward, directing them to see the orders earnestly carried into effect. 1st September, 1582.

I. 409. Letter from the Mayor and three of the Aldermen of Oxford, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that they would shortly hold in Oxon their fair, called "Firdeswide Fair," whereunto it had been the custom of divers of the citizens to repair with their wares and merchandise. On account of the sickness within the City of London, they desired him to restrain all citizens in whose houses and families there were any manifest tokens of infection from going to the fair, and to direct that all citizens who should decide upon going or sending their merchandise should first obtain a certificate from him. 8th October, 1582.

I. 410. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, informing them that, by order of Her Majesty, the term had been appointed to be held at Hertford. The Queen had expressly commanded that the Lord Mayor should, with all expedition, publicly prohibit any merchant, victualler, retailer, or other person within the City, whose houses either had been or then were touched with the infection, from resorting or sending into the towns of Hertford, Ware, Hodston, Stanstead, or other places near to Hertford, any kind of merchandise, stuff, bedding, victual, or such like, upon pain of imprisonment, Her Majesty's high displeasure, and disfranchisement. 15th October, 1582.

A Postscript requires that directions shall be given to such of the citizens as might be clear of the infection, and who should desire to resort or send merchandise or victual, &c., to Hertford and places thereabout, not to go without the testimony of the Alderman of the Ward or his Deputy.

I. 411. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex, to the same effect. 15th October, 1582.

I. 430. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, requesting that at the same time he forwarded the certificate to the Court, he would send to him an account of the increase or diminishing of the sickness from the infection in the City, with the number of christenings. Hertford Castle, 27th November, 1582.

I. 431. Letter from the Lord Mayor to William Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, in reply, forwarding to him an account of the increase of the sickness within the City's jurisdiction since the beginning of the year, and promising to continue it weekly.

6th December, 1582.

I. 447. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him of Her Majesty's intention shortly to repair to her Manor of Richmond, as well as to hold the term in London, and of the probability of a large number of people resorting to the City and liberties; and requiring him to cause a diligent search to be made, as to what inns, ale or victualling houses appointed for the tabling and receipt of people had been within the last two months infected with the plague, and to cause a catalogue thereof to be made and printed in one general bill, to be set up in known and accustomed places of the City or liberties where proclamations were wont to be set up, that thereby such as might have occasion to repair to the City should be forewarned to avoid the same.

6th January, 1582.

I. 454. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply. He had caused inquiries to be made of all victualling houses, and other places mentioned, which had been infected during the space of two months last past. A catalogue had been made, with the names of the dwellers in such houses, and a description of the places, which had been prepared for printing, and to be set up as proclamations. The form of the catalogue he sent for their approval. Should they desire it, he would have them printed like a pamphlet, for every one that liked to buy and keep a copy for his instruction. If they thought good, a weekly addition could be made to it.

11th January, 1582.

I. 455. Letter from William Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing letter. They had received a like catalogue of infected houses in Westminster, prepared by the Bailiff of that City, which had been misliked, and so returned. They were of opinion that the catalogue prepared by his lordship was somewhat too long. They desired him to send for the Bailiff of Westminster, and cause him to confer with Mr. Norton, and see how a shorter catalogue might be made to be published, which, when agreed to, should be sent for their inspection.

13th January, 1582.

I. 456. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, in

reply. Mr. Norton had prepared a catalogue that might be brought into less than one side of a sheet of paper, to be fixed in convenient places. He recommended that all the houses in Fleet Street and the streets and lanes adjoining, as also without Temple Bar, used for lodgings, victualling, or let out as chambers in term time, should be noted if they had been infected within the space of two months. A great mishap had happened at Paris Gardens, by the fall of a scaffold, whereby a great number of people were hurt, and some killed.¹ This he attributed to the hand of God, on account of the abuse of the Sabbath-day; and he requested the Lord Treasurer to give order for the redress of such contempt of God's service.

18th January, 1582.

I. 458-459. Letter from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 14th and 15th instant, and returning the calendar of names of houses infected, compiled by Mr. Norton, in order that steps might be taken to increase its brevity, and add the names of the houses at the bars at Holborn, and then to have it fixed up in the places named. The officers of Westminster should be communicated with, in order that they might use the same form of certificate, and include the houses or chambers let out for lodgings in the streets and lanes leading to Westminster. With reference to the disaster at Paris Gardens, he would bring the matter before the Council, and get some general order passed prohibiting such exhibitions. In the mean time he recommended the Lord Mayor, with the advice of the Aldermen, to issue a general order to every Ward, for the prevention of such profane assemblies on the Sabbath-day. With regard to the high price and scarcity of grain, he would issue orders to the several ports to prevent its transportation, and he desired the Lord Mayor to prevent its shipment out of the port of London.

15th January, 1582.

I. 497. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. The infection had much increased, and the Council were moved again to press upon them the commands of Her Majesty, that they should see that all infected houses were shut up, and provision made to feed and maintain the sick persons therein, and for preventing their going abroad; that all infected houses were marked, the streets thoroughly cleansed, and a sufficient number of discreet persons appointed to see the same done. They desired to express Her Majesty's surprise that no house or hospital had been built without the City, in some remote place, to which the

¹ See note 1, page 17.

infected people might be removed, although other cities of less antiquity, fame, wealth, and reputation had provided themselves with such places, whereby the lives of the inhabitants had been in all times of infection chiefly preserved. They had been informed that divers chandlers and others were suffered to keep in their houses a great quantity of gunpowder, to the danger of the whole City. Inquisition should be made of all that sold gunpowder, either in gross or retail; those who kept a large quantity should be forthwith required to remove it into places near the fields, where it might be free from the danger of fire.

21st April, 1583.

I. 538. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight. For the stay of the plague, the Court of Aldermen had published certain orders, which they intended to execute with diligence. Among other great inconveniences were the assemblies of people to plays, bear-baiting,¹ fencers, and profane spectacles at the Theatre and Curtain and other like places, to which great multitudes of the worst sort of people resorted. Being beyond the jurisdiction of the City, the restraints in the City were useless, unless like orders were carried out in the places adjoining. He therefore requested the matter might be brought to the notice of the Council, that some steps might be taken to redress the danger.

3rd May, 1583.

II. 234. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him of the steps taken to prevent the spread of the plague in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

18th April, 1603.

II. 275. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging a letter from their Lordships, and informing them of the steps taken to preserve the City from the spread of the infection, and reciting that the following additional order had been passed: "That every infected house should be warded and kept with two sufficient watchmen, suffering no persons to go more out of the said house, nor no searcher to go abroad without a *Redd Roade* in their hand," and that a Marshal and two assistants had been appointed to keep the beggars out of the City.

October, 1606.

II. 283. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, informing him of the increase of the plague in the skirts and confines of the City, which was likely to spread through the great heat of the season; and requesting that all stage plays might be interdicted, and

¹ See 'Plays and Players,' vol. ii. Letter 171.

that the justices of Middlesex might be directed to put into execution such ordinances in Whitechapel, Shoreditch, and Clerkenwell, and other remote parts, as they should be advised for the stay thereof.

12th April, 1607.

IV. 87. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that the plague was prevalent and increasing in the Netherlands; recommending to their consideration the peril to the City, by means of its continual trade and commerce with that country, and requesting them to advise, with as much expedition as possible, upon some course to be offered to the King and Council for the safety and preservation of the City.

30th September, 1617.

IV. 88. Order of the Star Chamber, reciting that, upon a paper delivered to the Board from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, containing some overtures for the preservation of the City from the infection of the plague, it had been ordered that Lord Zouch, Mr. Secretary Lake, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer,¹ calling such Aldermen before them as they should think proper, should consider and report to the Board what steps should be taken for the safety of the City, without inconvenience to trade.

10th October, 1617.

VI. 57. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They understood the plague was daily increasing in the City, but they could not hear that any good course had been taken for preventing it by carrying infected persons to the pest-house, or setting watch upon them, or burning the stuff of the deceased. They therefore required them, in His Majesty's name, to take the strictest course usual in such cases.

Whitehall, 25th March, 1625.

VI. 62. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. On account of the great infection and other extraordinary occasions for his service, not only was His Majesty absent from the City, but the Council were forced to disperse themselves more than at any other time was usual. They should be very careful not to abandon the government of the City committed to their charge, and to continue and increase all usual means for repressing the contagion, and further be very vigilant on all other emergent accidents concerning the Government, and give speedy

¹ Sir Fulke Greville.

redress, informing one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries, or such of the Privy Council as were nearest at hand, of their proceedings.

Windsor, 20th July, 1625.

VI. 63. Letter of the Lord Mayor, in reply. He had used all possible diligence for preventing the spread of the infection ; and the Council might perceive by the Bills (of Mortality),¹ that within the walls of the City and the liberties it had not hitherto raged so much as in the skirts of the City, where the parishes spread into other Counties, and the multitude of inmates was without measure. Of this he prayed the Council to take especial notice, that, either by Act of Parliament or Order in Council, the same might be reformed. For himself, as he had not hitherto been wanting in the personal execution of his duty, without respect of the danger, so he should (by God's assistance) persevere in such manner as to be able to render a good account of his diligence in the duties of his office. (*Circa 1625.*)

VI. 64. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, referring them to orders issued in the County of Essex, and about to be issued in other Counties. However reasonable the restraint of carriers and men dealing with wares might appear, yet to forbid the resort of higglers, and consequently of all others serving the City with victuals, was a matter worthy of their consideration ; for if the City should be by public authority restrained of victuals, it was to be feared it would not be in the power of himself, or the few Magistrates who remained, to restrain the violence hunger might enforce.

(*Circa 1625.*)

VI. 191. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that they were informed there was much contagious and pestilent sickness in Holland, especially in Amsterdam, and also in France, particularly in Rochelle and the port towns in Bretagne. It had already been brought by a merchant ship into the Isle of Scilly, and several of the garrison had died in consequence, whilst others were infected. They had received the King's commands to send speedy directions to all the port towns to use all possible care to prevent so great an approaching mischief. They therefore required him not to suffer any persons or goods to be landed in the Port of London until it had been ascertained that the places from which they

¹ The total number who died from the plague in the year 1625, as given in the Bills of Mortality for London within and without the walls, was 35,403 ; throughout the country, 68,596. There is curious collection of the original Bills of Mortality in the Library of the Corporation.

came were free from infection, and to prevent persons from going on board such vessels until the goods had been aired, and so many days had passed after their arrival as would give hope they were free from infection.

Whitehall, 25th October, 1629.

VII. 15. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had been informed there were divers houses infected with the plague in the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel, and other places near the City; and required all infected houses to be shut up, and watchmen set at the doors as usual. Care should be taken that persons infected or shut up, and those attending them, should be relieved out of the parishes by contribution. For their better direction, a book, heretofore printed and published, containing instructions given by the Board, which should be carefully observed, was to be reprinted.

Whitehall, 12th March, 1629.

VII. 18. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Upon further deliberation, they thought it better that all infected houses should be voided and shut up, and the inmates sent to the pest-house. As the multitude of poor Irish, and other vagabond persons with which all parts about the City were pestered, must necessarily cause great danger of spreading the contagion, present order should be taken according to law, for freeing the City and liberties from such persons. They should likewise see the streets kept sweet and clean, and the ditches in the suburbs within the liberties thoroughly cleansed, and command the Commissioners of Sewers and the Scavengers, respectively, to perform their duty. The Council were also informed that the number of inmates and ale-houses was excessive. They, therefore, required that the laws for remedy thereof should be strictly put in execution. His Majesty was pleased that the College of Physicians should meet and confer upon some fit course for preventing the infection.

Whitehall, 18th March, 1629.

VII. 19. "Directions for erecting of an Hospital or Workhouse to be set up in London, according as was said to be at Paris, 1630."

(This entry contains a detailed and graphic description of the mode of government of the Hospitals of St. Louis and St. Marcel, in the suburbs of Paris, for receiving, nourishing, keeping, and dressing of all infected with the plague, which Hospitals are stated to have depended upon and been governed and directed by the Governors of the Great Hospital of Paris.)

(Circa 1630.)

VII. 25. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had been informed there came from the City, to a poor woman's house in Whitechapel, one who died there of the plague; from which it was supposed that the house whence the person came was infected, and the sickness there concealed. They therefore required the Lord Mayor to cause search to be made, and to certify with speed to the Council from what house such person departed.

Whitehall, 9th April, 1630.

VII. 26. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining that their former directions for the prevention of the spread of the infection were not observed, and requiring that all infected houses shut up (unless the inmates could be removed) should have guards set at the door, and a red cross, or "Lord, have mercy upon us!" set on the door, that passers-by might have notice.

Whitehall, 10th April, 1630.

VII. 27. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They understood from his certificate, and that of the Justices of the Peace about Whitechapel, that the house of John Thomas, a butcher in Whitechapel, was infected, and that he had a boy sick therein, having plague-tokens¹ upon him, whom he had sent out to find a lodging; the boy had been harboured at a widow's house, and died there the same night. In order, therefore, that others might take example by the ill carriage of Thomas, they required that he and his wife and children should forthwith be sent to the Pest-house. The Council were further informed that a house in Cree Church Parish was infected, and that the inhabitants had gone away; and they required the Lord Mayor to ascertain and certify to what place they had gone.

11th April, 1630.

VII. 28. Order of the Lords of the Council, directing the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex and Surrey, on account of the danger of spreading the sickness, to prohibit and suppress all meetings and stage plays, bear-baitings, tumbling, ropedancing, shows, &c., in houses, and all other meetings whatsoever for pastime, and all assemblies of the inhabitants of several counties at the common halls of London, pretended for continuance of acquaintance, and all extraordinary assemblies of people at taverns or elsewhere.

Dated in margin, 14th April, 1630.

¹ The plague is said to have been an acute epidemical, contagious, and raging fever, generally destroying life within four or five days; and to have been accompanied with tumours, or small red spots like flea-bites, which latter were peculiarly called the *tokens*.

VII. 30. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They were informed that a sick person had been removed from an infected house in Lothbury, to a Garden-house in Finsbury Fields, and they required him to cause the said person to be forthwith removed to the Pest-house, and the house in Lothbury to be shut up. No infected persons should be permitted to be removed to any Garden-house or other place but to the Pest-house, or such common place as was provided for infected persons, and upon which a watch and guard were kept, and the doors shut up, and a "Lord, have mercy upon us!" set thereon. If any were disobedient, they were to be committed; and if the disobedience was great, the Council should be advertised thereof. He should also forthwith cause the statute made in the beginning of the reign of King James, for preventing the increase of the infection,¹ to be printed, and copies to be given to all inferior officers of the City, and set on such pillars or places as would make the same most public.

Whitehall, 16th April, 1630.

VII. 31. Letter from Secretary (Sir) John Cooke to the Lord Mayor. He was informed that in Barnes, where two houses were visited with the pestilence, a child or two were dead out of the house of a Mr. Hilliard, and Mr. Eaton, his son-in-law, who lived there together; that Mr. Eaton had brought some of his children from the house into the City; and that both Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Eaton, who were merchants, had shown themselves on the Exchange.

Dated in margin, 19th April, 1630.

VII. 33. Order of the Lords of the Council for the suppression of all assemblies at prizes by fencers, cock-fights, bull-baitings, and in close bowling-alleys not mentioned, but intended, by the Order of the 14th instant, to be suppressed. Dated in margin, 23rd April, 1630.

VII. 35. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The King had been informed of the great and dangerous increase of the sickness in Greenwich; and the Council required the Lord Mayor to use all fitting means to stop and cut off all intercourse and passage of people² between that town and the City.

Whitehall, 30th April, 1630.

¹ 1 James I. cap. 31, 1603-4.

² A broadside is preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, entitled "A Looking-glasse for City and Countrey; wherein is to be seen many fearfull examples in the time of this greivous visitation; with an admonition to our Londoners flying from the City," printed in 1630. It has a large woodcut, representing the Londoners flying into the country, some in carriages, others on foot and on horseback.

VII. 36. Letter from Nicholas Spicer, Mayor of Exeter, to Mr. John Goodwyne, informing him that the Common Council of that city had prohibited all Londoners and others, of any infected places, from bringing or sending their wares or merchandise to Exeter at the ensuing fair, and had ordered that no persons should be admitted, unless they brought testimonials of the health of the places from which they came; and requesting him to make this known to his neighbours who usually repaired to Exeter from London.

Exeter, 23rd April, 1630.

VII. 37. Order of the Lords of the Council, reciting the foregoing letter; and directing that, as the sickness in London was decreasing, and was not nearly so bad as was reported at Exeter, merchants and others from London might sell and trade at Exeter fair, if they brought a certificate from the Lord Mayor that they came from houses not infected. The Council commended the care of the Mayor and magistrates of Exeter, but they thought it not fit that any absolute prohibition of trade with that city should be made, on account of the sickness, until they were made acquainted therewith, and had approved thereof.

30th April, 1630.

VII. 38. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that they were informed the infection was daily increasing in the town of Cambridge; and requiring him to give orders that no waggons, carts, merchandise, or passengers therefrom should be permitted to enter the City, until it should please God to cease the sickness there, or until he should receive other directions from the Council thereon.

Whitehall, 17th May, 1630.

VII. 39. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They were informed that, notwithstanding the strict directions which had been given for the forbidding of all intercourse between those that were infected and others that were sound, yet sound persons resorted to infected houses and places which had been forbidden by the printed book lately published by the King's authority. They required the Lord Mayor to direct the Aldermen in their several Wards to see this abuse reformed with all speed, and to cause offenders to be either forthwith shut up in their own houses or sent to the Pest-house, and also to take special care that watchmen were placed at all infected houses.

Whitehall, 18th May, 1630.

VII. 40. Letter from the Lord Keeper Coventry to the Lord Mayor, as to the necessity for keeping clean and sweet the streets and

lanes of the City, and parts adjoining, during the infection; and forwarding writs, copies of which had also been sent into Westminster, Middlesex, the Borough of Southwark, and Surrey, commanding a more due execution of the laws in that behalf.

Canbury, 20th October, 1630.

VII. 56. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reporting their proceedings on the under-mentioned subjects :—

1. As to infected houses and persons. The small number of deaths during the week proved the success of their endeavours.

2. As to abstinence from flesh on fish-days. They had commenced their search, and committed offenders to prison; and had appointed some fishmongers to search, who, for their own interest, would give them best notice. They had also returned some of the forfeited bonds to the Exchequer.

3. As to the River Thames. The Water Bailiff had taken up all stops, and drawn all the stakes. The Petermen,¹ who destroyed the fry, had promised to forbear their unlawful assemblies and fishing; and the Court would see that they acted accordingly.

Dated in margin, 25th November, 1630.

VII. 59. Further report from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, of his proceedings for the prevention of sickness, for the reduction of the price of victuals, and for the removal of stops and stakes from the River Thames.

Dated in margin, 23rd December, 1630.

VII. 60. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, reporting their proceedings under the Order of the Council of the 24th October last, with reference to the plague. It recites, *inter alia*, that ancient women, reputed to be both honest and skilful, had been appointed for visited houses, who appeared by certificate to have carefully discharged their duties; that infected houses had been shut up, the usual marks set upon them, and strict watches appointed so that none went abroad; that persons who had died of the infection were buried late at night; that people who would have followed them had been sent away by threatening and otherwise; and that very few or none went with the bodies, but those appointed for the purpose. Some persons had been punished for removing the inscriptions set on infected houses, and others had

¹ Petermen and Trinkermen are mentioned in the Fishery Ordinances issued in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Pullison, in September, 1584. A Peternet is therein defined to be a net two inches large in the mesh.

been bound over to the sessions, to be proceeded against according to justice.
Dated in margin, December, 1630.

VII. 64. Further letter from the same to the same, as to their proceedings with respect to the Thames, the plague, &c. As to the restraint of eating, &c., flesh on fish-days and the Eves, by the punishment of some offenders, it had been so well restrained, that few delinquents were found. The Council had desired to be informed of the quantity of bread corn weekly spent within the City and liberties, and they found, by certificate of the bakers, it was 1,550 quarters weekly; that, by estimate, about 1,000 more were weekly spent in the City of Westminster, the towns of Ratcliff, Limehouse, Wapping, and the adjacent parts, and by the French and Dutch bakers who bought in the City markets. The whole by the year, by the calculation for the City, suburbs, and adjacent parts, would amount to between 130,000 and 140,000 quarters.
Dated in margin, May, 1631.

VII. 66. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, similar in effect to 64.
Dated in margin, 16th June, 1631.

VII. 157. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that they were informed divers towns and places in France and the Low Countries were visited with the plague; and requesting him to advise as to the best means of preventing its importation, and to see that his orders were carefully executed.
Whitehall, 10th October, 1635.

VII. 158. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, recommending the issue of a Proclamation prohibiting the landing, from vessels coming from infected places, of persons, goods, merchandise, or apparel, without licence from the Customs, and until after the lapse of certain days; and that for that purpose waiters or guardians should be put on board vessels by the officers of the Customs.
Dated in margin, 15th October, 1635.

VII. 162. Petition of the wholesale tradesmen of London frequenting the two annual fairs at Bristol, to the Lords of the Council, stating that, on the 25th January inst., one of the usual fairs would be held at Bristol; that it had pleased God, by reason of the late infection (now very much abated), to send a great calamity on the inhabitants of the City of London, which had caused almost a general cessation of trade for six months; that the Petitioners had the chief part of their estates owing them by Chapmen, who met nowhere else

but at Bristol, to be furnished with new credit, and pay their old debts. They therefore prayed that, upon their bringing certificates from the Lord Mayor, that none of their families were or had been this year infected of the plague, they might be permitted to have access with their goods and servants, as formerly, without restraint from the officers or inhabitants of the City of Bristol. (Circa 1635.)

VII. 176. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, upon the apprehended increase of the plague, requiring them to meet the Justices of Middlesex, Surrey, and Westminster, once or twice a week, and advise with them as to the courses taken upon former like occasions, and as to the best means to be now taken. 7th April, 1636.

VII. 177. Order in Council for the levying of rates in Middlesex and Surrey, for the erection of Pest-houses and other places of abode for infected persons; also directing the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex to join with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in making additional orders, to be printed, for preventing the increase of the infection, and authorizing them to make such further orders thereon as they should think fit; also directing the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Constables of every Parish to provide themselves with books for their directions, and requiring the Physicians of the City to renew the former book touching medicines against infection, and to add to and alter the same, and to cause it to be forthwith printed.¹

22nd April, 1636.

VII. 180. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining that the *Red Cross* and the inscription "*Lord, have mercy upon us,*" were placed so high, and in such obscure places, upon infected houses, as to be hardly discernible; and that they were so negligently looked to that few or none had watchmen at the doors, and that persons had been seen sitting at the doors of such houses. The crosses and inscriptions should be put in the most conspicuous places, the houses strictly watched, and none permitted to go out or in, or sit at the doors. Such as wilfully did so should be shut

¹ The book was entitled, 'Certain necessary directions as well for the cure of the Plague as for preventing the infection,' reprinted in 1636. (See copy in Library.) There were numberless publications of specifics against and cures for this infection, the earliest, as entered in the records of the Stationers' Company, are as follows:—"Recevyd of Henry Rocheforth for his lycense for pryntinge of a *certaine Medecyne for the plague*, iiij^d 1562-3." "Recevyd of William Greffeth for his lycense for pryntinge of a *Comfortable Drynke or Medysen for the plague or pestelence*, to be taken and used at all tymes, 1563-4." 'Stationers' Company's Registers,' edited by Edward Arber, F.S.A.

up with the rest of the infected persons. Officers who had failed in their duties should be committed to Newgate as an example to others.
11th May, 1636.

VII. 182. Order in Council, directing the Attorney-General to draw up a Proclamation for the King's signature for putting off Bartholomew Fair, on account of the plague.

Windsor, 17th July, 1636.

VII. 186. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon the decrease of the plague, and requiring them to take effectual order that all houses infected this summer, and the goods therein, were aired, cleansed, and purified.

9th December, 1636.

VIII. 65. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to have infected houses cleansed and secured from future contagion, and specially the household stuffs and bedding therein, the using of diligence wherein might encourage His Majesty to approach sooner to the City, and give confidence to all to repair thither.

4th December, 1625.

VIII. 167. Same as No. 177, Vol. VII. 22nd April, 1636.

VIII. 168. Same as No. 176, Vol. VII. 7th April, 1636.

VIII. 173. Same as No. 180, Vol. VII. 11th May, 1636.

VIII. 180. Letter from the Mayor and Commonalty of New Sarum to the Lord Mayor, expressing their gratitude for the assistance rendered by the City of London to the poor there when that city was afflicted with the pestilence; and forwarding 52*l.*, collected by them for the relief of the poor infected in the City of London.

4th October, 1636.

VIII. 181. Same as No. 186, Vol. VII. 9th December, 1636.

VIII. 183. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor with respect to the money collected for the relief of the poor and visited people in the Cities of London and Westminster and the suburbs, which had been entrusted to him for distribution in all those places, though out of his jurisdiction—requiring him, having regard to the long continuance of the plague, which must have very much

impoverished the poor, whether infected or not, to extend his care to both sorts.

13th November, 1636.

VIII. 184. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, expressing His Majesty's anxiety at the sudden increase of the plague, which he believed had arisen from want of care, especially by the streets being pestered with beggars, rogues, wanderers, and dissolute persons, many of whom probably came from infected places, and with plague sores about them ; and forwarding further instructions for the guidance of the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex, Surrey, and Westminster.

29th December, 1636.

VIII. 187. A copy of No. 183.

13th November, 1636.

VIII. 207. Letter from the Aldermen and Burgesses of Bury Saint Edmunds to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen and the several Companies of the City, expressing their thanks for their contributions for the relief of the poor afflicted with the plague there.

23rd April, 1638.

VIII. 218. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with respect to the recent spreading of the plague, and requesting them to revive the execution of former orders sent in the time of the late infection.

31st July, 1639.

IX. 69. Letter from Secretary William Morrice to the Lord Mayor. The King had taken notice that the plague had broken out in some neighbouring countries, and desired to be informed what course had been taken and means used in like cases heretofore to prevent the conveying and spread of the infection in the City.

18th October, 1663

IX. 70. Letter of the Lord Mayor in reply. He had caused search to be made, and had found many directions and means used to obviate the spreading of the infection at home, but no remembrance of what course had been taken to prevent its importation from foreign parts ; the plague of 1625 was brought from Holland. The Court of Aldermen advised that, after the custom of other countries, vessels coming from infected parts should not be permitted to come nearer than Gravesend, or such like distance, where repositories, after the manner of lazarettos, should be appointed, into which the ships might discharge their cargoes to be aired for forty days.

22nd October, 1663.

IX. 73. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The King had received notice that the cities of Amsterdam and Hamburg were visited with the pestilence; he also acknowledged and approved the Lord Mayor's proposal (70), but recommended that the lazaretto should not be nearer than Tilbury Hope, and that all ships, English or foreign, coming from infected ports, should be liable to be stopped and unloaded if necessary. The Mayor and Aldermen should consult with the Farmers of the Customs upon the subject. 23rd October, 1663.

IX. 74. Reply of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. They had held a consultation with the Farmers of the Customs, and had agreed to the following recommendations:—

1st. That the lazaretto should be at Moll Haven, in a creek which would receive 100 vessels.

2nd. That one or more of His Majesty's ships might be placed conveniently below the haven to examine every vessel, whether from infected places or not, and to see that if infected they came to the haven.

3rd. That a guard of twenty persons or more should be appointed, to prevent any communication being held with the persons on shore.

4th. On the arrival of any infected vessel, a list should be made of all persons on board, and, if any should die, the body should be searched before casting it overboard. At the end of forty days, if the surgeons reported the vessel free from contagion (all the apparel, goods, household stuff, bedding, &c., having been aired in the mean time on shore), it should be allowed to make free commerce.

In conclusion, they recommended, as a cheap and easy course, that one of the King's ships should be anchored low down the river and stop every vessel; if they found, by their papers, that they came from any of the infected ports, they should be sent back to sea. His Majesty should also issue a manifesto to his allies informing them that no ships or vessels would be allowed to enter the Port of London, unless they brought with them a certificate from the port authorities whence they came.

(Circa 1663.)

IX. 92. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the plague had broken out in the States of the United Provinces, and directing steps to be taken to prevent the infection from being brought into this country, either by passengers or merchandise, and all ships to be placed in quarantine, according to former orders, until the Farmers of the Customs gave their certificate.

27th June, 1664.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

I. 9. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, informing him that great disorder had been committed at the Theatre on Sunday last. He had taken measures to investigate the same, but understanding that his lordship, with other members of the Privy Council, had taken the matter in hand, he had stayed further proceedings. He thought it his duty to inform him that the players of plays, used at the Theatre and other such places, and tumblers and such like, were a very superfluous sort of men, and of such faculty as the laws had disallowed; that the exercise of the plays was not only a great hindrance to the service of God, but also a great corruption of youth, with unchaste and wicked matters, the occasion of much incontinence, practices of many frays, quarrels, and other disorders, within the City. He therefore begged that order might be taken to prevent such plays, not only within the City, but also in the liberties.

12th April, 1580.

I. 295. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder, and the Aldermen, stating that, for avoiding the increase of infection within the City last summer, orders were sent to them for restraining of plays until Michaelmas last. As the sickness had almost ceased, and was not likely to increase at this time of the year, in order to relieve the poor players, and to encourage their being in readiness with convenient matters for Her Highness's solace this next Christmas, they required them forthwith to suffer the players to practice such plays, in such sort, and in the usual places, as they had been accustomed, having careful regard for the continuance of such quiet order as had been before observed.

18th November, 1581.

I. 317. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. For sundry good causes and considerations they had oftentimes given order for the restraint of plays in and about the City; nevertheless of late, for honest recreation sake, in respect that Her Majesty sometimes took delight in those pastimes, it had been thought not unfit, having regard to the season of the year and the clearance of the City from infection, to allow of certain companies of players in London, partly that they might thereby attain more dexterity and perfection in that profession, the better to content Her Majesty, the said players being restrained from playing on the Sabbath, and only permitted on the ordinary holidays after evening

prayer, as long as the season of the year would permit, without danger of the infection. They requested the City to appoint some proper person to consider and allow such plays only as were fitted to yield honest recreation and no example of evil. For this purpose the Lord Mayor should withdraw his late prohibition against their playing on holidays, only forbearing the Sabbath-day. If the exercise of the same should increase the sickness and infection, then he should communicate to the Council.

11th April, 1582.

I. 319. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the foregoing letter. Although the players began not their plays till after evening service, yet all the afternoon they took in hearers, and filled the place with such as were thereby absent from Church, and attended to serve God's enemies in an inn. If they were restrained from letting in the people till after service it would delay the action of their plays to a very inconvenient time of night, specially for servants and children. Further, the plague had increased, and the season being hot and perilous, and term time and the meeting of Parliament near, the renewing and continuance of their exercises would be most dangerous. He therefore requested the Council to continue their restraint of such plays. As touching the orders prescribed for the matter and manner of their plays, steps should be taken to appoint some grave and discreet persons to peruse them and obey the caution of the Council.

12th April, 1582.

I. 359. Letter from Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, requesting them to grant a licence to his servant, John David, to play his provest prize in his science and profession of defence, at the Bull, in Bishopsgate, or in some other convenient place to be assigned within the liberties of the City of London.

1st July, 1582.

I. 383. Letter from Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the treatment and disgrace put upon his servant in not being allowed to play prizes, after the publication of his bills, wherein his (the writer's) name had been used, although others had been so permitted.

23rd July, 1582.

I. 384. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Warwick, in reply. He had not refused permission for his servant to play his prizes, but had granted him a licence, only restraining him from playing in an inn for fear of infection, and had appointed him to play in

an open place at the Leadenhall. Not having availed himself of the permission for fourteen days, and the infection increasing, it became necessary to prohibit the assembling of the people to his play within the City, but permission had been given to him to perform in the open fields. No permission had been granted to any others. With the man's own consent he had appointed Monday next, and had allowed him liberty to pass openly through the City with his company, drums, and show.

24th July, 1582.

I. 498. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Young, stating that the Court of Aldermen had lately received letters from the Lords of the Council for avoiding of all perils of infection. Certain fencers had set up bills and intended to play a prize at the Theatre on May Day next, which would cause great inconvenience and danger, especially as they desired to pass through the City with pomp. Fearing disorder, and considering the late disaster at Paris Gardens,¹ licence had been refused, and also permission to pass through the City. He requested the Justices of the county to assist them in preventing the assembly.

27th April, 1583.

I. 553. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, to the Lord Mayor. With regard to the letter of the Council on behalf of Her Majesty's players, which the Lord Mayor had interpreted to extend only to holidays and not to other week-days, the Council, considering that without frequent exercise of such plays as were to be presented before Her Majesty her servants could not conveniently satisfy her recreation and their own duty, desired that they should be licensed to perform upon week-days and work-days, at convenient times, between this and Shrovetide (Sundays only excepted).

1st December, 1583.

I. 554. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. As the infection within the City had ceased, they desired that Her Majesty's players might be suffered to play as heretofore, more especially as they were shortly to present some of their doings before Her.

26th November, 1583.

I. 635. Letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift), informing him of the daily disorderly exercise of a number of players and playing-houses erected within the City, whereby the youths of the City were greatly corrupted, and their

¹ See note 1, page 17.

manners infected with many evils and ungodly qualities, by reason of the wanton and profane devices represented on the stages. The apprentices and servants were withdrawn from their work, to the great hindrance of the trades and traders of the City, and the propagation of religion. Besides, to these places resorted the light and lewd disposed persons, as harlots, cutpurses, cozeners, pilferers, &c., who, under colour of hearing plays, devised divers evil and ungodly matches, confederacies, and conspiracies, which could not be prevented. They besought his favour for reforming the same. Further, because Her Majesty must be served at certain times by this sort of people, she had granted her Letters Patent to Mr. Tilney, her Master of the Revels, by virtue whereof he had authority to reform, exercise, or suppress all manner of players, plays, and playhouses, and he had licensed the said houses which before had been open to the Statutes for the punishing of such disorders. They requested his grace to call the Master of the Revels before him and treat with him as to the measures to be devised, that Her Majesty might be served with these recreations as she had been accustomed, which might easily be done by the private exercise of Her Majesty's own players in convenient places, and the City freed from these continual disorders.

25th February, 1592.

I. 646. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking him, in the name of the Court of Aldermen, for the trouble he had taken for removing the great inconvenience suffered by the City through the increase of plays and players. As touching the consideration to be made to Mr. Tilney for the better effecting the restraint of plays in and about the City, a certain number of Aldermen had been appointed to confer with him thereon.

6th March, 1592.

II. 6. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to restrain until further order all public plays and interludes within five miles of the City of London, on account of the plague.

3rd February, 1593.

II. 33. Letter from Lord Hunsdon to the Lord Mayor, requesting permission for the new company of players to be permitted to perform at the Cross Keys in Gracious Street (Gracechurch Street) "now that the sickness hath departed from the City."

Dated from Nonsuch, 8th October, 1594.

II. 73. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer,

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informing him that Frances Langley, one of the Alnagers for the sealing of cloth, intended to erect a new stage or theatre on the Bankside, and praying that the same might be prevented on account of the evils arising therefrom. 3rd November, 1594.

II. 103. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, requesting them to issue their letters to the justices of Surrey and Middlesex for the suppressing of stage plays on the Bankside, as being the cause of the increase of crime within the City.

13th September, 1595.

II. 171. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, recommending the suppression of stage plays as well at the Theatre,¹ at the Curtain, and Bankside, as in all other places in and about the City, accompanied by reasons for the same.

28th July, 1597.

II. 187. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, renewing their Orders to the justices of Middlesex and Surrey for the prohibition of any more playhouses than the two mentioned (Golden Lane and the Bankside), and for the punishment of all who transgressed the Orders.

31st December, 1601.

II. 188. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor upon the complaint of the great increase of playhouses, and particularly of the playhouse in course of erection in Golden Lane by Edward Allen.² As Allen's house was not intended to increase the number of playhouses, but to be in lieu of the Curtain, he should be permitted to complete it. There should be but two playhouses, one

¹ Near the Priory of Holywell, Shoreditch, "are builded two publique-houses for "the acting and shewe of Comedies, Tragedies, and Histories, for recreation; whereof the one "is called the Courtein, the other the Theatre; both standing on the south-west side towards "the fields." Stow, edit. 1598, p. 349. The Theatre in Shoreditch was built by James Burbage, one of the leading members of the Earl of Leicester's company of players, who obtained a lease of the property on the 13th of April, 1576. He began the building immediately afterwards. It is mentioned in a letter from the Lords of the Council to Lord Wentworth, Master of the Rolls, and to the Lieutenant of the Tower, on the 1st of August, 1577. This was the earliest dramatic building erected in this country. The locality is shown in the maps of London by Agas, *circa* 1560, and Braun, in 1574. Fencing matches were also held here. The Curtain was situated on the southern side of Holywell Lane, and took its name from the piece of ground upon which it was built, which is called in a lease of the land granted by the Holywell Priory, 1538, "the Curtene." It is mentioned again in a lease of 1581, "all thatt house, tenemente or lodge, commonly called the Curtayne." The earliest mention of the Curtain Playhouse is in December, 1577. (*Vide* Halliwell's 'Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare,' pp. 11-28.)

² Edward Alleyn, the celebrated comedian in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, who founded Dulwich College, June 21st, 1619.

in Middlesex, namely, the one in Golden Lane¹ above mentioned, and one in Surrey, the Globe² on the Bankside, which had been selected by the players from the numerous houses existing there. The Letter also contains the further orders of the Council, forbidding the performance of plays in common inns within the City, restricting the performances in each house to two in a week, and restraining the players from performing on the Sabbath Day or in Lent, or in times of infection, and charges the Lord Mayor and Justices to see the same duly executed.

22nd June, 1600.

II. 189. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, granting permission to the servants of the Earl of Oxford and the Earl of Worcester to play at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap.³

31st March, 1602.

V. 28. Petition of the Constables and other officers and inhabitants within the precinct of the Blackfriars to Sir Sebastian Harvey, Knight, Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, stating that in November, 1596,⁴ the inhabitants had informed the Privy Council of the inconveniences likely to fall upon them by a common playhouse then intended to be erected, and the Council had thereupon forbid the use of the house for plays. By Orders of the Privy Council dated 22nd June, 1600, only two playhouses were to be tolerated, one on the Bankside and the other in or near Golden

¹ The Fortune Theatre, Golden Lane. Arrangements were made in the early part of the year 1600 to erect this afterwards celebrated house. See Contract, January 8th, 1599-1600. Halliwell's 'Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare,' p. 81.

² The Globe Theatre was erected in 1599-1600, with materials brought from the Theatre at Shoreditch, pulled down. Halliwell's 'Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare,' pp. 25-27.

³ This celebrated hostelry stood near the site whereon the statue of William the Fourth in King William Street has been erected. It is made memorable by Shakespeare in 'King Henry IV.' It first appears as a tavern in a lease dated 1537, of "all that tavern called the Bore's Hedde, cum cellariis sollariis et aliis suis pertinentiis in Estchepe," &c. It was kept by one Thomas Wright in 1588, and the historian Maitland says, in 1789, that it was "the chief tavern in London." It was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt in 1668. (*Vide* Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, 1861, p. 466.) The sign then set up and also a token issued from the same place, are now in the Museum of the Corporation at Guildhall.

⁴ James Burbage purchased, by deed dated 4th February, 1596, from Sir William More, of Loseley, Surrey, a large house in the Blackfriars, which was shortly afterwards converted by him into a theatre. Halliwell's 'Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare.' Among the names of the owners or sharers in this theatre in the year 1608, was William Shakespeare (edition 1858, vol. i. p. 190). From a document quoted by Collier in his Life of Shakespeare, it would seem that Richard Burbage was the holder of four shares, valued at a total of 1,933*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Lawrence Fletcher owned three shares, valued at 700*l.*; Shakespeare was proprietor of the wardrobe and properties, valued at 500*l.*, as well as four shares, valued at 933*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The building was pulled down August, 1655.

Lane, exempting thereby the Blackfriars, and a letter was at the same time sent to the Lord Mayor and Justices requiring them to see the Orders strictly put in execution and continued. The owner of the said playhouse, under the name of a private house, converted it to a public playhouse, to which there was daily such a resort of people and such a multitude of coaches (many of them hackney coaches bringing people of all sorts), that at times the streets could not contain them, they clogged up Ludgate Hill also, so that they endangered one another, broke down stalls, threw down goods, and the inhabitants were unable to get to their houses, or bring in their provisions, the tradesmen to utter their wares, or passengers to get to the common water stairs without danger of life and limb; quarrels and effusion of blood had followed, and other dangers might be occasioned by the broils, plots, and practices of such an unruly multitude. These inconveniences happening almost daily in the winter time (not excepting Lent) from one or two o'clock till five at night (the usual time for christenings, burials, and afternoon service), the inhabitants were unable to get to the church, the ordinary passage for a great part of the precinct being close by the playhouse door. The petitioners therefore prayed that order might be taken in the matter, and the owner of the playhouse required to satisfy the Court of Aldermen for his presumption in breaking the aforesaid Orders, and to put in sufficient surety for the time to come. If the inhabitants, by turnpikes, posts, chains, or otherwise, kept the coaches outside their gates, great inconvenience would ensue to Ludgate and the streets thereabout, they therefore craved aid and direction from the Court in all the premises.

The petition is signed by the minister, churchwardens, sidesmen, constables, collectors, and scavengers of the precinct.

(Circa 1618-19.)

V. 29. Letter from divers honourable persons and others inhabiting the precinct of Blackfriars to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in support of the foregoing petition. *(Circa 1618-19.)*

VII. 101. Order of the Star Chamber, upon complaint of the inconveniences occasioned by the stoppage of the streets by the carriages of persons frequenting the playhouse of the Blackfriars, "their lordships remembering that there is an easy passage by water unto that playhouse without troubling the streets, and that it is much more fit and reasonable that those which go thither should go by water or else on foot," therefore, order that all coaches shall leave as soon as they have set down, and not return till the play

is over, nor return further than the west end of Saint Paul's Churchyard or Fleet Conduit. Coachmen disobeying this Order to be committed to Newgate or Ludgate. Copies of the Order to be set up at Paul's Chain, the west end of St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate, the Blackfriars, and Fleet Conduit.
22nd November, 1633.

VII. 106. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that the gentlemen of the Inns of Court were about to play a Masque before the King in the beginning of next week,¹ and requesting him to see that the streets through which they would pass, especially Aldersgate Street, were well cleansed by Monday night at the latest, and a good and careful watch kept by constables and the better sort of citizens themselves, in that part of the City and Liberties that laid that way.

Star Chamber, 29th January, 1633.

VIII. 115. Same as No. 101, Vol. VII.

POOR AND VAGRANTS.

II. 74. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, forwarding for their approval copies of Orders to be enforced against Vagrants, &c.,² and calling their attention to the state of the tenements and their inhabitants in Kentish Street, Newington, and other places in Southwark.
17th November, 1594.

II. 75. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, appointing, by request of

¹ Whitelocke gives an account of this masque, performed before Charles the First and his Queen. It had a political application, and was suggested as a means of counteracting the effects of Prynne's 'Histriomastix,' and of confuting his opinions against interludes. The procession started from Ely House, Holborn, for Whitehall. Their Majesties watched it from the windows of the Banqueting House, which were crowded. The expense is said to have been 21,000*l*. The King in return invited one hundred gentlemen, twenty from each Inn, to a masque on the Shrove Tuesday following.

² After the closing of the monasteries the poor increased to such an extent that it became a State difficulty as to what should be done with them. The enactment which is usually considered the origin of our Poor Laws was passed in the 12th of Richard II., 1388. The Statute passed in 1536, 27 Henry VIII., attributes the then existing distress to the decay of husbandry, *i.e.*, the turning an immense extent of arable land into pasture. Early in Edward the Sixth's reign (1547) an Act was passed for the punishment of vagabonds and for relieving the poor. Collections were ordered to be made weekly for the poor, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, c. 5. All the preceding enactments were repealed, and a comprehensive Act set forth by 14 Elizabeth, c. 5, 1572, which was amended from time to time in this reign; and in 1601, by 43 Elizabeth, c. 2, compulsory assessment for the relief of the poor was finally and fully established. Charles the First, in 1630, issued a Commission for the relief of the poor, who published a book of Orders and Directions in the following year. See Nicholls's 'History of the English Poor Law.'

the Lords of the Council, a conference with them upon the measures to be taken for the suppression of Vagrancy. 30th November, 1594.

II. 76. A Copy of the Orders for the suppression of Vagrancy within the City of London.

II. 85. Causes of the great numbers of begging Poor within the City of London and other parts of the Realm.

II. 87. Remedy for reforming the abuse of vagrant begging Poor.

II. 102. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning the number of Poor begging within the City, and requesting the assistance of their Lordships to prevent the building of small tenements in Southwark and Kentish Street.

10th September, 1595.

II. 229. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, touching the complaint made by the Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, concerning the two houses of correction proposed to be erected in those counties for the maintenance of the Poor.
(*Circa 1602-3.*)

II. 231. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the demands of the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex and Surrey, touching the contributions required from the Mayor and Commonalty of London for the erecting and maintaining of houses of correction in those counties.
(*Circa 1602-3.*)

II. 254. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to the King, as to the building of the two houses of correction for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.
(*Circa 1604-5.*)

III. 159. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, detailing the steps taken by him since his appointment for reforming what he found out of order in the City.

Firstly. He had freed the streets of a swarm of loose and idle vagrants, providing for the relief of such as were not able to get their living, and keeping them at work in Bridewell, "not punishing any for begging, but setting them on work, which was worse than death to them."

Secondly. He had informed himself, by means of spies, of many lewd houses, and had gone himself disguised to divers of them, and,

finding these nurseries of villany, had punished them according to their deserts, some by carting and whipping, and many by banishment.

Thirdly. Finding the gaol pestered with prisoners, and their bane to take root and beginning at ale-houses, and much mischief to be there plotted, with great waste of corn in brewing heady strong beer, "many consuming all their time and means sucking that sweet poison," he had taken an exact survey of all victualling houses and ale-houses, which were above a thousand, and above 300 barrels of strong beer in some houses, the whole quantity of beer in victualling houses amounting to above 40,000 barrels; he had thought it high time to abridge their number and limit them by bonds as to the quantity of beer they should use, and as to what orders they should observe, whereby the price of corn and malt had greatly fallen.

Fourthly. The Bakers and Brewers had been drawn within bounds, so that, if the course continued, men might have what they paid for, viz., weight and measure.

He had also endeavoured to keep the Sabbath day holy, for which he had been much maligned.

Fifthly. If what he had done were well taken, he would proceed further, viz., to deal with thieving brokers or broggers, who were the receivers of all stolen goods.

And lastly, the inmates and divided houses would require before summer to be discharged of all superfluities for avoiding infection, &c.

8th July, 1614.

IV. 34. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that, forasmuch as there were dispersed in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark and other villages and towns adjoining, an infinite multitude of rogues and vagabonds, with other loose and base people, having no certain places of abode, and living by no lawful labour or occupation, His Majesty had thought fit, by his Proclamation now published, to command such good laws as were provided in that behalf to be speedily put in execution; and that Provost Marshals should be appointed within the Liberties of the City and in the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Herts, and Bucks. It remained for the Court of Aldermen to see the same carefully performed within the City. The Council, therefore, required the City to contribute in some reasonable measure towards the maintenance of Provost Marshals in Middlesex, the charge being but temporary, and not necessary (as they hoped) to be continued for any long time.

The Council were informed there had been great negligence in

constables and such like inferior officers, in not apprehending notorious vagabonds and proceeding with them as the law directed, and they required the Court of Aldermen to reprove the constables sharply and admonish them.

They deemed it fit that once a week, or as often as convenient, secret and sudden searches should be made in all victualling houses, inns, and other suspected places within the City and Liberties, and that the Justices of the Peace of the adjoining counties should be secretly informed when such searches were to be made, that they might at the same instant make similar searches within their limits and divisions.

(Circa 1616.)

IV. 35. Letter from the Lord Mayor to — (the Table of Contents says "the Justices of Surrey"), stating that the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark had informed the Court of Aldermen they had directed their warrant to the constables to tax those of the borough under the City's Government, towards the maintenance of Provost Marshals for Surrey. According to the King's Proclamation, the Court of Aldermen had already appointed Thomas Dudson Provost Marshal for the Borough of Southwark, under the City's grant, and had caused the inhabitants to be taxed for defraying his charges.

26th August, 1616.

IV. 36. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to appoint a Provost Marshal for the Borough of Southwark under his government.

Last of August, 1616.

IV. 68. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting their former letters for the appointment of Provost Marshals in the City and in the adjacent Counties. They had been informed that for the short time such course was tried it did much good, and that it was more necessary than before, seeing that the King was about to make a journey into Scotland with a great part of his Council, and to be absent so long a time. They required the same practice to be adopted until his return. Such of the Council as the King should be pleased to leave behind for that purpose would be ready to assist whenever required for preservation of the peace. The Council were further given to understand that no Provost Marshals were appointed last year, either in the City or the Counties, and that the same course was intended again, which they altogether disliked, and they required that proper officers, with a sufficient number of assistants, should be appointed.

16th March, 1616.

IV. 83. Letter from Mr. Abraham Williams and others, who had been authorized by the King under the Great Seal for the suppression of idle vagabonds, and for the licensing of pedlars and petty chapmen, stating that since their publication of the King's pleasure in the matter, divers citizens had complained of the wrongs sustained by them in their trades by such persons as covertly carried wares to sell within and about the Liberties of the City, and had requested that no pedlars should be licensed in the City. Though they were very unwilling to hearken to such request, yet since they had to answer a great rent to the King for their office, they did not doubt that it would seem to the Lord Mayor reasonable that those who were benefited by such a course should contribute to their yearly charge. Since they were given to understand it could not be done but by the Lord Mayor's decree with common consent, they had thought it right to bring the subject to the consideration of the Court of Aldermen, and trusted it would be speedily determined, because, though hourly applied to for licences, they had, out of respect to his Lordship and the City, forbore to issue any until they should have received the City's answer.

Whitehall, 17th July, 1617.

V. 8. Letter from the King to Sir Thomas Smyth, stating that the Court had lately been troubled with divers idle young people, who, though twice punished, still continued to follow the same, having no employment. His Majesty, having no other course to clear the Court from them, had thought fit to send them to him, that at the next opportunity they might be sent to Virginia, and set to work there.

Newmarket, 13th January, 1618.

V. 9. Letter from Sir Thomas Smyth to the Lord Mayor, reciting the foregoing Letter, and stating that some of these persons had already been brought, by the King's command, from Newmarket to London, and others were coming. The Company of Virginia¹ had

¹ The Lord Mayor received an intimation from the Council informing him that all the ills and plagues affecting the City were caused through the number of poor swarming about the streets, and recommending the Corporation to subscribe with the Companies and the several Wards, and so to raise a fund to ship out these persons to Virginia, and he issued his precept to the several Companies for the purpose March 27th, 1609. On April the 29th the Merchant Taylors' Company determined to subscribe 200*l.*, and the Members of the Company advanced 300*l.* more; the Ironmongers advanced 150*l.* 18,000*l.* was raised in the City for the purpose of founding this plantation. A broadside was issued in 1610 by the Council of Virginia touching the plantation; another stating that a good fleet of ships, under the conduct of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale, Knights, would soon be ready to sail, and directing good artificers and others desirous of joining to repair to the house of Sir Thomas Smyth, in Philpot Lane, before the end of January, 1612. A broadside was also issued in February, 1621, giving the number of the ships and people (one being the Mayflower)

no ship ready to sail, and no means to employ them or place to detain them in, and he requested the Lord Mayor to authorize their detention and employment in Bridewell, until the next ship should depart for Virginia.
18th January, 1618.

V. 56. Letter from the Company for Virginia to the Lord Mayor, expressing their regret that differences should have arisen between the Committees for the City and themselves. Seeing that these differences had no solid foundation, and that the Company had now solemnly ratified, as much and more than in their former letter was offered, which they understood had been accepted and approved by the Common Council,—that on the City's part the money had been collected and the children provided—that the Company had supplied a fair ship for transporting them, and the Privy Council had, at the City's desire, granted their warrant for the shipment of such children, the Company trusted that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen would proceed to the speedy ending of the differences.

(Circa 1619–20.)

VI. 172. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, referring to the satisfactory results which had arisen from the steps taken in accordance with their former directions for the suppression of vagabonds and wandering persons in the City. Of late they had very much increased, and they were commanded in the King's name to require him to take speedy and effectual order for their suppression.
Whitehall, 16th April, 1629.

VI. 173. Reply of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, detailing the steps taken by them, and stating that they found such persons were mostly foreigners and Irish, very few of whom, when set to work, would undergo the labour with the slender diet in that case allowed. The foreigners, at their own request, had been discharged with correction or relief of money, those who came from the several quarters of the City had been returned to their parishes. They requested the Council to give order to force the Irish vagrants into their own country, and that those who by the strict search which had been made had been driven into Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex, might be so proceeded with that they should not fill the City again.

Dated in margin, 20th April, 1629.

sent out from August, 1620, to February, 1621. The scheme soon failed, for in 1623 Captain John Smyth, some time Governor, published a 'General History of Virginia, the Lower Isles, and New England,' with the names of the adventurers and their adventures, the accidents that befell the Colonists, &c.

VII. 103. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor with respect to their former letters for the execution of His Majesty's Book of Orders concerning charitable uses, and for the punishment of wandering rogues and vagrants, and requiring him to be more careful and vigilant in the performance of his duty therein.

15th January, 1633.

VII. 149. Letter from Mr. Secretary Windebank to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, calling their attention to the King's letters, previously sent to them, in favour of William Davis, Provost Marshal of the City of London, and requiring that he should be re-established in his place and his arrears paid. The King required them either to give Davis satisfaction, or forthwith certify the cause of their refusal.

Westminster, last of July, 1635.

VII. 154. Answer of the Court of Aldermen concerning Provost Marshal Davis. He was admitted 22nd September, 1625, with an annual allowance of 80*l.* and Two Freedoms, which had been paid him till Lady Day, 1632. Since Michaelmas, 1632, he had been yearly paid 60*l.* and Two Freedoms. He never purchased his office. The City had paid 40*l.* per annum to another to supply his place.

18th September, 1635.

VIII. 89. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, transmitting a commission, orders, and directions for the relief of the poor, and for the punishment of vagrants.

31st January, 1630.

VIII. 120. Same as No. 103. Vol. VII.

VIII. 205. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requiring them to proceed more effectually in the execution of the laws for the suppression of vagrants, and to report their proceedings at the end of every term.

16th June, 1638.

VIII. 212. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with respect to the great number of wandering poor in the City, requiring order to be taken for the relief of the poor according to the laws, that they might have no pretence to wander and beg, and for the punishment of the rogues and vagabonds.

20th March, 1638.

IX. 10. Letter from Secretary Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor and Common Council. His Majesty had been informed there had existed for some years past a corporation for the relief and employment of the poor within the City and Liberties which had caused many hundreds to be employed and relieved. He desired the City to continue their care of this institution until the reassembling of Parliament, when order should be taken for constituting the corporation. 8th October, 1660.

IX. 40. Order of Council, authorizing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to direct a collection for the relief of the poor to be made every Sunday during Lent in the several parish churches within the City. 19th February, 1661.

IX. 56. Letter, signed John¹ Nicholas, from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Similar in effect to No. 40. (*Circa 1662-3.*)

IX. 103. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, acknowledging their memorial for authority for collections to be made for the relief of the poor every Sunday during Lent in the several parish churches within the City and Liberties. Order of the Council accordingly to the Churchwardens, &c. 19th February, 1664.

PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

I. 11. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Bishop of London (Aylmer), informing him that, in accordance with the will of the late Sir Thomas Rowe, they had appointed Mr. Dove to preach at the new burying place on Whitsuntide, and requesting his approval. 1st May, 1580.

I. 12. Letter from the Lord Bishop of London in reply, approving of the choice of Mr. Dove. 4th May, 1580.

I. 248. Letter from John (Aylmer), Lord Bishop of London, Alexander Nowell,² Dean of St. Paul's, and William Day,³ Dean

¹ Probably an error for "Edward."

² Born 1511; educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., 1536; M.A., 1540; chosen Master of Westminster School, 1543; Prebendary of Westminster, 1551. Upon the accession of Queen Mary he retired to Germany; returning at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, he was created Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1560; Dean of St. Paul's, 1561; Canon of Windsor, 1594; D.D. of Oxford, 1595. Died February 13th, 1602; buried in St. Paul's.

³ Educated at Eton; Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1549; M.A., 1553; Provost of Eton, 1561-2; Canon of Windsor, 1563; Dean, 1572; Registrar of the Order of the Garter, 1584; Chancellor of St. Paul's, 1587; consecrated Bishop of Winchester, January 25th, 1595-6; died 20th of September, 1596.

of Windsor, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that they had received letters from the Privy Council, containing instructions for a contribution to be made by his lordship for certain preachers to be appointed to preach in and about London, and requesting the Court of Aldermen to devise the best means for the accomplishment of this object. For his better information, Mr. Doctor Lewis,¹ one of the Masters of Requests, and Mr. Doctor Stanhope,² the Chancellor of London, had been instructed to confer with him upon the subject.

Fulham, 31st August, 1581.

I. 249. Instructions sent from the Lords of the Council for a contribution to be made towards the maintenance of preachers.

To make a Catalogue of all the Learned Men and Readers in London.

To assign for every convenient division a learned man to preach twice a week.

To arrange with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for raising a contribution from every parish for the payment of these lecturers.

To assign to every lecturer a convenient share of the collection.

To arrange the time when the several lectures should be given.

The overplus of the collection to be employed for the finding of ministers and learned men to repair to the prisons.

I. 250. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London in reply. His office was already sufficiently burdensome and chargeable, both in trouble and expense, and he objected to contribute more than other parishioners. Having submitted the whole subject to the Court of Aldermen, they were of opinion that the matter would have to be submitted to the Commons for their consent. He had, however, caused a collection to be made of the names of such lectures as had been already founded in the several parishes. In this return the lectures at the Temple, the Inns of Court, St. Paul's

¹ Educated at All Souls' College, Oxford; made D.C.L., 1548; appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in 1558; and a Joint Commissioner with Sir John Herbert in 1575. He was also one of the Masters of the Court of Requests. Appointed Master of St. Katherine's Hospital by the Tower, 1581; died April 27th, 1584.

² Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1562-3; M.A., 1566; Prebend of York, 1572; LL.D., 1575; Master in Chancery, June 7th, 1577; Chancellor of London, 1578; Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, 1583; M.P. for Marlborough, 1586; Prebend of St. Paul's, 1591; Knighted, July 23rd, 1603; died, March 16th, 1607-8; buried in St. Paul's. He was a liberal benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Cathedral, and the four ministers at Christ's Church, had not been included. The yearly charge of the Companies and private persons for the maintenance of students at the Universities to serve the Church in the office of preaching was great, therefore the citizens ought to be suitors against any further contribution. The Court of Aldermen further desired to inform his lordship of their displeasure at the behaviour of his chaplain, Mr. Dyos,¹ who, in an open sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, had publicly defamed them to their faces, and stated "that if the appointing of preachers were committed to them, they would appoint such as would defend usury, the family of love, and puritanism." They desired his lordship to take order that he should make reparation of their good fame.

6th September, 1581.

I. 255. Letter from John (Aylmer), Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging his letter asking for the direction of the Privy Council for the establishing of preachers in certain allotments within the City. Knowing the great burdens now upon them, he had forwarded their statement to the Privy Council. With regard to the evil words used by his chaplain, Mr. Dios, he had sent for him and some learned men who were present, who stated that there could be no such meaning gathered from anything he had preached. In case any further explanation might be desired, he had directed Mr. Dios to attend and to satisfy those offended. After alluding to the many charities supported by the City, the Bishop requests some contribution towards the preachers at St. Paul's Cross.

Fulham, 8th September, 1581.

I. 256. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. They had lately written to the Bishop of London and certain of the clergy, to advise among themselves of some convenient order how the suppression of Popery might be effected. They were, among other things, desired to deal with his Lordship and the Aldermen for the maintenance of preachers, &c., as well in the parishes as the prisons. For the support of such preachers a collection might be made among the clergy and other inhabitants of the City.

9th September, 1581.

¹ Laurence Deios, of Shropshire, was educated at Oxford; afterwards he went to Cambridge; obtained his B.A. degree in January, 1572-3; M.A., 1576; Hebrew Lecturer of his college, St. John's, 1580; College Preacher at St. Michael's, 1580-1; Junior Dean, 1582-3. He subsequently became a preacher in London. He preached two sermons at St. Paul's Cross, which were published in 1590. He was Rector of Earl Horsley, Surrey, 1590; resigned it in 1591.

I. 291. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Mr. Thomas Norton (Remembrancer). It had been before agreed that steps should be taken to provide learned men as lecturers upon religion, and he requested to be informed what had been done in the matter.

8th November, 1581.

I. 296. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reminding him of their communication with regard to a sufficient number of learned preachers being provided by the City, and complaining of the delay which had taken place.

21st January, 1581.

I. 297. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir James Harvey) to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury,¹ stating that, for the publishing of the word of God, the Court of Aldermen had yearly appointed as preachers, in the usual place, on the three holidays at Easter, the most notable men for sincerity, learning, and credit that they could find. Highly appreciating his lordship's wisdom, they desired to obtain his services upon Easter Monday at St. Mary's Hospital.

18th February, 1581.

I. 493. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Dr. Day, Dean of Windsor, informing him that the Court of Aldermen had chosen him as one of the Easter preachers, and requesting his assent thereto.

5th March, 1582.

I. 494. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Dr. Still,² to the same effect as the foregoing.

5th March, 1582.

II. 36. Letter from the Earl of Essex to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, recommending Mr. Broughton to preach in the great assemblies for the public good, and that a competent allowance be made to him

14th October, 1594.

II. 309. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Dr. Pilkington, requesting him to preach the Spital Sermon on Monday in Easter week.

11th February, 1607.

IV. 65. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen

¹ Dr. John Piers.

² Of Christ College, Cambridge; B.A., 1561-2; M.A., 1565; B.D., 1570; Master of St. John's College, 1574; D.D., 1575; Vice-Chancellor, November 4th, 1575; Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1577; Master of Trinity College, 1577; consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells, February 11th, 1592-3; died February 26th, 1608.

to the Lords of the Council, stating that they had always been accustomed to appoint the preachers at St. Mary's Spital on the three usual days in Easter week. Latterly they had usually acquainted the Lord Bishop of London with their names, that he, knowing who they were, might the more fitly appoint a preacher for the rehearsal sermon at Paul's Cross. They had lately appointed three learned preachers as usual, two of them being Doctors of Divinity, and had caused the Chamberlain to acquaint the Bishop with their names. He asserted the right to appoint such preachers belonged to himself (though neither he nor his predecessors had ever chosen them), and had forbidden one of them by name, and said he would forbid the rest to preach there. Such a course would be displeasing to the citizens, and hinder their wonted charity to the poor. And the Masters and Governors of the several Hospitals of the City would be discouraged, both in their daily care and pains, and in the observation of that decent order used at those times when they and all the children and poor people of each Hospital resorted to those sermons, where they had built a place to sit and show themselves, in remembrance of their good benefactors and of the comforts they received, and thus to stir up imitation in others. The Court, therefore, desired that their preachers might receive directions to preach without interruption as heretofore, for they considered that though the Bishop might censure both the lives and doctrines of preachers in his diocese, he should not assume a nomination to himself which by ancient custom belonged to others.

8th March, 1616.

V. 57. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir W. Cockaine) to Mr. Beale,¹ Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, requesting him to preach at the Spital on the Wednesday in Easter week, the former two days being supplied by the Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Doctor Bates.² From his house in Broad Street, 18th February, 1619.

VI. 58. Copy of Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Bishop of Ely,³ requesting him to preach one of the Spital Sermons. (*Circa 1624-5.*)

VII. 21, 22, and 23. Draft forms of Letters from the Lord

¹ Jerome Beale, B.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1618 to 1630, in which year he died.

² Roger Bates, educated at Oxford; D.D. July 16th, 1618. He was Chaplain to King James I. and afterwards to Charles I.; Rector of St. Clement Danes, 1617; collated to the Prebendship of Lyme and Halstock, in the Church of Sarum, May 20th, 1630. He died at his house in Milford Lane, Strand, March 15th, 1633, and was buried in St. Clement Danes.

³ Probably Nicholas Felton; translated to Ely, February 25th, 1618.

Mayor and Court of Aldermen, inviting preachers to preach the Easter Sermons at the Spital, before the whole Magistracy and Commonalty of the City. In margin, March, 1629.

VIII. 13. Letter from Dr. John Prideaux¹ (Exeter College) to the Lord Mayor, excusing himself from accepting an appointment (probably as Easter preacher) because his daily employment in the University gave him no time to fit himself for such a business, and that he was in a manner engaged there for Easter Day.

7th February, 1618.

VIII. 15. Letter from Lawrence Britton (Cambridge) to the Lord Mayor, accepting the appointment to preach on certain days, of which he desired notice in fit time (the marginal note says, "preaching in Paules").

15th February, 1618.

PRISONS.

I. 24. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with reference to disorders committed within Her Majesty's prison of Newgate by such as had charge there. Desiring to be thoroughly informed of every particular disorder committed, and by whom, they had appointed Sir Owen Hopton, Knight, Robert Colshal, Esq., one of Her Majesty's gentlemen pensioners, and Mr. Haulton, of the Temple, to repair to the prison, and they requested the Lord Mayor to appoint two or three persons to assist them.

23rd February, 1579.

I. 116. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor drawing his attention to the charge made against Crowther, Keeper of Newgate, and requesting to know what steps had been taken to inquire into the disorders and abuses committed there.

29th July, 1580.

I. 117. Letter from the Lord Mayor in reply; certain persons had been appointed to inquire into the whole matter, who had not yet made their report.

August, 1580.

I. 185. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chan-

¹ Born at Stowford, Harford, Devon, 1578; educated at Oxford; was a Servitor at Exeter College, of which he subsequently became Rector; B.A. 1602, M.A. 1603, D.D. 1611, Regius Professor of Divinity, Canon of Christchurch and Rector of Ewelme, 1615; subsequently for several years Vice-Chancellor of his University; elected Bishop of Worcester, November 22nd, 1641; consecrated at Westminster, the 19th December following. Being a Royalist, he became greatly impoverished, and died July 20th, 1650, at Bredon, Worcestershire. He was a man of great learning and talent, and the author of numerous theological works.

cellor, to the Lord Mayor. Upon the petition of William Crowther to Her Majesty, touching his removal from the office of Keeper of Newgate, the Queen had directed him to inquire into the matter, which he had done in the presence of sundry aldermen and learned counsel of the City, when it appeared that the charges against him had been made partly in malice. He had therefore desired the proofs given by accusers and witnesses to be put down in writing, and a copy to be supplied to Mr. Crowther, that he might give his answer in writing under the advice of his counsel. He had also suggested to the aldermen present and the other parties that they should have a conference together, and determine as to whether some good composition might not be come to, for the benefit of both parties. Understanding that nothing had been done in the matter, he requested that immediate steps might be taken for a settlement of the case.

Dated from his house at Charing Cross, 16th January, 1580.

I. 187. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. The Aldermen appointed to inquire into the charges against William Crowther, having given the case their best consideration, had been willing to relieve him, but he persisted in refusing. They had therefore set down certain principal articles to charge him with, and the manner of proceeding, of which they enclosed copies. The names of the witnesses had not been given, in order that no sinister means might be taken against them.

27th January, 1580.

I. 188. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, in reply to his letter (No. 185). The Aldermen had been prepared to inquire into the case against William Crowther, and do therein as his lordship had advised. He, however, would not come to their meetings, but stood upon his reputation.

17th January, 1580.

I. 219. Letter from Sir Christopher Wraye, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. One Glascok, who was deputy to Mr. Thrower, for keeping the prison of Ludgate, was contented before the Master of the Rolls to relinquish the same, and give up possession at Easter, instead of which he had lately uttered some very lewd and slanderous speeches against the late Master of the Rolls, and refused to leave the prison, and had entered into the keeping of the same again by unlawful means. He requested that Mr. Thrower might be put in possession of his office. If Glascok had any claim it might be tried by law.

8th June, 1581.

I. 276. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, stating that, in his opinion, William Crowther, Keeper of Newgate, had been dealt with very hardly, and that his accusers were persons unworthy of credit.

8th October, 1581.

I. 324. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as to the insufficiency of the pension granted to Crowther, and suggesting it should be made up to 40*l.*, twenty nobles of which should be paid by his successor.

5th April, 1582.

I. 562. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending them to appoint Leonard Blanchard and John Hankin, now deputy-keepers, to the office of principal keepers of Ludgate Prison, Thrower, the principal keeper, being contented to resign. They were willing to satisfy a demand of 100*l.*, in respect of an escape made whilst Glascok was deputy-keeper, which had been answered out of the Chamber.

26th January, 1583.

I. 567. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging their letter. The Aldermen could not lawfully farm the office, nor allow the same to be executed by deputy. They had already granted the reversion to one Lutwich for services performed, and after him, upon request of Her Majesty, to George Southack, both of whom were fit to execute the office when it should be void. In the mean time they had resolved to call upon Thrower personally to perform his duty.

5th February, 1583.

I. 568. Letter from Ambrose Earl of Warwick and Robert Earl of Leicester to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, stating their dissatisfaction with the above answer to the Lords of the Council, and urging the qualifications of Hankin and Blanchard. It had been usual, both in the Prisons of Ludgate, the Compters, and Newgate, for the chief office to be performed by deputy. The Chief Justices also recommended these persons as most suitable. They therefore requested them to reconsider the matter.

10th February, 1583.

III. 179. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had taken into consideration the necessity of having a House of Correction or two in the County of Middlesex, and had called before them the Justices

of the Peace for the County, requiring the erection of one or more of such houses. The Justices had expressed their readiness to set in hand so good a work, but had directed the Council's attention to the great cost of building or purchasing of such houses and of maintaining them. The Council therefore suggested that the City, having regard to the advantages which would accrue to it from the erection of such houses, should contribute 500*l.* in aid of the work.

20th October, 1614.

Note in Margin.—This request was referred to a Court of Common Council, and upon a question made to the Commons they willingly consented to give 500*l.* towards the erection of the said House in Middlesex.

PROVISIONS (CORN, &c.).

I. 55. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a copy of Orders to be observed by him and his officers, and by the Queen's officers of the Port, touching grain, victual, and fuel laden on the coasts, to be brought to London by water, and the warrants, bonds, cockets, &c., concerning the same.

(*Circa 1580-1.*)

I. 56. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Queen's officers of the Port (officers of the Customs), enclosing a copy of the Orders to be observed by the Lord Mayor and his officers, &c., as above, and requiring the same to be observed by the Queen's officers and their deputies.

(*Circa 1580-1.*)

I. 57. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the importers of grain, enclosing copies of the Orders above mentioned, and directing them to assemble together and consider of convenient proportions of grain, &c., which each county might spare from time to time for the victualling of the City of London, or to be carried to other places within the realm, having need thereof, and to signify the same to the Queen's officers of the Custom-house.

(*Circa 1580-1.*)

I. 58. Copy of the Orders referred to in Letter 55.

I. 59. Copy of the Orders referred to in Letter 57.

I. 66. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, informing him of certain ships upon the River Thames laden with wheat, ready to be transported, which he had directed to be stayed, that the City might be better furnished with provisions.

Greenwich, 14th November, 1579.

There is a Postscript to this Letter referring to Letter No. 62,¹ viz., "I will let Her Majesty understand of your lordship's diligence in executing the Orders committed to you by my Lord Chancellor and me, and I think the best way to recover the books is to receive them with silence of the names of those bringing them."

I. 67. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, thanking him for his care in staying certain wheat at Queenboro' and at Ratcliff for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects, and reporting the steps taken to ascertain its value. It was unfit for making bread, but, being desirous that it should not pass away, he had sent the Brewers to view it. The parties had been called before the Aldermen to treat as to a reasonable price for the cargo. Being unable to bring them to terms, he had referred them to his lordship to determine the matter.
24th November, 1579.

I. 75. Letter from the Lord Mayor to (the Lord Treasurer). The Bakers of the City had complained of the increased price of wheat and also of its quality, and that the supply from Kent and other places near the City had fallen short of the usual quantity, and prayed for some abatement in the assize of bread. He requested that the transportation of wheat out of Kent and places near might be restrained, so that a competent assize might be kept.
22nd September, 1579.

I. 78. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. Sundry bakers of the City had made provision of wheat in Kent to be delivered in the City, but the officers at Faversham and Milton had interpreted the late general restraint to extend to the provision of London, and so had prevented its being sent. It was feared that the wheat laden, if not speedily discharged, would decay, and become unfit to make bread. He therefore besought his lordship to give directions that the wheat for London might be allowed to pass.
9th January, 1579.

I. 173. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. Richard Tillman, Mayor of Faversham, had informed the Court of Aldermen that he and many others had been restrained from bringing wheat to the City as they had been wont to do. As the principal supply for the City came from Faversham and those parts of Kent, it would cause great inconvenience at this time of Parliament and of term approaching, and he begged that the restraint might be removed.
17th January, 1580.

¹ Vide "Books," Vol. I. 62, p. 29.

I. 429. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, as to the scarcity of wheat for victualling the City, and the failure of the crops in Sussex and Kent, whereby the price had risen to 23s. and 24s. a quarter, and was likely to grow still higher, and requesting him to stop the exportation of wheat from those counties.

21st November, 1582.

I. 451. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, intimating that Mr. Tomkins had been licensed to transport a certain quantity of grain to Dover Haven, and requesting his lordship to assist him.

17th December, 1582.

I. 452. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, in reply. Of late there had been a large quantity of wheat transported out of Kent and Faversham, and, owing to the great scarcity, prices had much increased. He had written to the Lord Treasurer, praying his assistance to restrain the transportation of wheat, specially out of Kent, which he had assented to, and charged him to prevent its transportation out of the port of London. Under these circumstances, he could hardly assist Tomkins, but recommended that he should apply to the Lord Treasurer.

16th January, 1582.

I. 457. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him of the high price of grain, which he believed arose from two causes, transportation and the bad season, and praying him to have his usual care for the City.

15th January, 1582.

I. 517. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor. He had been informed by certain poor men of Ware, and other neighbouring ports, that of late the Lord Mayor had given orders that all vessels coming up the river Lee to the City, laden with malt, should, before being discharged, obtain his licence, and pay certain duties to the Measurer, which they alleged had not been used to be demanded. He requested the same might be stayed until the question should be indifferently examined and settled by the Justices of the County.

9th June, 1583.

I. 532. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, as to the store of wheat remaining at the Bridge-house, and beseeching that, on account of the prospect of a plentiful harvest, it might be transported, and sold secretly, to the advantage of the Companies.

26th July, 1583.

I. 533. A Note of the quantity of wheat seen and viewed by the Master, Wardens, and Ancients of the Bakers' Company at the Bridge-house, on the 19th and 20th of July, 1583, the total being 1,000 quarters.

I. 534. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer (in reply to Letter No. 517). It had been the ancient usage and right of the City to take from every vessel coming thereto, either from above or below the Bridge, a sample and an account of the bulk (that the Mayor might be privy to the store provided and the quality), and thereupon to give a bill of discharge, and for the measurage to take *ij*d. a quarter, and the Measurer to take an obolus a quarter for putting it into the sacks, which right had been allowed by the Court of Star Chamber, a copy of whose Decree was enclosed. As to the complaint of the conduct of the officers of the City, if the parties would bring the same before the Court of Aldermen, it should be immediately redressed.

11th July, 1583.

I. 540. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, thanking him for giving permission to transport the nine hundred quarters of wheat remaining in the Companies' stores without payment of the Customs dues.

10th August, 1583.

I. 541. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, upon the same subject.

11th August, 1583.

I. 542. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that he had heard from Mr. Secretary (Walsingham) that when Her Majesty signed his venison warrants she expressed her satisfaction at his government of the City, specially in the provision of grain and meal, and requesting his help for staying the transport of grain, which, if carried out, would greatly increase the price.

11th August, 1583.

I. 575. Letter from to, upon information given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as to the provision of corn lately made by the Bakers in the several markets, which had been stayed by the Justices of the Peace and other officers, and directing them to suffer the bakers, badgers,¹ and sellers of corn and grain to buy and pass with the same without further hindrance.

February, 1586.

II. 11. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor,

¹ Hucksters, persons who bought corn, &c. to sell again in other places.

requesting him to purchase for the City's store 1,000 quarters of wheat of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Leicester, at 30s. per quarter.

12th August, 1594.

II. 13. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, regretting his unwillingness to purchase the above-mentioned wheat, and requesting him to see to the Assize of Bread within the City.

19th August, 1594.

II. 26. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, directing him to furnish from the City store, for the use of Her Majesty's fleet, provision of biscuits.

26th July, 1594.

II. 31. Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that he had sent three ships laden with corn, to be brought up to the Wall for the relief of the citizens suffering from the dearth.

3rd July, 1594.

II. 59. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him that twenty ships laden with corn had arrived in the river Thames from the East Countries, and directing the same to be disposed of to the poor, and not engrossed by such persons as used to buy great quantities to sell again at excessive prices, making thereby unlawful gains to the oppressing of the poor.

Richmond, 31st October, 1596.

II. 60. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council as to the distribution of corn.

3rd November, 1596.

II. 62. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the want of Granaries in the City for the storing of corn, &c., and signifying the fitness of Leadenhall for that purpose, which the Staplers claimed a right to occupy; also directing him to view the place, and point out to the Staplers such rooms as would suffice for their necessary use, and to employ the others for storing corn.

9th November, 1608.

II. 64. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Buckhurst, thanking him for sending, for the relief of the City in this time of scarcity, 2,000 quarters of corn.

22nd July, 1594.

II. 66. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, thanking him for sending three ships laden with corn for the relief of the City.

4th August, 1594.

II. 69. Letter from the Lord Mayor, in reply to the Lords of the Council, touching the price of corn and the Assize of Bread.

22nd August, 1594.

II. 72. Fragment of a Letter to the Lord Treasurer as to provisions for the City.

30th October, 1594.

II. 77. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting him to order the Mayor of Sandwich to deliver 100 quarters of wheat detained by him, belonging to John Storer, of this City.

13th December, 1594.

II. 79. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, complaining that he had received a message from Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, requiring for the use of Her Majesty's fleet the garners and ovens¹ within the Bridge-house, which had been erected by the City for the storing of corn in time of dearth and for baking bread for the poor, and requesting them to direct the knights to use Her Majesty's garners at Tower Hill, Westminster, or Winchester Palace for that purpose.

20th December, 1594.

II. 81. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Keeper² of the Great Seal, complaining of several kydders, badgers, and such-like persons, who laid in wait on the River Thames to intercept the ships laden with corn from foreign parts, whereby the price was very much enhanced, to the great disadvantage of the City; and praying him to entreat Her Majesty for further authority to restrain and punish all such persons.

4th January, 1594.

II. 95. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, thanking him for sending certain ships laden with corn for the City's use in this season of dearth.

15th May, 1595.

II. 96. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, defending himself against the charges brought against him by a Dantzic merchant who had brought corn and rye to the City.

10th June, 1595.

II. 99. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, in

¹ Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1594, with the advice of the Lord Treasurer, levied a contribution upon the Civic Companies, not only for the supply of wheat, but also ovens for baking bread, biscuits, &c.—Nichols's 'Canonbury,' p. 14; also Stow, Edition 1720, Book V. p. 368.

² Sir John Puckering.

answer to the complaint made by Francis Le Torte concerning the sale of rye brought by him to the City. 29th June, 1595.

II. 104. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that the late harvest not having proved so plentiful as had been expected, and the City's store of wheat being spent, they had made certain arrangements with the merchants trading with the East Countries for the supply of wheat and rye, provided that, if wheat should be under 26s. 8d., and rye under 20s. a quarter, they should be permitted to transport the same into foreign parts. He solicited him to use his influence with Lord Cobham,¹ Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to remove the restriction placed by him upon the importation of wheat from the county of Kent.

27th September, 1595.

II. 106. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, begging him to intercede with Lord Cobham, for the release of the corn ships detained at Sandwich in Kent; also to advise Her Majesty to restrain all licences for the transportation of corn out of the realm for the present year, on account of the great scarcity.

6th October, 1595.

II. 108. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, with a note of the wheat provided and bought in Kent for the use of the City, the names of the bakers by whom it had been bought, and the port whence it was to be shipped, and requesting his Lordship to issue his warrant for the discharge thereof from the ports named.

10th October, 1595.

II. 109. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, with a note of the quantity of wheat weekly spent within the City and suburbs, and complaining of the injustice suffered by the citizens by reason of the restraint enforced against the importation of corn from the counties of Kent and Essex.

14th October, 1595.

II. 111. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting that he had taken counsel with the Aldermen, the wardens of the several companies, the brewers, and bakers, as to the quantity of corn provided and furnished, and from what counties it came; and

¹ William Brooke, K.G., fifth Lord Cobham, succeeded his father in 1558; entertained Queen Elizabeth at Cobham Place, July 18th, 1558; Ambassador to the Low Countries to notify the Queen's accession, 1558; Governor of the Cinque Ports, 1571 to 1586; made Lord Chamberlain, August 8th, 1596; died March 6th, 1597.

beseeking that a speedy provision might be made for the removal of the restraint imposed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports upon the corn imported from the county of Kent, the late warrant issued to the officers of Sandwich and other ports not having proved sufficient.

22nd October, 1595.

II. 112. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. He had received private information that certain English merchants had sent their ships to Stoad to be freighted with corn, under the pretence of bringing the same to the City, but with the full determination to transport it into France, there to sell it to their own advantage, and to the disadvantage of the realm in this time of scarcity. He requested his Lordship to send to the Governor of the Merchant Adventurers, and order that all corn laden by English merchants should be brought into this country.

25th October, 1595.

II. 114. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting him to order the corn ships lately taken upon the coast of Spain by the Earl of Cumberland,¹ to be brought to the Port of London for sale.

28th October, 1595.

II. 115. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, requesting that if any corn should be met with in the narrow seas, it might be sent for sale to the City on account of the scarcity.

29th October, 1595.

II. 117. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, praying that the restraint of corn made in Kent, and the other maritime shires might be removed on account of the great scarcity;

¹ George Clifford, K.G., third Earl of Cumberland, eldest son of Henry Clifford, second Earl, by Anne, daughter of William, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland; born August 8th, 1558; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ward of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, whose youngest daughter, Margaret, he subsequently married at St. Mary Overy, Southwark, June 24th, 1577, the Queen honouring the nuptials with her presence. He fitted out a small fleet of three ships and a pinnace, the latter being under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh, to annoy the Spanish settlements in 1586. He commanded the Elizabeth Bonaventura, of 600 tons and 250 men, in the fleet which attacked the Spanish Armada, 1588. In 1589 he undertook a voyage to the West Indies in the Victory; with three other vessels, furnished at his own cost, he captured twenty-eight ships, with cargoes valued at 20,000*l.*, and also took the town of Fyal, the inhabitants of which he obliged to pay a ransom of 2,000 ducats. He subsequently commanded several other successful expeditions. He was one of the first adventurers who formed the East India Company, in 1600. He signed the proclamation of King James I., and attended that monarch at York, April 16th, 1603. Appointed Governor of the Scottish Marches, June 8th, 1603. Died at the Savoy, in the Strand, October 30th, 1605. (Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' Vol. II.)

and that forasmuch as the scarcity of wheat and rye compelled the use of other grain, especially barley, a great quantity of which was converted into malt for the brewing of sweet and strong beer, either for transportation or to be drunk in ale and tippling houses, the brewers might be restrained, or ordered to brew a less quantity for the present.

30th October, 1595.

II. 120. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, praying them to issue a warrant to the Customs Officers of Kingston-upon-Hull, to permit Robert Dalton of that town, who had been annually accustomed to bring corn to this City, to embark the 700 quarters provided by him, the same being greatly needed.

12th November, 1595.

II. 162. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting him, on account of the great scarcity within the City, to permit the passage, with all speed, of the corn purchased in Kent, and also to allow the City to buy the 100 quarters of beans landed in Southwark, near the Bridge-house.

22nd July, 1596.

II. 164. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, rendering an account of the quantity of grain lately arrived from Zealand and the East Countries.

15th August, 1596.

II. 166. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting him to issue his warrant to the Customs Officers of the Town of Harwich, to release the ship which had put in there, laden with 800 quarters of rye from the East Countries for the City's use.

5th October, 1596.

II. 167. Letter from (Sir Thomas) Skinner, Lord Mayor, to the Lords of the Council, informing them that, on account of the high price of malt, he had issued a proclamation throughout the City increasing the price of beer for the present from 4s. and 6s. a barrel to 5s. and 8s.

1st December, 1596.

II. 170. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting him to issue his warrant to the Officers of the Customs of the different ports and towns, to pass the corn purchased by the several Companies for the provision of the City in this time of scarcity.

23rd May, 1600.

II. 197. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord

Mayor and Aldermen, complaining of their neglect to provide a good proportion of corn to be kept in the City's store for the relief of the citizens in time of dearth or scarcity, and directing them to remedy the same immediately, and to make a return of the quantity so provided.

22nd January, 1602.

II. 250. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, enclosing a Petition to the Court of Aldermen complaining of the excessive price of wheat in Kent and other places adjoining, by reason of the great quantity lading there for transportation into foreign countries, and requesting that steps might be taken to prevent the same.

22nd February, 1604.

II. 257. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their letter directing him to assist the officers and purveyors for the provision of his Majesty's house, and to cause the doors of the cellars and warehouses of such as should be disobedient to be opened, and to see such goods delivered as should be marked for His Majesty's service. He had called the merchants and others before him, who expressed their willingness to supply the goods needful, and prayed that they might be reasonably rated, and the time of payment made known to them, and that no more goods might be taken than were wanted.

— December, 1605.

II. 269. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, in answer to their application for 100 quarters of wheat out of the City's store; the City had no store, and the Companies' store was brought into the market for sale at certain times, to keep down the prices for the benefit of the poor.

(Circa 1606-7.)

II. 299. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer enclosing a Petition from the Brewers within the City, complaining of the transportation of barley out of the counties of Norfolk, Kent, and Sussex, which had caused great distress to their trade, and increased the price of grain, and praying that the transportation might be stayed.

(Circa 1606-7.)

II. 301. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer requesting him to restrain the transportation of corn out of the kingdom, on account of the high price thereof.

(Circa 1606-7.)

II. 302. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, concerning the supply of one hundred and fifty loads of billets,

and fifty loads of faggots, for His Majesty's use, by the woodmongers of the City; and requesting that, on account of the scarcity of fuel, no more than was actually necessary might be taken, and that the same price might be paid as the woodmongers themselves gave.

(*Circa 1606-7.*)

II. 313. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting that, on account of the exceeding high price of corn, and the scarcity, the bakers were hardly able to keep eleven ounces weight in the wheaten penny loaf; and requesting that licence might be granted to those who would bring corn to this port from foreign parts, to ship out again such quantities as should not be vended or uttered without paying customs.

19th March, 1607.

II. 314. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning a parcel of wheat belonging to Mr. Wallis, to be transported into foreign parts, and the condition of the same. Upon further examination, by the desire of their Lordships, the wheat was found to be mildewed, very foul, light, and ill-conditioned, but he had offered to give 28s. a quarter for the same.

30th March, 1607.

II. 316. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Mayor of Sandwich, requesting information as to the prohibiting of a parcel of corn from being sent to the City.

13th April, 1608.

II. 320. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the bargemen and others of the town of Ware, complaining that the River Lea had been drawn so low¹ by Sir Robert Wroth² and others, that their barges could not pass with provisions for the City; and praying them to take some course to remedy the evil complained of.

26th May, 1608.

¹ See Letter of Recorder Fleetwood to Lord Burghley on this subject.—Wright's 'Elizabeth and her Times,' Vol. II. p. 159.

² Son of Sir Robert Wroth, of Durants, Enfield, and Loughton Hall, Essex. He was knighted at Sion House, May, 1603. He married Mary, daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and niece of Sir Philip Sidney, a lady of literary attainments and a poetess, to whom Ben Jonson dedicated his 'Alchemist,' as well as some of his Epigrams and Sonnets. He was Sheriff of Essex in 1613-14, and died whilst serving the office, March 15th in that year, and was buried at Enfield (see Lysons's 'Environs,' 1st Edit. Vol. II. p. 317). His father, Sir Robert Wroth, who died in 1605, was one of the Commissioners appointed by King James, February 19th, 1603-4, to forward the erection of bridges across the River Lea, between Hackney and Hoddesdon.

II. 324. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, requesting that, on account of the high price and scarcity of corn, the making of starch might be forborne during this time of dearth.
20th June, 1608.

II. 328. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, concerning the high price of sugar.
16th September, 1608.

II. 330. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, touching the high price of corn, and reporting the steps taken for reducing the Assize of Bread.
28th September, 1608.

II. 349. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, as to the quantity and price of corn supplied for this City's use.
24th August, 1609.

II. 357. Letter from the Earl of Salisbury (Lord Treasurer) to the Lord Mayor, touching the supply, price, and transportation of corn.
11th August, 1609.

III. 69. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to see that the several Companies speedily provided their full proportions of corn, and expressing their belief that he would act therein as might be most desirable, according to what had been so worthily performed by his predecessors, by whose care had of late been built fair and large granaries for stowage at Bridewell. The Council further required him to take measures that neither regrators nor forestallers enhanced the markets and thereby raised the price of corn.
7th January, 1612.

III. 70. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor referring to the preceding letter, and acquainting him that a Petition having been presented to them by the Company of Eastland Merchants for bringing in of corn from abroad free of custom, they had given orders accordingly, with this addition, that if, by reason of plenty, such corn could not be sold by them at remunerative rates, they might transport it elsewhere within the kingdom, or into foreign parts, free of custom. Special order should be taken that the granaries at the Bridge-house and Bridewell should be ready for the stowage of corn.
21st January, 1612.

III. 110. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, suggesting that, on account of the anticipated scarcity of

corn, the several Companies of the City should be forthwith required to make their provisions of wheat according to their several proportions, and that the supply should be obtained from foreign parts.

24th September, 1613.

III. 111. Reply of the Lords of the Council, approving of the course suggested by the Lord Mayor, and requesting him to give directions to the Companies accordingly. 26th September, 1613.

III. 118. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, with respect to their recent Order for the provision of corn, and requesting that the Farmers of the Customs might be prevented from permitting the transportation of corn without his knowledge or authority.

11th December, 1613.

III. 141. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acquainting them that, on account of the great and increasing scarcity of corn, he had endeavoured to induce several merchant strangers to import corn rather than other commodities, assuring them of a quick sale and ready money, but finding them backward, he had thought if the King would permit all merchants to import corn custom free till the next Midsummer, it would encourage the merchant and be a great comfort to the people. He therefore requested the Council to move His Majesty to grant such permission.

9th April, 1614.

V. 50. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that the King had considered complaints from several parts of the kingdom of the great inconvenience incurred by farmers and husbandmen by the extraordinary low price of corn. The Council had thereupon, by the King's command, had divers conferences for remedy of the inconvenience, and had taken notice of a notable abuse in the assize of bread in and about the City, the best wheat being about 4s. the bushel, yet bread had been assized all last year after the rate of 8s. the bushel, which inequality and disproportion was so intolerable that the Council could not but blame them for their neglect, and require them in the King's name to take means for the effectual remedy of the abuse, and for assizing bread as provided by statute. The Council thought it strange that their intimation last year of the King's pleasure for providing certain quantities of gunpowder and match for the City's use was not thought worthy of any answer or account, and that the scarcity was as great as ever, and they desired that the proportions

mentioned in their former letter should be forthwith supplied and furnished.

Whitehall, 25th January, 1619.

V. 54. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, in answer to the foregoing. The assize of bread had been raised four times since January, 1618, as the price of wheat had abated, viz., from thirteen ounces the penny wheat loaf to fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and lately to seventeen ounces, the present assize, as would be seen by what they now enclosed. They thought it would be found that some adjacent parts sought to cover their own neglect by drawing the Council's attention to the City. As to the provision of powder and match, they had directed the several Companies to provide themselves such proportions as would in the whole amount to the quantities directed by the Council, and had themselves agreed with certain merchants for furnishing the same from beyond seas, which had been done. Since the receipt of their last Letter, orders had been given to the Companies to certify what store they had, which should be reported to the Council.

(Circa 1619-20.)

V. 55. Petition¹ of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Whitebakers to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, complaining that the assize of bread had been set by their Order of the 18th January last at seventeen ounces, which the bakers were unable to keep, as had already been shown by their former petitions, yet they were daily punished, amerced, and imprisoned, and their bread taken from them and given away, to their great reproach, hindrance, and undoing. The petitioners always kept as great an assize as was generally kept throughout the kingdom. Their gains in their trade at the present time were very small, on account of their small return and of the low price of wheat, the greatest part of the common people now making their own provisions. As they had formerly shown the Court, the assize of seventeen ounces was not set after the second price of wheat in the market as required by law, and they were unable to take a quarter of wheat with bare 6s. allowance, as by a computation of a baker's weekly charges in the annexed note would appear. And upon their former humble petition for a better allowance the Court had directed they should have 8s. per quarter. They therefore prayed that such an assize might be made as would enable them to maintain themselves and families by their labours, and serve

¹ This is the enclosure referred to in the preceding letter.

the City with the better sort of stuff, which would otherwise be bought up by foreigners and others dwelling out of the City and liberties, who mostly kept their assize two or three ounces lower than they and others in the City were compelled to do. (*Circa 1619-20.*)

The Note is as follows :—

“A Computation of a Baker's perticuler charges arising upon the baking of Ten quarters of wheat by weeke in London.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imprimis for howsrent after the rate of 30 <i>l.</i> per ann. is by the weeke	0	11	6
For 4 Journeymens wages att 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a peece per weeke	0	10	0
For meate and drinck for them and for two apprentices at 4 <i>s.</i> a peece per weeke	1	4	0
For Yeist	0	10	0
For Woodde	0	12	0
For Salt	0	1	0
For Boulters	0	1	0
For Garner Rent	0	2	0
For wheat bought att the waterside the porters and fillers have 2 <i>d.</i> ob per quarter	0	2	0
For Sacks	0	1	0
For Wages for two maidservants	0	1	8
For their dyett	0	8	0
For a dyett for a mans self and his Wife	0	10	0
A commonlie man hath not lesse than three or foure children, which cannot be lesse then fourepence a daie a peece for their dyett	0	7	0
And for their apparell and teaching at Schole at 12 <i>d.</i> a peece	0	3	0
For Seacoles for firing by the weeke after 4 Chauldron per yeare	0	1	4
For Basketts after 13 <i>s.</i> per ann. is	0	0	3
For Water weeklie	0	0	8
Item the Miller hath for his Toll out of everie quarter for grinding half a bushell, which is in tenn quarters 5 bushells, after 24 <i>s.</i> the quarter	0	15	0
Item for apparell for a man's self, his Wife, and two apprentices after 20 <i>l.</i> per ann. is per weeke	0	7	8
Item for duties in his parishe to the Parson, the Skavengers, for the Poore for watching and wardcing at the least weeklie	0	1	0
Summa totalis is per weeke	1	6	10 2

¹ This total should be 6*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

"Besides all duties to the Kinges Ma^{tie}, charges in the Cittie and in the Warde, charges in his Companie, charges of reparacons of his howse, charges for howshould stuff dailie bought into the howse and amended. Also losses by stale bread, ill debtors, bad servants, and other like hindrances.

"Item there is a penny in everie shilling given away for vantage.

"Item many Bakers do scarce bake ten quarters a weeke, and yf anie man do bake more his charge is accordinglie the greater.

"And so it plainlie appeareth that a quarter of Wheat cannott be baked with 6s. allowance for charges."

V. 63. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that the Companies of the City had formerly exercised a laudable custom of maintaining a magazine of 20,000 or more quarters of wheat, which had lately been omitted, and that they had thought it fit the custom should be continued. They therefore required a speedy and real supply of so many quarters of wheat in the proportions usually rated on the several Companies.

Last of February, 1619.

V. 120. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, with respect to the scarcity and high price of corn, and requiring him to see that the Companies provided their usual proportions for the supply of the City.

16th November, 1621.

VII. 8. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, certifying that they found flesh and fuel at reasonable rates. As to corn, they had, by furnishing the markets, kept down the prices, and yet had 1,500 quarters in store, and were also taking steps for providing 10,000 quarters from remote parts which did not usually serve their markets.

Dated in margin, November, 1629.

VII. 44. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor,¹ &c., reminding him of the special charge given to him by His Majesty, when he conferred the order of knighthood upon him, for moderating the prices of victuals, then grown dear by the sinister practices of butchers, and also for care to be had about the prices of fuel and grain. Some accounts had been received, but not sufficient to satisfy the King and Council. They therefore required an exact account of what provision had

¹ Sir Robert Ducie.

been made and what further was intended in the matter, at the first meeting of the Council at Hampton Court.

Windsor, 6th September, 1630.

VII. 50. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, in reply. They had considered what the Council had urged as to the Monday markets at Barnet, and had had the butchers before them, who prayed leave to satisfy the Council that they were free from any practice for making victuals dear. Coals were at reasonable rates, the wharves were well furnished, and there was greater store of coals for the poor than in former years. 1,500 quarters of corn were in store, and orders had been given to the Companies for the speedy provision of another 1,000 quarters.

Dated in margin, 22nd October, 1630.

VII. 54. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that the City had contracted with Mr. Philip Burlimachie for 8,000, and with Mr. Southwood for 2,000 quarters of wheat out of Ireland, and requesting licenses to be granted for their transport to the Port of London.

Dated in margin, 16th November, 1630.

VII. 55. Letter from the Lord Treasurer (Sir Richard Weston) to the Lords Justices of Ireland, requiring them to see that the corn was transported to London, and to take bond with sureties for double its value from the masters and owners of vessels conveying it, and to forward the bonds, and the names of the masters of the ships, &c.

Wallingford House, 19th November, 1630.

VII. 57. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords Justices of Ireland, requesting their aid for the immediate transport of the 10,000 quarters of corn to the City.

Dated in margin, December, 1630.

VII. 68. Order of the Council, reciting that a Petition had been presented to them by the Eastland Merchants' Company, complaining that, in contempt of an Order of the Court of Aldermen, made pursuant to directions from the Council, the Companies of London refused to take their rye, though the Petitioners had offered to abate 6*d.* per bushel of the price fixed by the said Order; that the Masters and Wardens of some of the Companies had been heard that day before the Board, and had alleged that they had sufficient in store till harvest, and that the price of 6*s.* 6*d.* per bushel demanded by the Eastland Company was higher than the market rate. The Council therefore direct the Court of Aldermen to certify the

quantities and sorts of corn then in store in the granaries of the several Companies, together with a Schedule of the proportions and sorts of grain each Company ought to have in store.

Whitehall, 29th June, 1631.

VII. 70. Reply of the Lord Mayor to the foregoing, certifying that the number of men, women, and children in the several wards within the City and Liberties was estimated at 130,280, for whom he thought eight ounces of bread each per day would be sufficient. 5,000 quarters of wheat per month would therefore be sufficient to serve the City.

Dated in margin, 6th December, 1631.

VII. 75. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor (and Court of Aldermen), complaining of their neglect in requiring the Companies to provide their proper proportions of corn, and that no steps had been taken for the punishment of delinquents, but rather there appeared a readiness to excuse and palliate their offences. The Council required that the defaulters should be punished in some exemplary manner according to their demerits, and that a certificate of the steps taken should be forwarded to the Board by the last of the next month.

Whitehall, last of October, 1632.

VII. 79. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, that much care had been taken to require the Companies to make up their several proportions of 10,000 quarters of corn; but that there had been negligence in the execution of the precepts. They had committed to Newgate divers of the wardens of the Companies, and intended to proceed to the punishment of others who had made default. As to the Council's letters with respect to the assize of bread, they had already caused their commands to be published, and had given strict order for their exact performance.

Dated in margin, 5th December, 1632.

VII. 107. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, renewing their former directions for causing the like provision of corn to be made for the magazines of the City this year as last; expressing their reproof and censure at their remissness, and requiring a report of their proceedings therein by the 6th of the next month.

Last of February, 1633.

VII. 118. Certificate from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Star Chamber, of the quantities of English and foreign oats in store in the

shops, storehouses, and granaries of the chandlers inhabiting within London and the Liberties, viz., 312 quarters of French, and 40 quarters of English and Scottish oats, as appeared by the certificates of every ward.

Dated in margin 27th May, 1634

VIII. 68. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to give directions for the delivery to Sir Allen Apsley, one of the Surveyors-General for Victualling the Navy, of 2,000 quarters of wheat from the storehouses at the Bridge House, Bridewell, and elsewhere, to be made into biscuit with all expedition, to be repaid by him so soon as he could purchase it,—he, in the mean time, leaving such a sum of money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Subsidies as the wheat should be indifferently praised at. Further requesting them to permit the said Surveyor to use the granaries, bakehouses, and cellars at the Bridge House and Bridewell, as he might require, for His Majesty's service, between then and Midsummer following.

14th January, 1624.

VIII. 96. Order in Council, held at Guildhall, to take into consideration the sudden increase of the price of corn, especially in the City of London and the counties adjacent, directing certain articles to be observed for preventing future inconveniences upon like occasions.

2nd April, 1631.

VIII. 97. Order in Council directing that, during the time of scarcity and dearth, cornhandlers should be absolutely restrained from buying wheat, rye, or barley to sell again, but that they might buy peas and oatmeal to sell again in small quantities to the poor, and also provender for horses, so long as by trial it should not be found prejudicial.

27th April, 1631.

VIII. 98. Order in Council directing the Lord Mayor to certify the names of all persons of the Companies of London, imprisoned by order of the Court of Aldermen for not making up their usual proportion of 10,000 quarters of corn, as also what course had been taken for making the provision, not only of the 10,000 quarters for the magazine of the City, but of the 30,000 quarters when the season should be thought fit.

5th December, 1632.

VIII. 99. Order of the Star Chamber directing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to certify what quantities of corn and grain were last year provided and put in magazine by the several Com-

panies, and how far any of them made default ; further directing the Lord Mayor, with the assistance of certain Aldermen and others named, to devise means for reforming abuses and for better regulating the Assize of Bread ; and requiring the Court to report their proceedings with respect to the Conservancy of the Thames, charitable uses, the binding of apprentices, and the punishment of rogues and vagabonds.

12th October, 1632.

VIII. 100. Same as No. 75, Vol. VII. 31st October, 1632.

VIII. 101. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, approving of their proceedings in committing to prison persons who had not made up their usual proportions of 10,000 quarters of corn towards the last year's provision, and directing that the provision for the next year should be made from remote countries, and such parts as did not usually send their corn to the City markets ; and repeating their former Orders for providing 30,000 quarters when the time should serve conveniently.

31st December, 1632.

VIII. 102. Order in Council, upon the petition of cornchandlers of the City, authorizing them to buy off all foreign corn, any former orders notwithstanding ; and directing that on their giving bond not to buy any wheat, rye, or barley grown in this kingdom within thirty-five miles of the City, their former bonds should be cancelled.

29th June, 1631.

VIII. 121. Same as No. 107, Vol. VII.

Last of February, 1633.

PROVISIONS (FLESH, FISH, &c.).

I. 70. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, stating that upon being reminded as to the keeping of the laws of abstinence from flesh,¹ he had gathered together such Orders as had

¹ In 1562-3 was passed the Act, 5 Elizabeth, cap. 5, intituled, "An Act touching certain politic constitutions, made for the maintenance of the Navy." By Clauses 11 and 12 of this Act, Wednesday was made a fish-day, in addition to Friday and Saturday, which had previously been the custom, the object for so doing being stated to be "the benefit of the Realm, as well in maintenance of the Navy as in sparing and increase of flesh victuals." Clause 23 expressly enacts that because no person may misjudge the intent of the Statute, but that the same was purposely intended and meant politically for the increase of Fishermen and Mariners, and repairing of Port Towns and Navigation, and not for any superstition to be maintained in the choice of meats, persons preaching, teaching, or writing anything contrary to such intent shall be punished as spreaders of false news. Under the Act, which

been formerly observed within the City, to which he had added such others as by experience had been found most convenient ; also reporting the steps taken with reference to the abuses in the purveyance of wood for Her Majesty's service. 10th January, 1579.

I. 71. Copies of the Orders heretofore observed in London for abstinence from flesh in Lent, and on Fish days. The means proposed to be observed are also annexed.

I. 88. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London (Aylmer), in reply to his request for permission for his butcher to kill flesh. The Lords of the Council had permitted the Lord Mayor to license certain persons to kill flesh for the sick ; the number so licensed were bound to give weekly an account in writing of every joint they uttered, which bond his butcher refused. In order that his Lordship might not want, order had been taken to supply him by such as had given bond. 25th February, 1579.

I. 186. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. As Lent was approaching, he had gathered together such Orders as had been given from time to time for the abstinence from flesh, and requested his advice as to the issue and observation of the same, or others. 23rd January, 1580.

I. 300. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had been informed that flesh was commonly eaten in Lent in sundry tabling houses, and that forty butchers were suffered to kill and sell flesh within the liberties of the City to all comers. The Fishmongers complained that they could not sell their wares, whereby the navigation and trade of Mariners would be discouraged and fall into decay. They desired to be informed of the truth of this statement ; of the number of butchers licensed to kill flesh, and what steps had been taken by the Aldermen for restraining of the tabling and other houses. 9th March, 1581.

was from time to time continued, licences to eat flesh were granted by the sovereign, or the archbishops, on payment by the licensees of certain fines into the poor-box of their parish, viz., by

	s.	d.
A peer or peer's wife	26	8 per annum.
A knight or knight's wife	13	4 „
Under that degree	6	8 „

In cases of sickness, the bishop, parson, vicar, or curate, might grant temporary licences in writing. (*Ibid* Clause 13.) Proclamations on the subject were issued annually. There is a copy of one published in 1618 in the Guildhall Museum.

I. 301. Reply of the Lord Mayor. The number of butchers had been restrained to five, four for the whole City, namely, two in either shambles and one for the borough of Southwark, and these had been bound not to utter flesh to any but such as were, by sickness or otherwise, lawfully licensed to eat flesh. As touching table-keepers, cooks, innholders, and other victuallers, a great multitude had been already dealt with according to former usage and the rest would be proceeded against at once, and restrained from infringing Her Majesty's proclamation. 11th March, 1581.

I. 332. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. It had been the custom, in order to carry out the Queen's proclamation for the observation of abstinence from flesh in Lent and other forbidden times, for the Aldermen of the City to make certificate of the number of offenders in their wards to the Court of Chancery at the beginning of Easter Term, which certificates had been received by the Officers in Chancery without fee or charge. The Officers now demanded a fee of 2s. for every presentment which would amount in the whole to 5l. He begged that directions might be given to the Officers to receive the presentments without charge.

5th May, 1582.

I. 463. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging his Letter requesting instructions touching the abstaining from flesh in Lent, and recommending that the former Orders of the Council should be observed. As to licensing butchers to kill flesh, he thought it quite unnecessary, infirm persons being allowed poultry. In a large liberty where he had jurisdiction, he did not permit any butchers' wares to be killed.

26th January, 1582.

I. 468. Letter from Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, requesting that a licence to kill flesh in Lent might be granted to David Newholt, of Little Eastcheap.

24th January, 1582.

I. 469. Letter from the Lord Mayor in reply, regretting that he had not the power, except by warrant from the Council, under which three butchers had been already appointed. The Lord Treasurer had refused to license any in Westminster.

1st February, 1582.

I. 470. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting his instructions as to the number of butchers to be

licensed to kill flesh in Lent. At present he had only appointed two for the one shambles and one for the other, and none for Southwark.

25th January, 1582.

I. 574. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the non-observance of the Orders issued by the Council for the killing of flesh in Lent, and directing steps to be at once taken to carry the same into execution, and the names of those to whom licences had been already granted to be forwarded to them.

30th January, 1586.

I. 580. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham. Great disorders had been yearly committed by the butchers of the City, who, being of a rude and uncivil kind, could hardly be kept from killing flesh in Lent. A number of honourable persons usually made request to have certain persons licensed, who were dissatisfied upon refusal. He had therefore thought it better that the Council should take the power of granting licences into their own hands, and for their information he enclosed a list of those who had been recommended to be licensed.

24th January, 1587.

I. 588. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. He had been charged before the Council by Mr. Ashley, one of the Clerks of the Council, with some indirect dealing in the admittance of the butchers to be licensed to kill flesh this Lent, and had sent a reply, which, by some mischance had not been laid before their Lordships. He enclosed a copy, with a request that it might be read at their next meeting.

9th March, 1590.

I. 606. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. Upon receipt of their charge concerning the killing and eating of flesh, he had taken every precaution to restrain the same, and had taken bonds of all victuallers, innholders, and other such like traders within the City's jurisdiction. The principal cause of the disorders committed was the great number of butchers licensed to kill flesh within the privileged places, and the licentious behaviour of such victuallers and tablers as dwelt within the said liberties and exempt places, who set open their houses and kept common tables for all sorts of people. He requested that some further order might be taken for their restraint or moderation.

12th March, 1590.

I. 613. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. He had been already importuned about the licensing of butchers in the

coming Lent. There being only six to be selected, he anticipated much dissatisfaction would be felt by the persons recommending their butchers; the late Lord Mayor had been reviled and threatened by certain officers of the Court and others of high place, for not being able to comply with their requests. 12th December, 1591.

I. 614. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Robert Cecil. In accordance with his Letter he had licensed Nicolas Simons to kill flesh next Lent. As there were only six to be appointed, he requested him to intercede with those who would be disappointed by not having similar requests gratified. 13th December, 1591.

I. 625. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, acknowledging his Letter, recommending Richard Wise, butcher, of St. Nicholas shambles, for a licence to kill flesh in Lent. The number (limited by the Council to six) had been already appointed, but he would license Wise if his lordship would stand between him and any displeasure which might arise at the Council. As the Lord Treasurer had directed that every butcher so licensed should pay a certain sum of money towards the relief of maimed soldiers, he requested that Wise should be directed to repair to him and pay the fine before being licensed. 11th January, 1591.

I. 630. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their Orders for the restraint of killing and eating flesh during Lent, in which provision had been made that certain persons should watch at the gates of the City and other like places in the suburbs, to intercept all flesh brought in for the supply of persons not licensed to eat the same, the flesh to be sold to the use of the hospitals and prisons within the City. The watchmen hired to perform this duty had not carried it out strictly, and the Lord Mayor recommended the Council, for the encouragement of the men in diligence, to allow them half the flesh so taken instead of wages, the other half to be used for the establishments before named. 8th February, 1591.

I. 642. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. He had received a Letter from Mr. Awbrey, Master of the Court of Requests, signifying the Queen's pleasure for granting a licence to kill flesh in Lent to John Scrogge, butcher, at the suit of one Froe Gilham, an attendant upon Her Majesty. The number of butchers to be appointed being already full, and the liberty and disorder of killing flesh in exempt places and suburbs being very great, he had

suggested that a portion of the money gathered from the butchers should be given to the said Froe Gilham instead of increasing the number of licensed butchers.
29th January, 1591.

I. 653. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain. It had always been the privilege of the Lord Mayor to appoint and license the several butchers within the City to kill flesh in Lent. During the mayoralty of Sir John Abbott, his predecessor, the Lords of the Council had bestowed the privilege upon the Clerks of the Council, to the prejudice and injury of the City. It was therefore not in his power to appoint the person named by his Lordship.

17th March, 1591.

II. 93. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, touching the scarcity of fresh and salt fish, and the intercepting by pirates of fishing boats coming to the City, and suggesting the repeal of the statute made in the 23rd of Elizabeth.¹

3rd April, 1595.

II. 116. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing petition from the Company that traded for butter and cheese within the City, complaining that restraint had been made by the Justices of the Peace within the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, whereby they were inhibited from bringing from thence such provisions, to the great distress of the poor housekeepers of the City, and requesting their Lordships to direct their warrant to the Justices and officers of the ports within those shires to remove the restraint.

29th October, 1595.

II. 129. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, requesting them to grant a warrant for the bringing of a small quantity of butter and cheese out of the counties of Suffolk and Essex.

31st December, 1595.

II. 130. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, as to the number of butchers licensed to kill flesh during Lent within the City and Liberties.

4th January, 1595.

II. 143. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Commissioners, appointed by the Privy Council, for the County of Suffolk, requesting them to direct the transporting of 646 wey of butter and cheese for

¹ 23 Elizabeth, c. viii. An Act for the Increase of Mariners, and for the Maintenance of Navigation.

the use of the City in this time of scarcity, and enclosing a Schedule of Traders, and the quantity to be supplied to each.

31st January, 1595.

II. 146. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Essex, explaining the reasons why Andrew Woodcock had not been appointed among the number of butchers to kill flesh in Lent.

7th February, 1595.

II. 148. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, touching the application of the Queen's musicians to license two butchers for this Lent time, above the number ordered by the Privy Council.

2nd March, 1595.

II. 192. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, requesting the withdrawal of their prohibition against the transportation of herrings from Yarmouth.

18th October, 1602.

II. 226. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, in answer to his communication soliciting a butcher's place during this Lent for his servant, and informing him of the Orders received from the Council thereon.

20th January, 1602.

II. 244. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. According to their commands, he had taken bond from the Poulterers of the City, prohibiting them from selling pheasants, partridges, and rabbits before the 6th of June. The Poulterers of Westminster and the suburbs sold the same at all times, to the injury of the Citizens. He prayed that they might be restrained.

20th May, 1604.

II. 281. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, as to the conduct of the buyers of bacon for the supply of His Majesty's household from the markets.

15th February, 1606.

III. 3. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, referring to the Laws made and Orders published every year for the due observation of Lent, "because it is the time of increase which supplieth the rest of the year with provision of victuals." They had from time to time written to his predecessors to see such Orders and Directions duly observed, and to restrain the excessive killing and eating of flesh, yet they found the Orders every year neglected and less observed. They requested him to confer with the Justices of

the Peace for Middlesex and Surrey, and consider how the same might be suppressed, and to attend with the Recorder and some of the Aldermen at the Council on the next Sunday.

14th January, 1610.

III. 4. Further Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reminding him of the former Orders, and of the following additions which they thought meet to be effectually observed, viz.: That the printed Orders should be more duly kept, for the better performance whereof he should not suffer any butchers that were to be allowed within the City to take partners, whereby they might kill a greater proportion, and should cause an oath to be administered to each of them, according to a form conceived and presented to the Council by the Recorder. Whereas the butchers had been accustomed to provide and kill against Shrovetide an excessive proportion of all manner of flesh, more than could be uttered in any reasonable time, he should take order that if any butcher, not licensed, should be found with any flesh after Shrove Tuesday at night, such flesh should be disposed and given to the prisons and other poor, as might be thought meet. Further, whereas keepers of taverns, inns, and ordinaries in time of Lent dressed and uttered flesh in their houses, he should direct that such places should be often visited and searched, and the offenders proceeded against without favour or connivance.

28th January, 1610.

A Postscript directs that the Lord Mayor should take the same course with the Poulterers as with the Butchers.

III. 37. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with respect to the restraint of killing and eating of flesh in Lent, and exhorting them to carry a strict hand over taverns, ordinaries, and tippling-houses, on account of the late high prices of victuals, without any known or apparent cause.

19th February, 1611.

III. 38. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, with reference to their determination not to permit licences to be granted as heretofore to butchers to kill and utter flesh during Lent, and setting out several reasons against the same, such as the scarcity and dearness of fish, butter, cheese, bacon, and eggs, the prevalence of ague, &c. Did not the necessity of the time, both in policy and discretion, move him, he should pray their Lordships that all licences might be forborne, there being nothing that brought to the City more displeasure from great persons, whom they refused to

gratify, or more blame from the Council, than the licensing of butchers to sell flesh in Lent. 14th February, 1611.

A note in the margin states in effect that, upon consideration of this Letter, the Lords allowed the Lord Mayor to license eight butchers.

III. 72. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. So great had been the abuse and contempt of the former Orders for the keeping of Lent, that His Majesty had been enforced to prohibit absolutely the killing of flesh by any butcher or other person in the City, or any other part of the kingdom, during this Lent, and had therefore caused certain new Orders to be printed and published for that purpose. 9th February, 1612.

III. 73. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council with reference to the foregoing, requesting them to prescribe with certainty the manner in which he should carry out the Orders for keeping Lent, otherwise he should fear that he was left to the strict performance of His Majesty's directions. 10th February, 1612.

III. 78. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, suggesting sundry reasons, such as the scarcity and dearth of fish, butter, cheese, and bacon, the prevalence of ague and other infirmities, for the allowance of some flesh to be killed and uttered during Lent. 18th February, 1612.

III. 82. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. It was not intended that all poulterers should be restrained from killing and uttering their wares, but that, for the comfort of the infirm and sickly, he might freely license as many poulterers within the City and Liberties as he deemed meet and convenient. 25th February, 1612.

III. 91. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council. They were informed the Council had given warrant to certain messengers to search within the City for such butchers as killed and sold flesh during Lent, and to bring the offenders before them to answer the contempt. They hoped the Council would not grant any warrants to messengers to search within the City, but would address their letters and warrants to the Lord Mayor. It was a matter which much concerned their charter and the ancient customs and franchises of the City, for any foreign officer to execute, in person, any warrant in the City without the assistance and direction of the Lord Mayor. The messengers having attached the body of a

butcher dwelling within the shambles, without acquainting the Lord Mayor or requiring his aid or direction, the Court of Aldermen had committed the butcher to prison, till the pleasure of the Council should be further signified.

11th March, 1612.

III. 134. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, authorizing him, for the service of the Ambassadors here resident, and sick persons, to license one butcher to kill and utter flesh in Lent, and to give notice at the Ambassadors' houses of the name and address of such butcher.

12th March, 1613.

III. 144. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir Edward Coke, Knight, Chief Justice of England, Sir Henry Hubbart,¹ Knight and Baronet, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, informing them that the Council, having authorized the Lord Mayor to appoint a butcher to kill flesh during Lent for the service of Foreign Ambassadors, he had, for the relief of three poor men, allowed them to join in partnership to make provision of flesh in a private place within Guildhall, for the use of the said Ambassadors. These butchers had since been served with process to appear to some information for uttering flesh in Lent. The Council required that orders should be given for stay thereof, and that they should be no further troubled.

Whitehall, 13th May, 1614.

IV. 13. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. Their lordships having for the last three years thought fit to restrain the licensing of butchers during Lent, the Court of Aldermen had considered the inconveniences and contrary effects produced thereby. The butchers without number sold flesh, and all manner of people, weak and sound of body, bought it, as commonly as in open time, which would not be the case if some few butchers were licensed, and forbidden to sell to other than those licensed to buy. A special eye should also be had to the great excesses and abuses committed in taverns, tabling houses, victualling houses, and inns, and also to the abuse of Friday night suppers. The Fishmongers made an extraordinary use of the time in the price of all manner of fish. Eggs were six and seven a groat, butter 8d. per pound, and cheese and bacon excessively dear. If Essex and Herts had no sale for their calves, as they had been accustomed to have in Lent, butter and cheese would rise to an excessive rate.

26th January, 1615.

¹ Sir Henry Hobart. See Note 3, page 60.

IV. 14. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, forwarding to him the same Orders for the keeping of Lent as last year. As the execution thereof would wholly depend upon him, so the contrary would be imputed to him as a great neglect of the King's commands. 28th January, 1615.

IV. 16. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, authorizing him to license as many poulterers as he might think meet for the provision of the sick and infirm within the City during Lent. 4th February, 1615.

IV. 19. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbott). He had been very much importuned by divers physicians, who stated there was an absolute necessity, for the safety of men's lives, that some mutton and veal should be killed, to make broth for the diet of the sick during the present Lent. He had therefore thought it his duty to address himself to the Archbishop, to whom he conceived the matter most especially appertained. 10th February, 1615.

Note in margin.—Upon this Letter my Lord of Canterbury very honourably procured the Lords to assent for the licensing of one butcher.

IV. 20. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, authorizing him during the present Lent to license one butcher to kill mutton and veal only, and to sell the same to such as had licence according to law. 20th February, 1615.

IV. 27. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding a Petition from Freemen of the City trading in butter and cheese, complaining that they were vexed and sued by informers upon two penal statutes of the reign of Edward the Sixth, against such as bought butter and cheese and other dead victuals to sell again. Since they found the putting of those statutes strictly in force would not only hinder the victualling of the City and adjoining parts, and also the navy and merchant shipping, but would enforce the Petitioners either to give up their trade or fall into the hands of informers, they recommended their Petition to the Council, and requested that they might be heard by counsel thereon. 13th April, 1616.

IV. 60. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord

Mayor, authorizing him to license as many poulterers as he might think necessary, and one butcher to kill mutton and veal only, during Lent, for the service and provision of Foreign Ambassadors, and to such others as were licensed according to law.

23rd February, 1616.

IV. 61. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, enclosing the same Orders as formerly for the keeping of Lent.

23rd February, 1616.

IV. 95. Similar Letter to No. 60.

23rd January, 1617.

V. 12. Copy of Warrant from the Lords of the Council to Nicholas Stott and Edmund Perce, Messengers of His Majesty's Chamber, requiring them to repair to any place within the City of London and the exempt and privileged places thereof, or within the City and Liberties of Westminster and the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Kent, and Herts, and to search for and make stay of all manner of cattle, flesh, poultry, and other wares prohibited by the Orders of the Council to be killed and eaten, and to apprehend all graziers, drovers, and others offending, and bring them, together with all such victuallers, innholders, vintners, and keepers of ordinaries dressing or uttering any flesh meats contrary to such Orders before the Council to answer their contempts; and to require all butchers, poulterers, &c., killing or uttering flesh or poultry in the cities and counties aforesaid to produce to the Clerk of the Council their licences; and further to call upon all mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, &c., to be aiding and assisting them in the execution of the warrant.

7th February, 1618.

V. 33. Suggestions from the Company of meere Poulterers to the Lord Mayor (Sir Sebastian Harvey) for the prevention of forestalling and engrossing of their wares in the markets; for limiting the times within which such wares should be sold therein; for preventing their sale by haglers, carriers, and chapmen in shops, inns, or hostleries; and for punishing such as maintained haglers, &c., without entering them according to Acts of Common Council and their own Orders.

(Circa 1618-9.)

V. 61. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen as to the keeping of Lent, authorizing the Lord Mayor to license three butchers and four or five poulterers to kill and utter flesh and poultry, and requiring them to call the

Fishmongers before them, and give order that the City should be stored with fresh and salt fish at reasonable prices and rates.

Whitehall, 16th February (1619).

V. 98. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their Letters and Orders for the due observance of Lent, with authority for the licensing of three butchers and three or four poulterers, and stating his reasons for desiring the number to be enlarged. 4th February, 1620.

VI. 80. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, authorizing him to license eight butchers and eight poulterers during the ensuing Lent. Whitehall, 14th February, 1625.

VI. 130. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to take effectual means for the due execution of the orders against killing and eating of flesh during Lent, and admonishing him to cause sufficient provision and other Lent victuals to be made, that the want thereof might not be a cause for the breach of order, as it had been in former years; and further authorizing him to take the same steps as last year for the licensing of butchers. Whitehall, 26th January, 1627.

VI. 161. Similar in effect to No. 80.

Whitehall, 22nd January, 1628.

VII. 85. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had been informed that the Fishmongers and others within the City and suburbs, dealing in fresh and salt fish, had taken advantage of the late Proclamation prohibiting the eating of flesh in Lent, on vigils and other fasting days, to raise the price of fish to excessive rates, and required him and all whom it might concern to take such effectual order for the future, that there might be no further cause of complaint. Whitehall, last of January, 1632.

VII. 86. Letter from the Lord Mayor in reply, reporting his proceedings, and requesting the Council to stop the killing and selling of flesh in the outskirts of the City, whereby the Fishmongers would be encouraged to make plentiful provision of fish, which would fill the markets at reasonable rates.

Dated in margin, 9th February, 1632.

VII. 102. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord

Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, with respect to the abuses owing to the excessive number of taverns, and the exactions used in the immoderate prices of provisions in ordinaries and hostelries, which had appeared in nothing more than in the excessive price of poultry of all sorts; requiring them to set prices for all small acates¹ and other provisions, setting up the same in public tables, and varying the prices from time to time as they should think fit, reporting thereon quarterly.
30th December, 1633.

VII. 104. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, approving of the Orders given by them with respect to the prices of small acates, and requesting them to see the same strictly enforced; further directing their attention to the excessive prices of butter, candles, and all sorts of fuel, especially charcoal, and the abuses in the measuring, and requiring them, when they had resolved upon a set moderation for prices, to cause a schedule to be printed and published.
17th January, 1633.

VII. 109. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with reference to their former directions touching the regulating the prices of small acates. They had forborne to require so strict an account as otherwise they would have done in regard to the intervention of the time of Lent; but now that Lent was past they required that their former directions should be exactly performed, and all offenders indicted at the next Quarter Sessions.
7th April, 1634.

VII. 119. Order in Council directing the Lord Mayor, or such as he should appoint, with a view to the further prevention of abuses concerning the excessive prices of small acates, to call before them all innkeepers, or such as should be thought fit, and cause them to give bond, with good sureties, not to permit any small acates, butter, &c., to be sold within their houses, or any other places belonging to them, by country people; also to take bonds of the poulterers not to sell any small acates above the rates limited, and if any refused to conform, to report them to the Council.
30th May, 1634.

VII. 124. Order in Council, reciting that it appeared by information taken on oath by Sir Hugh Hamersley, Knight,² and pre-

¹ "Acates" or "Cates,"—from the French *Acheter*—virtuals, provisions purchased—in contradistinction to those grown at home; niceties, delicacies. Hence to cater, caterer, &c.

² Haberdasher, chosen Sheriff June 24th, 1618; elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, June 26th, 1619; removed to Aldgate, July 23rd, 1622. He was President of the Honourable Artillery Company, 1622; Lord Mayor in 1627; President of Christ's Hospital from 1634 till his death, October 19th, 1636. He was buried in the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where there is still a monument to his memory. His portrait is at Haberdashers' Hall.

sented to the Board, that the prices of oysters had so much increased within eighteen or twenty years, that Whitstable oysters, which then sold for 4*d.* per bushel, were now sold at 2*s.* ; that the best and largest oysters were transported, and none but the refuse left for His Majesty's subjects, and that at a very dear rate. The Council, therefore, order that this being a *droit d'Amiral*, the Lords and Commissioners of the Admiralty should be required to take the same into their care, and if they deemed fit, direct the Judge of the Admiralty and the Farmers of the Customs to attend them, and, after hearing their opinions, to advise some fit course to prevent the abuse complained of, and speedily to put the same into execution.

Hampton Court, 27th September, 1634.

VII. 126. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining of his remissness in carrying out the former Order of the Council for the rating and apprizing of small acates, &c., and requiring him to forward a list of offenders, and to report his proceedings by the first of the next month ; and to state what had been done under their former Order, by the ensuing Wednesday.

15th October, 1634.

VII. 127. Order of the Star Chamber, reciting that an account had been given them by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London and the Justices of the Peace of Westminster, Middlesex, and Surrey, as to the execution of the King's Proclamation, and the Orders of the Board, with respect to the prices of poultry, small acates, hay, oats, &c., and the taking of recognizances from innkeepers, poulterers, &c., for the observance thereof. The Board, thinking it just and reasonable that the prices to be set by Proclamation should be varied according to the change of the times, direct the Lord Mayor and certain Justices of the parts mentioned to meet and confer as to the setting down of such new rates and prices as should be indifferent, and present the same to the Council by the 14th proximo.

Star Chamber, 24th October, 1634.

VII. 131. Copy of Letter from the Lord Mayor and the Justices before mentioned, forwarding their Certificate of the prices to be set down for poultry, &c., as required by Letter No. 127.

17th November, 1634.

(The particulars of the prices are not given.)

VII. 134. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lords and Commissioners of the Admiralty with respect to the prices of oysters,

requesting them to give order to Sir Henry Marten,¹ Knight, Judge of the Admiralty, and to the Marshal and all other officers of the Admiralty, not to suffer oysters to be transported by strangers or in strangers' vessels, but to cause all such vessels to be arrested, and the owners, their farmers and agents, committed to prison until they gave bond, with surety, not to offend in like manner in future.

Whitehall, 19th December, 1634.

VIII. 111. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, to the same effect as No. 85, Vol. VII. 31st January, 1633.

VIII. 118. Same as No. 102, Vol. VII. 30th December, 1633.

VIII. 119. Same as No. 104, Vol. VII. 17th January, 1633.

VIII. 133. Same as No. 126, Vol. VII. 15th October, 1634.

VIII. 134. Same as No. 109, Vol. VII. 7th April, 1634.

VIII. 135. Same as No. 119, Vol. VII. 30th May, 1634.

And see "Vintners, Victuallers," etc.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

I. 201. Letter from William Lord Burghley, to the Lord Mayor, by command of Her Majesty, thanking his lordship, the Aldermen, and other governors in the City for the courtesy and entertainment shown to the noblemen of France, the King's Commissioners, which Her Majesty fully appreciated and would keep in her memory, and upon any just occasion reward. 11th May, 1581.

I. 373. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, informing them that John Symcot, merchant of London, stood bound to Her Majesty in the sum of 2,000*l.* for the bringing over from Barbary of a certain quantity of saltpetre and other commodities necessary for the maintenance of Her Majesty's munition, and that this was the time to carry out his engagement. They understood that he was likely to be called upon for certain sums of money by his creditors, and to have his goods seized, they therefore desired that he should be exempted from molestation for six or eight months from this date. 10th July, 1582.

¹ Son of Anthony Marten, of London, born in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw; educated at Wykeham's School at Winchester; removed to New College, Oxford, 1582; where he took the degree of B.C.L., 1587, and D.C.L. in 1592; appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1595, and of the Prerogative Court in 1624; died September 26th, 1641.

I. 378. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply. The Court of Aldermen were persuaded that Symcot's suit had been made without reasonable cause, to delay or defraud his creditors. They did not see why he might not serve Her Majesty, according to his bargain, by his factors or otherwise, without fraud to his creditors.
19th July, 1582.

I. 406. Letter from Robert Earl of Leicester to Sir James Harvey, Knight, Lord Mayor. The Lords of the Council had lately written to him and the Sheriffs of London concerning John Simcott, desiring that he should have liberty for himself and his goods for six or eight months, which instruction had been disregarded, and licence had been given to sundry persons to attach his goods; he had lately also been arrested, to the great hindrance of Her Majesty's service. If any stay were made either of Simcott or his goods, there would be great negligence found in the Lord Mayor, and it might peradventure breed great trouble to the ships and the merchants of London.

Beaudley, 20th September, 1582.

I. 407. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Leicester, in reply. The doings of Simcott being suspected to have proceeded from fraud, he had written to the Council thereon, and requested further instructions. Not receiving any reply, he thought they were satisfied, and having first called Simcott, together with his creditors, before him, and endeavoured to make some arrangement between them, to which he would not consent, he had permitted Mr. Campion to take proceeding against him. He trusted that the Council would take what he had done in good faith.
4th October, 1582.

I. 557. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor. The Queen had been pleased, for her private recreation, to take the air abroad for the last two or three days, and she intended to return to St. James's on Friday evening next by the same road as before. He thought it expedient to give him notice thereof, in case the citizens should desire the comfort of beholding her royal person.

From the Court at Hampton Court, 27th November, 1583.

I. 558. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Thomas Heneage. When the Duke of Anjou and his train visited London, certain poor men in the City supplied horses for their use by commandment, for which they had not been paid. He requested that their claim might be favourably considered.
26th November, 1583.

I. 558*. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton, thanking him for his intimation of the return of Her Majesty, and asking his advice as to his attendance with the Aldermen and the Members of the several Companies. 27th November, 1583.

I. 599. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Essex, forwarding him a small present on behalf of the City for the great assistance he had rendered to the glory of God, the safety of the realm, and the general defence of all Christian estates that professed the Gospel and true religion of Almighty God.¹ If some offence had been given to him they besought him to wrap it up in this public testimony of their hearty good will. 24th July, 1591.

II. 34. Letter from Lord Hunsdon to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, recommending the employment of Captain Allen Lewis to train and view the arms and weapons kept in private houses of citizens, and to be allowed to receive 6*d.* a year from each householder for that service. 12th October, 1594.

II. 41. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, bringing to their notice the decay of the piers at Whitby, in Yorkshire, and the distress in trade therefrom, and soliciting contributions from the merchants of the City for their repair. 31st November, 1594.

II. 160. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. He had removed the *Gramies*,² and kept them apart without arresting them, according to his directions; they appeared discontented, and desired to have some attendants to wait upon them, and permission for their friends to visit them. He therefore requested further instructions. 27th June, 1596.

II. 180. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requiring them, in conjunction with the Justices of the Peace for the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, to make a return of the names of the knights, gentlemen, and others of good possessions and abilities, who continued to reside within the City and the suburbs, contrary to the express command of Her Majesty to reside upon their estates in the country. 12th July, 1601.

¹ This probably refers to his expedition into Normandy and Brittany to the succour of King Henry IV. of France.

² Some Scotch prisoners of importance. * See Aytoun's Lays, 'The Burial of Dundee' 'The Græmes' (the Grahams).

II. 205. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, enclosing a letter received from the Lords of the Council (No. 180), and directing them to make a return to him of the names of any such persons residing in the suburbs or the county.
14th July, 1601.

II. 215. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their letter, enclosing a petition from the upholders and others for an allowance for furnishing the Duke Byron¹ and his train with stuffs, saddles, &c., and requesting them to excuse the City from this service, as they were hardly pressed for payment of the many demands made upon them for the service of the State.
10th December, 1601.

II. 262. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging their order to supply 200 carts, with two horses to each, together with the Lord Mayor's barge, for removing His Majesty's effects to Greenwich, and calling their attention to the great inconvenience occasioned to trade by the withdrawal of so many carts from the City. The barge had been some time since borrowed by the Lord Chamberlain to carry the Guards; it was not fitted to carry luggage.
26th May, 1606.

II. 291. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Haddington, enclosing a petition to the King, and praying his mediation for the obtaining of His Majesty's Letters to the French King for present satisfaction of the money so unjustly detained from him after a sentence obtained for the restitution thereof, and for treating with the French Ambassador thereon; also sending two warrants for Bucks, which had always been granted in her late Majesty's time, and praying that the custom might be continued.
17th June, 1607.

II. 300. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a petition from certain Merchants trading to "Biskey," and such as used the trade of making Vardingales,² Boddies, and Sleeves for Women in and about the City, requesting that the Duty proposed, 6*d.* in the pound upon Whalebone-fins, might not be enforced.
12th December, 1607.

¹ Charles de Gontant, Duc de Biron, Marshal of France; born, 1562; beheaded in the Bastille, 31st July, 1602. Sent, in September, 1601, as Ambassador from Henry IV. of France to Queen Elizabeth. During his stay he was lodged in Crosby Place, Bishopsgate.

² Farthingales.

III. 20. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, stating that the Landgrave of Hesse had sent his son into England, to visit the King and to see the country. It would be well taken that he might return with some such note of welcome and good acceptance from the City as might be afforded to the son of so great a Prince. They, therefore, according to His Majesty's pleasure, prayed his Lordship to invite him and his train, one day before his going away, to dinner at his house, where he might see the manner and fashion of his Lordship's entertainment, as no little part of the state of the City, and such as he would not find in any City elsewhere.

23rd July, 1611.

III. 41. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The King of Denmark, being at war, had solicited the King by an express ambassador for leave to make levies within this kingdom, and had commissioned Lord Willoughby¹ and others to raise them upon such terms as might invite men to volunteer into his service. The King had, therefore, directed the Council to write to the Lord Mayor, and to his Majesty's Lieutenants in several counties, requiring them to take notice of his gracious pleasure in the matter, and to give order that whenever Lord Willoughby, or others authorized by the King of Denmark, levied men in the City or its Liberties for the service aforesaid, by sound of drum or otherwise, he should not only have free permission, but should be assisted and furthered in the matter, but so that there should be no press or coercion of any man against his will. If any man, having, voluntarily or by persuasion, engaged himself, should attempt to leave his captain, or run away, all possible means should be taken to apprehend him and commit him to the common gaol, there to receive such punishment as his offence deserved.

10th March, 1611.

III. 64. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, announcing the death of the Prince of Wales.² They had addressed letters to the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex and Surrey for the suppressing of all plays or shows within those counties, and required him to prohibit all plays, shows, bearbaitings, or other such sights within the City and Liberties, until further orders, and to commit offenders to prison.

8th November, 1612.

¹ Robert Bertie, twelfth Baron, succeeded his father in 1601. Created Earl of Lindsey, November 22nd, 1626; Lord Great Chamberlain, 1626; Governor of Berwick, 1639. Killed at the Battle of Edgehill, October 23rd, 1642.

² Henry Frederick, eldest son of King James I., by Anne of Denmark, was born at Stirling Castle, February 19th, 1594. At the accession of his father to the English throne he became Duke of Cornwall as heir apparent, and was created Prince of Wales, May 10th, 1610. Died November 6th, 1612; buried at Westminster Abbey, December 7th, in the same year.

III. 167. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham to the Lord Mayor, by command of His Majesty, requesting that a pension might be granted to Ottwell Astmore, who had been maimed upon the River Thames in the triumphs¹ at the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth.

Chelsea, 25th July, 1614.

IV. 140. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to appoint two or three principal citizens in every ward to take notice what strangers were remaining or dwelling therein, and to cause each of such strangers to set down under what Prince or State he was born, and to what sovereignty he belonged, and to take special care as well of all inmates and lodgers as of the principal householders. The certificate to be returned as soon as possible.

6th September, 1618.

V. 39. Letter from Frederick, Count Palatine,² King of Bohemia, to the Lord Mayor. He had instructed the Baron Achatius de Dona, his Ambassador to the King of Great Britain, to give assurances of his good will, and to represent to the Lord Mayor the state of his affairs in the kingdom of Bohemia and the countries thereupon depending. He prayed that he would hear what the said Baron would more especially deliver by word of mouth, and further his request in respect of the most apparent justice of a cause which concerned the glory of God, the advancement and maintenance of the religion of the Gospel, and the common interest of all Christendom.

Nuremberg, 26th November, 1619.

V. 58. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the King, enclosing the letter received from the Count Palatine, and intimating that either himself or the Recorder would wait upon His Majesty thereon when convenient.

(Circa November, 1619.)

V. 60. Letter from Mr. Secretary Calvert to the Lord Mayor. The King had received his letter, with the enclosed letter from the Prince Palatine. Understanding that some request had been made to the City for a loan of money, His Majesty had desired him to say that

¹ A copy of the Pageant performed on the occasion, written by John Taylor, the water-poet, is preserved in the Guildhall Library.

² The son of Frederick, the fourth Count, who died 1610; married the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James I., February 14th, 1613; created K.G. December 19th, 1612; elected King of Bohemia, 26th August, 1619; crowned November 4th, 1619; defeated at the Battle of Prague, November 8th, 1620; died at Mentz, November 29th, 1632. The celebrated Prince Rupert was his third son; and the Princess Sophia, his youngest daughter, was the ancestress of the House of Brunswick.

he was a mere stranger to the business, and could say nothing to it until he was satisfied as to the justness of the cause. In the mean time, if the Lord Mayor desired to say anything else to His Majesty, he would shortly draw towards London; or if the matter were urgent, the Lord Mayor or the Recorder might attend His Majesty at Theobalds.

Newmarket, 13th February, 1619.

V. 62. Letter from Achatius, Baron de Dona, Ambassador from the King of Bohemia, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, referring to the letter which they had received from His Majesty, and informing them that he was charged by the King to pray them to grant him the loan of 10,000*l.* towards the maintenance of the forces they were constrained to entertain for the safety of their persons and the defence of the Crown. He further begged that some speedy resolution might be taken, considering how urgent were His Majesty's occasions, and how much a present relief would advance the business.

28th February, 1619.

V. 65. Letter from Frederick, Count Palatine, King of Bohemia, &c., to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, intimating his satisfaction at the information received from his Ambassador, that the opinion and confidence in them expressed in his former letter had been so fully answered, and praying them to continue their good intention, and to make no scruple now, in this time of alteration and trouble of his affairs, to listen with effect to the request propounded by his Ambassador.

Prague, 25th March, 1620.

V. 89. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. They had already heard of the invasion of the Palatinate by a foreign enemy; many of the principal towns had been surprised, a great part of the country being in the possession of strangers, and the inhabitants forced to take oath against their natural prince. The King had declared for an auxiliary war for the defence and recovery thereof. The occasion, being so weighty and pressing, had moved His Majesty, by the general advice of his Council, to think of some course for providing treasure for the maintenance of the succours already sent, and for reinforcing them as the occasion of the war should require. Because the present occasion did not permit a supply by other means so readily as was needful, the Council had all concurred to begin with themselves in offering a voluntary gift to His Majesty, assuring themselves (the City being the principal port of this land, and the King's Chamber) that the Lord Mayor and the rest would readily follow their example. If so much alacrity was

found in the nobility and others to contribute when the Palatinate was not invaded, and the King had not declared himself, they would do it the more readily and in better proportion now.

Whitehall, 31st October, 1620.

V. 92. Letter from Sir Clement Edmonds to the Lord Mayor, reminding him that no answer had been sent to the letter from the Council of the 31st October last, concerning a contribution for the defence of the Palatinate. They had directed him to call for the City's answer, and to request it might be sent to the Council tomorrow by certain Aldermen named, when the Council would meet on purpose to receive it.

3rd December, 1620.

V. 94. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They understood some scruples had arisen as to the persons who were intended by their former letters to be called upon to contribute for the defence of the Palatinate. Their meaning was that, besides the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all those who had fined either for Sheriff or Alderman should assist in that service.

4th December, 1620.

V. 102. Letter from Henry Viscount Mandeville, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. A difference having arisen between the Grocers and Apothecaries Companies as to the rateable proportion of each of them towards the contribution for the Palatinate, he had heard them; but as they were both Companies of London, to be ruled and guided in all such matters by the Court of Aldermen, he had directed that they should attend the Lord Mayor and such of the Aldermen as were not of the Grocers Company, who should determine the matter. In the event of their not submitting the Privy Council would send for the parties, and give such order as they should see fit. Whitehall, 26th March, 1621.

Note in margin, "Delivered 26th April: the date supposed to be mistaken."

V. 103. Letter from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. His Majesty, having occasion presently to use a good sum of money for the service of the Palatinate, had directed him to pray them by way of advance to lend him 20,000*l.*, to be paid back with interest out of the first subsidies granted and payable by the City. If they could not suddenly advance the whole sum, they should give credit for the rest to the merchant to be appointed by the Baron de Dona for receiving and transferring the said 20,000*l.*, by bills of exchange, to the Palatinate. Whitehall, 27th March, 1621.

Note in margin, "The answer of this Letter, sent by word of mouth by the Common Serjeant and the City's Remembrancer, was that the City hoped rather to receive part of the moneys lent than to run in further."

V. 118. Petition of the Apothecaries Company of London to the King, reciting that His Majesty had been pleased to divide them from the Grocers and to make them a Company of themselves, and had further required the Court of Aldermen to conform themselves thereto, and to provide that being incorporated they might without impeachment enjoy all grants and privileges conferred upon them by His Majesty. They were constrained to trouble him, touching a most unequal assessment, imposed upon them by the Court of Aldermen towards the contribution money to the Palatinate. After a collection had been made in all the parishes of London towards the contribution, the total not rising to the proportion required, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen had ordered that 5,000*l.* should be collected from the Companies of London, each Company paying rateably according to their usual rates for other assessments, which the Companies had accordingly paid. The petitioners had offered to pay according to their rate 25*l.*, as much as they ever paid when they were with the Grocers, which the Court of Aldermen had refused to accept, and had ordered that no apprentice of the Company should be made free of the City until the Company had paid 200*l.* towards the contribution, which was as much as any Company under the twelve had paid, one only excepted. Most of the Companies had not paid a fourth part, many not a sixth part, some not a tenth part, and some not a twentieth part of the assessment made upon the Apothecaries, which inequalities they left to His Majesty's consideration, and prayed him to write to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and require them not to exact from them any other proportion to this or any other charge than they paid when they were with the Grocers, the same rates being now paid by them severally as were formerly paid by the two Companies jointly; otherwise they feared that the Grocers would procure them on all occasions to be so overcharged that they could not long subsist, which was the principal scope the Grocers had in view. October, 1621.

V. 119. Order of the King on the foregoing petition, directing it to be shown to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that they might give order for the admission of the apprentices of the Company to the freedom according to His Majesty's letters, and agreeably to an order made by themselves on the 18th April, 1618, without laying any

greater taxation upon the Apothecaries in their ordinary assessments now or hereafter, than they were charged with whilst they were united to the Grocers; and further directing that if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen did not conform, the Lords and others of the Privy Council should call the Master and Wardens of the Grocers Company before them, and set such final order in the matter as they should think meet. Dated "At the Court at Royston, 10th October, 1621."

Signed, "Henry Montagu."

VI. 10. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Viscount Mandeville, Lord High Treasurer. Upon the levy of moneys towards the recovery of the Palatinate, they had followed the usual course of rating the Companies of London; and although they found the Apothecaries lately divided into a Company from the Grocers¹ they rated them as formerly, altogether at 500*l.*, of which the Grocers paid 300*l.* and allotted the residue for payment by the Apothecaries, upon whose refusal the Court had called both Companies before them and heard them thereon. The Grocers readily assented to submit to such order as the Court might think fit, but the Apothecaries refused, holding the sum of 200*l.* to be too great a proportion for them; and the money was still unpaid. The Court having gone as far in the business as they lawfully could, and the Apothecaries as they then stood being a divided Company, and not so far bound to obedience by oath as they were before their separation from the Grocers, and the Court being unable by their own authority to compel them, they referred the ordering of the matter to his Lordship.

15th May, 1621.

VI. 34. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, intimating that His Majesty upon very great and important occasions had determined to send Mr. Auditor Phillips as a Commissioner into Ireland, and requesting that during his absence the service upon which he was engaged by the City of London might be performed by his clerks, with the assistance of Mr. Auditor Sawyer.

Whitehall, 31st December, 1623.

VI. 67. Letter from the King, under his signet, to the Lord Mayor. It was well known what careful endeavours he had made to obtain restitution of his children's inheritance by such fair and peaceable ways as best stood with his own natural desire to avoid the effusion of Christian blood. Finding all endeavours fruitless, he had been moved

¹ By Charter, dated 6th December, 1617.

by his son-in-law and daughter to lend them the assistance of men, to be impressed in this kingdom and employed in their service under *Count Mainsfeld*,¹ for the recovery of the Palatinate. He therefore required the Lord Mayor to levy and impress within the City of London 2,000 men for the wars, and to observe the orders to be given them by the Privy Council as to their ordering and disposal.

At the Court at Royston; 29th October, 22 James I. (1624)

VI. 68. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor thereon, requiring him to take especial care that the men were of able bodies and years meet for the employment, but not taken out of the Trained Bands; and that they were ready before the last of November to be received at an hour's warning by such officers as the Council should send for the charge and leading of them to the port of Dover. As, on account of the diversity of their habitations, it would be uncertain what conduct-money, which was accustomed to be a halfpenny per mile, would suffice them to the seaside, the Council thought it better to allow them their ordinary pay of 8*d.* per day, from the time they assembled and were delivered to the captains, &c. As by the Act of Parliament the charges of coats, conduct, armour, and otherwise were to be paid out of the subsidy thereby granted, the Council desired the Lord Mayor to require of the collectors so much as should suffice for the press and conduct of the men to the above port, where coats would be provided for them. They desired that the men should be delivered over to the captains by indenture, giving the number and quality of the persons to be received, a duplicate thereof being sent to the Council.

Whitehall, the last of October, 1624.

VI. 69. Further Letter of the Council to the Lord Mayor thereon nominating the officers to receive the men and conduct them to Dover by the 24th of December, and requesting the Lord Mayor to take care that the men were delivered to the officers by roll, indented, to be subscribed by himself or his deputy-lieutenants on the one part, and the said captains or officers on the other.

Whitehall, 30th November, 1624.

VI. 86. Letter from the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain,

¹ Mansfeld, Ernst, Count von, born in 1585; distinguished himself in the thirty years' war. He took part with the Bohemians against the Emperor Ferdinand, and promoted the election of Frederick, Elector Palatine, as King, 1619; he was several times engaged against Tilly. He subsequently commanded the Elector's force, and was defeated by Count Wallenstein in 1625; died in 1626.

to the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen had been directed by letters from the Earl Marshal to prepare and erect in several places in the City sundry pageants for the fuller and more significant expression of their joy on the King and his Royal Consort's intended entrance through the City. His Majesty having altered his purpose, and directed him to signify so much to the Lord Mayor, he requested him to take notice thereof, and to remove such pageants, which, besides the charge they caused in the City, hindered the passage of coaches or carriages. Whitehall, 25th May, 1626.

VI. 154. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to aid and assist Captain Francis Trafford (who was to be employed in the service of the King of Denmark) in taking up and impressing within the City and Liberties eighty idle and vagrant people, if so many could be found, who were unable to give any good account of how they got their living.

Whitehall, 5th July, 1628.

VI. 162. Extract from the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, reciting that a letter from the Privy Council and a copy of a petition presented to them by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, had been read, from which it appeared that, upon request of the owners and masters of ships trading to Newcastle for coals to Russia, Greenland, Norway, the Hostland, and Hamburg, the Trinity House had set out a safe and convenient channel (the accustomed one, "the Spitts," having become dangerous), in consideration whereof, and to defray the annual cost of keeping such channel, the owners and masters had voluntarily granted to the Trinity House 6*d.* per 100 tons burden on their ships brought into the Thames and Medway, and for every fifty chaldrons, Newcastle measure, 6*d.*; and that the Trinity House prayed for a warrant from the Council, authorizing them to collect the same in the Custom Houses of London and Rochester. As by the Council's letters the Lord Mayor was required to hear such persons as he should think best, and to certify in writing whether he found the said shipowners and masters within the City of London willing to make such grants, the Court of Aldermen directed certain Aldermen named to conduct the inquiry and report thereon.

22nd January, 1628.

VI. 175. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply to the letter referred to in No. 162, Vol. VI., stating that the matter had been referred by the Court of Aldermen to a Committee, whose certificate he enclosed.

Dated in margin, 28th April, 1629.

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VI. 176. Certificate of the Committee above referred to, stating that having called before them, and conferred with, divers owners and masters of coal ships belonging to the City of London, and also received certificates from the port of Kingston-upon-Hull, and other outports using the channel, they found such masters and owners, both of London and the outports, willing to allow the said 6*d.* per 100 tons, provided the channel were well buoyed and duly maintained.

Dated the last of April, 1629.

VI. 186. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, concerning the petition of the Trinity House referred to in No. 162, Vol. VI. Whitehall, 24th December, 1628.

VI. 187. Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford, referred to in the above order.

(*Circa* 1628.)

(The new channel is called Goldimore Gatt.)

VII. 14. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that the differences between His Majesty's Post¹ of the Western Stages between London and Plymouth, and Samuel Jude, calling himself the Travelling Post for the dispatch of merchants' affairs between the said places, had been heard before the Council. The complaint of the Post was that, under pretence of carrying private letters only of merchants willing to employ him, he endeavoured not only to appropriate the sole carriage of all merchants' letters and dispatches, but had taken upon him and used the speedy carriage of men and packets on horseback in the nature of a Post. To prevent the Posts from carrying the letters of any merchants willing to employ them, he had caused their bills at London and Plymouth to be pulled down. The Council, finding that Jude's proceedings were contrary to any of their former orders made in his favour, which were not intended to permit him to maintain and keep horses and servants at several stages on the road for the carriage of passengers and the dispatch of business in the nature of a Post, much less to give him power to take up horses by Warrant

¹ A "*Thorough Post*" was established between the North and London in 1603. The Post for the Packet was started shortly afterwards. For the latter the postmaster was bound to keep not less than two horses ready, and upon the receipt of a Packet to send it on the next stage. In 1649 the Common Council established a Post Office for inland letters, in which they were opposed by the Government, who succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in establishing a monopoly. A book, entitled '*John Hill's Penny Post*,' was issued, vindicating the liberty of every Englishman to carry their own or other merchants' letters. An Act was passed in 1656, settling the Post Office on a new and enlarged basis. See Lewin's '*Her Majesty's Mails*,' '*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1629-31.'

from the Postmasters or others, ordered that he should be licensed to continue the carriage of letters and dispatches of merchants, &c., willing to employ him, and that His Majesty's Post should also be permitted to do the same, without the pulling down of bills or giving them other interruption. Whitehall, 24th February, 1629.

VII. 20. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayors of Salisbury, Plymouth, and Exeter, and all other His Majesty's loving subjects, reciting that His Majesty's Posts of the Western Stages, from London to Plymouth, had proposed that, for the better dispatch of the King's service and the common good of others, they would undertake the speedy dispatch of all private letters weekly between London and Plymouth, and the faithful delivery of all letters and dispatch of other business on the road, or within twenty miles of it, if necessary, and to provide post horses for all such as would ride with the letters for single-post pay, from stage to stage, viz., 2*d.* ob. per mile, without further charge, except 4*d.* to the guide for return of his horses, which course the Council approved, and entreated the Lord Mayor, &c., and all others, to countenance, encourage, and assist them. In margin, March, 1629.

VII. 40. Letter from the King, under his signet, to the Lord Mayor and Common Council announcing the birth, on the 29th instant, at St. James's Palace, of a son.¹ According to the laudable custom of his Royal progenitors, he had thought fit to make the joyful tidings known to them as to his principal City and Chamber. He had therefore sent his letters by Sir Wm. Segar,² Garter King-at-Arms.

Westminster, 29th May, 1630 (6 Charles I.).

VII. 74. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requiring a return to be made of the names of all such persons as might stay and reside within the City beyond the time limited by the late Proclamation directing all noblemen, gentlemen, and persons of quality to repair to their country houses, there to reside and keep hospitality according to their several degrees.

29th October, 1632.

¹ Charles, afterwards King Charles II.

² In 1603 he was sent with the Garter to Christian IV., King of Denmark. Made Garter King-at-Arms, January, 1604. Assisted by the Sheriffs of London, he proclaimed peace between England and Spain, 1604; sent with the Garter to Maurice, Prince of Orange, 1612; knighted 1616; died December, 1633; buried at Richmond, Surrey. *Vide Noble's 'History of the College of Arms.'* For Treaty of Peace with Spain, see Rymer's '*Fœdera*,' Vol. XVI., page 585.

VII. 89. Order in Council, reciting that information had been given to them that, contrary to the King's Proclamation of the 20th June, 1632, there were still great numbers of people, especially noblemen and gentlemen of quality, who resorted to the City and suburbs, and also to Westminster and the places adjacent ; and directing the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the Peace of Westminster, Surrey, and Middlesex forthwith to return the names of all persons who, since the making of the last certificate, had come to lodge or inhabit, Termers only excepted, in the aforesaid places.

Star Chamber, 29th May, 1633.

VII. 95. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, forwarding certificate thereon (in answer to No. 89).

Dated in margin, 8th October, 1633.

VII. 125. Order in Council directing the Lord Mayor, the Justices of the Peace of Westminster, Middlesex, and Surrey, to cause diligent inquiry to be made within their several jurisdictions of all noblemen and gentlemen of quality who had come to lodge and inhabit, out of Term times, in the City and suburbs, and also in the City of Westminster and adjacent places, and particularly in the last vacation, contrary to the Proclamation of the 20th June, 1632, and to report their names to the Board.

15th October, 1634.

VII. 130. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, forwarding certificate of persons (Termers excepted) who had come to reside within the City and liberties since his last certificate.

Dated in margin, 11th November, 1634.

VII. 135. Order in Council with respect to their order of the 15th October last for a return of the names of all noblemen and gentlemen residing in London and Westminster out of Term times, requiring a more strict and particular return to be made, it appearing that the former one was defective, and that connivance had been used in omitting the names of divers persons.

9th January, 1634.

VII. 140. Further certificate from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council to the same effect as No. 130.

7th March, 1634.

VII. 156. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They were daily importuned by pitiful petitions from tradesmen and shopkeepers of London, Westminster, and part of the county of Middlesex that their labours and livelihood were taken from them

by the multitude of strangers and foreigners exercising manual trades. They required him to certify the number of strangers, born beyond the seas, who dwelt or carried on any manual trade within his jurisdiction, and their countries, qualities, and professions.

Whitehall, 30th September, 1635.

VII. 165. Certificate from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council of the number of strangers born beyond seas dwelling within the City and suburbs.

(The numbers are given under Wards, &c., the total amounting to 2,547; but their trades and countries, as required by the Privy Council, are not stated.)

Dated in margin, 20th December, 1635.

VII. 171. Petition of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Chamberlain of the City of London to the King, reciting that, by a late Proclamation, he had prohibited persons from going in the streets of London or Westminster, or the suburbs or liberties, in a coach, unless the owner of such coach should constantly keep four sufficient horses or geldings fit for the King's service; and praying that as the petitioners were aged men in public places as Magistrates of the City, and often required to attend His Majesty's service, they might be permitted to keep horses and coaches as formerly. (*Circa 1635-6.*)

(Note in margin: "Not granted till Fen, Mayor.")

Subjoined is a note signed by Secretary Windebank, intimating that the King was pleased to comply with the prayer of the petition, and directing the Attorney-General to take notice thereof, and not to prosecute or inform against them in the Star Chamber or elsewhere.

Greenwich, 3rd July, 1638.

VIII. 66. Letter from Sir Edward Conway to the Lord Mayor, certifying, by His Majesty's command, that news had arrived from his ambassadors that his marriage with the excellent Lady Mary,¹ sister to the French King, had been accomplished on Sunday last at Paris, and requesting that joy be expressed thereat by bonfires and all other ways usual.

(— May, 1625.)

VIII. 105. Same as No. 74, Vol. VII. 29th October, 1632.

VIII. 112. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord

¹ Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., to whom he was married by proxy at Paris on a theatre erected before the Church of Notre Dame, May 1, 1625. Landing at Dover under the care of the Duke of Buckingham, she was afterwards, on the 14th of June, 1625, re-married to the King at Canterbury.

Mayor, requesting contributions towards the expense of repairing the highway at Broughton Bleane, between Canterbury and Faversham, on the main road between Canterbury and London, which was almost impassable.
31st March, 1632.

VIII. 142. Same as No. 125, Vol. VII. 25th October, 1634

VIII. 146. Same as No. 135, Vol. VII. 9th January, 1634

VIII. 176. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to solicit contributions from the citizens towards the erection of an Academy for the education of the young nobility and gentry in the practice of arms and arts.

3rd June, 1636.

VIII. 190. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, complaining that, after nearly a year's delay, his letters requesting contributions for the erection of an Academy had not been answered in effect, and requiring a speedy answer in writing as to what had been done, and what was intended to be done, in the matter.

4th May, 1637.

VIII. 211. Order in Council, directing the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex, Surrey, and Westminster, to cause a survey to be forthwith made in their several jurisdictions of the number, names, qualities, and conditions of all strangers inhabiting, lodging, or remaining therein.

10th March, 1638.

VIII. 230. Letter from Sir H. Vane,¹ addressed "To my very good Lords," intimating that His Majesty had taken notice of a rumour, spread by some factious spirits ill affected to the good of his affairs, that, upon receipt of the Londoners' petition, he had publicly spoken reproachful words against them, and had commanded him to acquaint them how untrue it was; and that, could the authors be found out, he would make them public examples.

15th May, 1640.

VIII. 231. Letter from Thomas (Moreton), Lord Bishop of Durham, to the Lords' Committee for London, giving an account

¹ Ambassador to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, 1631; Treasurer of the Household, 1639; Postmaster-General in 1640; appointed Principal Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer, 1641; died 1654. See Hasted's 'History of Kent.'

of the ravages committed by the Scots in the countries of the Bishopric, Northumberland, and the Town of (New) Castle.

(Circa 1640.)

IX. 1. Letter from the King, Charles the Second, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. He had received much satisfaction from the frequent and public manifestations of the affections of the Citizens of London in encouraging and asserting that form of Government under which they had enjoyed as great felicity as any nation in Europe, and discountenancing the imagination of those who desired an arbitrary form of Government, which would only satisfy the pride and ambition of a few ill men, and would introduce the most tyrannical power ever heard of. How much he desired to obtain, without further bloodshed or war, the peace and happiness of his subjects and the restoration of the laws, would be seen from the Declaration forwarded to them by the hands of Viscount Mordaunt¹ and Sir John Granville, Knight,² to be published for the information of all his subjects. The letter contains a promise to renew the City's charter, and to restore to them all the privileges which they had received from his predecessors. Dated from Breda, April, 1660.

IX. 2. A copy of the Declaration forwarded to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, given under the King's sign manual, from the Court at Breda, the 14th April, 1660, in the twelfth year of his reign. The document sets forth the King's desire to heal the wounds under which the kingdom had so long suffered, and his wish to regain quiet and peaceful possession of his throne, and to restore law and justice throughout the land, and promises, upon his restoration and that of the peers and people to their just, ancient, and fundamental rights, to grant a free and general pardon under the Great Seal to all who within forty days after the publication of this Declaration should return to their obedience, excepting such persons as should afterwards be excepted by Parliament, and engages that no crime committed against him or his royal father should ever be brought in question against them. It also expresses His Majesty's desire that all discord and differences between parties should be

¹ John, second son of John, first Earl of Peterborough; created Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, Co. Somerset, July 10th, 1659; died 1675.

² Granville, Sir John, the eldest son of Sir Bevil, born 1628; he attended Charles II. in his wandering abroad. He was chosen by the King to deliver to both Houses of Parliament His Majesty's letter from Breda; attended the Houses with the letter, and received their thanks, May 2nd, 1660; received their answer with 500*l.* for his pains, May 4th; despatched to the King with supplies. After the Restoration he was created Baron Granville and Earl of Bath, April 20th, 1661; died 1701.

utterly abolished ; promises freedom of opinion in matters of religion, and intimates his readiness to consent to an Act of Parliament granting these indulgences. With reference to the titles to estates purchased during the Revolution by officers, soldiers, and others, he would be willing to leave all differences to be settled by Parliament. In conclusion, the King promises to satisfy all arrears due to the officers and soldiers of the army under the command of General Monk, and to receive them into his service.

IX. 9. Letter from Secretary Edward Nicholas, by command of the King, to the Lord Mayor, directing that the oaths of allegiance and supremacy should be taken by all Constables, Headboroughs, Churchwardens, and other officers and inhabitants of age within the City and Liberties, and that proceedings in law should be taken against all who refused.

27th September, 1660.

IX. 15. Letter from the Duke of Albemarle and the principal Secretaries of State to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. For the preservation of the peace of the City, which might be endangered by the resort of a great number of cashiered officers, soldiers, and other disaffected persons, many of them residing within the City and suburbs, the King had commanded them to require the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to cause the keepers of all inns, victualling houses, or hostelries, within twenty-four hours after receiving the order, to return in writing the names of all persons lodging in their houses, and how long they had been there ; of the number of horses kept in their several stables, to whom they belonged, &c.

15th December, 1660.

IX. 16. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Notwithstanding all the Acts and concessions made by His Majesty for the settlement of peace, there were many factious and turbulent persons who still retained rebellious designs. Some of them had lately entered into dangerous plots and conspiracies ; had held meetings, and had purchased arms and ammunition. The Council recommended that all suspected persons should be disarmed, and compelled to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, as directed by the several Statutes, and that such other security should be taken for their good behaviour as might appear advisable. In case of refusal they should be proceeded against.

7th January, 1660.

IX. 18. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. On account of the late barbarous and bloody rebellious attempts of some wicked persons in the City of London,

especial care should be taken to observe their motions and meetings ; to disarm, apprehend, secure, and imprison the leading persons who might influence the multitude to disturb the public peace, and any who should refuse to take the oath of allegiance. The Council should be informed of the steps taken to carry into effect this order.

22nd January, 1660.

IX. 21. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, referring to the foregoing Letter, and approving of the steps taken in imprisoning many persons under the notion of Quakers. The danger which occasioned their commitment being past, His Majesty had been petitioned to release the multitudes committed to prison. He desired to leave the Lord Mayor free to discharge all such persons as had been secured only upon suspicion, except the ringleaders of faction.

4th March, 1660.

IX. 24. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, directing him to call a meeting of the Common Council for Monday, the 11th of March instant, when some of the Lords of the Council would attend with a communication from His Majesty.

8th March, 1660.

IX. 27. Letter from Sir William Morrice, Secretary of State, to the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Browne, Knight and Baronet, directing that collections should be made in the several churches for the relief of persons wounded, and the widows and orphans of those slain, in the late insurrection of the Fifth Monarchists.

15th March, 1660.

RECORDS.

I. 151. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor, requesting that Mr. Smith might be allowed to make copies of certain Deeds, Wills, &c., enrolled in the Hustings of London.

28th October, 1580.

I. 442. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Recorder, informing them that the Queen had granted to him all fines due and payable to Her Majesty for alienations. Understanding that there had been sundry alienations, as well by bargain and sale enrolled, as by recoveries had upon penalties in the nature of writs of entry within the Courts in the City, he requested that permission might be granted to his servant and clerks to search the said Records, and take such notes as might be meet according to the purport of the aforesaid grant, and that the clerk or keeper might be directed to attend them in their search.

6th December, 1582.

I. 465. Letter from Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Lord Mayor, stating that his clerk had been refused access to the Records of the City, but that copies had been promised to be made by the City's Clerk, and forwarded to him. He had since received information that this order had been reversed. He only desired to have what Her Majesty's Letters Patent enforced, and therefore requested the Lord Mayor to give order for the immediate delivery of such entries to him, or he should have to seek the assistance of the law for their production.
Leicester House, 21st January, 1582.

I. 474. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Leicester in reply, detailing the steps taken in the matter, and promising that the Common Clerk (Town Clerk) should furnish such notes as should be required.
5th February, 1582.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

I. 81. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. In obedience to his letter he had stayed the Coroner of the City from proceeding in his office upon view of a body slain in East Smithfield, and had directed the Recorder, with some of the Counsel of the City, to attend his Lordship and to satisfy him of the jurisdiction of the City in that place. He begged that this stay of proceeding might not be used as a precedent to their injury.
21st January, 1579.

I. 89. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, complaining of the conduct of Sir William George, Porter of the Tower of London, and directing attention to the dispute, which had been for a long time under the consideration of the Council,¹ between the City and Sir William, for two matters specially, the one being for the interest in the soil of Tower Hill; the other, his usurpation against the Liberties and Franchises of the City, compelling poor victuallers strangers, coming by water to London by ship or boat with fish, fruit, or such like victuals, to give him such a quantity as pleased him to take, as two or three cod-fish from each boat, &c., without payment. Such as refused he caused to be imprisoned in the Tower,

¹ This dispute as to the Liberties and Privileges of the Tower began as early as 1465-66, the fifth of Edward IV. Early in Queen Elizabeth's reign it was renewed; the points in controversy are referred to in the above letter. The Council referred the question to the consideration of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench (Sir Christopher Wray), the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir Edward Anderson), and the Master of the Rolls (Sir Gilbert Gerard), who gave their opinion upon some of the privileges claimed by the Lieutenant, but not upon the question of boundaries. They reported with respect to the claims of freedom from arrest by action in the City, and protections granted by the Lieutenant to officers and attendants in the Tower, and not obeying writs of *habeas corpus*; that, in their opinion, persons daily attendant in the Tower, and serving the Queen there,

whereby the victuallers were discouraged to come to the City, and their number much decreased, to the great hurt of the markets and the

should be privileged and not arrested on any plaint in London, but that this should not apply to writs of execution or *capias utlagatum*; that the Lieutenant ought to return every *habeas corpus* out of any court at Westminster, so that the justices before whom it should be returned might either remand it with the body, or retain the matter before them and deliver the body. They further gave their opinion that the claim of the Lieutenant, that if a person privileged in the Tower were arrested in London, he might detain any citizen found within the Tower until the other was delivered, was altogether against the laws of the realm. The Lords of the Council made an order for settling these controversies, which was dated from Nonsuch, October 3rd, 1585. The question of boundaries still remained in dispute. Stow quotes documents, which he says he had seen among the Records in the Tower, from which it would appear that the bounds in controversy were at Little Tower Hill, the Postern, and East Smithfield on one side, and on the other the extent of Tower Hill, and towards Barking Church. The City claimed the Postern Gate in the end of the London Wall by the Tower, and the houses built near to the Wall and Postern; all the void ground within the Postern Gate, viz., the whole hill and ground where the scaffold for the execution of traitors stood, and where the Sheriffs of London received prisoners from the Tower to be executed (from which place the boundary stone had been removed), with the Watergate and the gardens under the London Wall. The City also claimed that the whole ground and soil called Tower Hill without the Postern Gate, being parcel of East Smithfield, was theirs. They likewise objected to the Lieutenant holding pleas in the court of the Tower, that being only a Court Baron, and not a Court of Record; also to the exactions taken in the name of prize of victuallers bringing victuals, fuel, and other things by water. The Lieutenant disputed the original position of the Postern in question, and asserted that the City's proofs brought from their own manuscripts, &c., were insufficient to dispossess any subject, much less the King. He also submitted the presentment made by an inquest held anno 27 Henry VIII., before Sir Anthony (William) Kingston, High Constable of the Tower, which stated that the bounds began "at the Watergate, next the Ramshead, in Petty Wales; and so stretched North unto a Mudwall called Pykes Garden, on this side of Crutched Friars; and so strait East unto the Wall of London, with nine gardens above the Postern, and above the *Broken Tower*, right unto the midst of Hog Lane End, and so strait unto the Thames, and so six Foot without the Stairs at the Eastgate of the Tower towards St. Katharines." In the reign of King James the Second the subject was again before the Privy Council, who, on the 12th May, 1686, directed the boundaries to be ascertained, which was done, and the broad arrow in iron, with the date, set on the houses. On the 13th October in the same year a warrant was issued by King James the Second, for a charter to be prepared for confirming the same. This Charter, dated 10th June, 1687, exempted the limits defined in the schedule (and which were practically those claimed by the Lieutenant) from the jurisdiction of the City, and of the Justices, &c., of Middlesex; directed that the Governor of the Tower, or his deputies, should execute and return all writs, processes, &c., within the limits; that a Session of the Peace should be held four times a year within the Liberty of the Tower, and that the Justices of the Peace should have power to commit traitors, felons, &c., to Newgate. It also established a Court of Record within the Liberties, the Steward of the Court being the Coroner, the Governor of the Tower having the appointment of the officers. Whilst the duties of the Justices of the Peace, as defined by the charter, have been from time to time added to by the Acts 13 George II. cap. 19, sec. 7, 37 George III. cap. 25, sec. 13-16, and by sundry Licensing Acts, their powers have been limited by the Police Act (10 George IV. cap. 44) and supplementary Police Acts. The Central Criminal Court Act, 4 & 5 William IV. cap. 36, included the Liberty of the Tower within the jurisdiction of that Court, and took away the power of its Justices to try at their Sessions offences under the Act. This, however, has since been somewhat modified by subsequent Acts. See Strype's 'Stow,' 'Rights and Privileges of the Tower,' &c.

victualling of the City, especially at this present time of Lent. The Lord Mayor prayed that some expedition might be taken in the suit, and that in the mean time Sir William George should be commanded to forbear.

8th March, 1579.

I. 94. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir William Cordell, Knight, Master of the Rolls, and Mr. (Thomas) Seckford,¹ one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, directing them to inquire into the controversy between the Lord Mayor and Sir William George, Knight, Gentleman Porter of Her Majesty's Tower of London, and as soon as possible to acquaint the Council with the facts and their opinion thereon.

17th March, 1579.

I. 189. Letter from Thomas (Earl of) Sussex,² to the Lord Mayor. Her Majesty's musicians had been lately molested with divers new payments and other charges. Being her servants in ordinary they had to attend daily upon her, for which reason they ought not to be chosen to any office, as Churchwarden, Constable, Scavenger, Watchman, nor charged with subsidies nor fifteenths. He requested the Lord Mayor to consider the matter, and so prevent them applying to Her Majesty.

Bermondsey, 17th November, 1573.

I. 229. Same as No. 89.

8th March, 1579.

I. 288. Letter from (the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen) to (the Barons of the Cinque Ports), acknowledging the receipt of two letters of pluries,³ dated the 18th of October, on behalf of their combarron, Thomas Young, the one against Zachary May and the other against Edward Jenyns. Having called them before the Court of Aldermen to answer the several causes, it appeared that they were so poor that they were unable to give satisfaction for their debts, and had absented themselves. At the Gestling Court⁴ for the whole Ports it was mutually agreed that the manner of proceeding by withernam should be forborne by both parties until certain orders, by assent, had

¹ Of Gray's Inn; called to the Bar, 1555-6; one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, December 9th, 1558; was also Surveyor of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, and Steward of the Court of Marshalsea; Commissioner for establishment of Orders and Regulations for Fleet Prison, 1561; M.P. for Ipswich, 1572. Had a house in Clerkenwell, whence Seckford Street takes its name. Died, January, 1587-8. He married the widow of Sir Martin Bowes, Knight and Alderman.

² Third Earl.

³ A writ, which goes after two former writs have had no effect; the first of which is called *capias*, the second *sicut alias*, and the third *pluries*. Bailey's Dictionary, 1755.

⁴ From the Saxon *Gest*, "a friend." Five or six men from each town of the Ports met by summons to consult about such matters as tended to the common good of the Ports.

been agreed to. The Commissioners sent by them had examined the City's charters and precedents at the Guildhall, which gave the City as large powers of withernam¹ as they had. 12th November, 1581.

I. 375. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, complaining of the imprisonment of five or six Citizens of good account, one being the Alderman's deputy, by the Lieutenant of the Tower, and begging him to command the Lieutenant to deliver them up and to imprison no more until the cause should have been heard. Either the Queen's process and common justice should be executed by the Sheriffs and officers of the City, or they should be discharged of amercements and actions for not obeying the same. 21st July, 1582.

I. 379. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. The variance between the City and the Gentleman Porter of the Tower touching the interest of the postern of this City, and of the soil of East Smithfield and the Tower Hill, had been by their Lordships referred to the hearing of the Master of the Rolls, then Her Majesty's Attorney, and the Lord Chancellor, then Her Solicitor, to be by them reported to the Council, with charge given in the mean season to make no new innovations, which order the City had obediently observed. One Heming, by appointment of the Gentleman Porter, had lately set up upon the soil, in variance, on the one side of the City's wall, sundry new tenements, and, on the other side, laid foundations for more, not only against their Lordships' said order, but also against Her Majesty's Proclamation touching new buildings, and to the City's apparent prejudice, the title for the soil being fully proved to be the City's. The Lord Mayor therefore requested their Lordships to give orders against such innovations while the cause was depending, and that report might be speedily made touching the title, or that the right might be tried according to law. To the great disturbance of this City, the hindrance of justice, and the peril of the Sheriffs when Her Majesty's writs, both for execution and other, were awarded out of the High Court of Queen's Bench and other Courts, divers persons, not meaning to pay their debts, had obtained the pretended privilege of the Tower, and if the Sheriffs attached them good citizens were taken prisoners into the Tower and there violently detained against all colour of law. Of late one John Walton, a Blacksmith of London, and Clerk or Beadle of that Company, being indebted, procured himself to be privileged in the Tower, not being a Warder or other

¹ So called from two Anglo-Saxon words, signifying "*seizure per contra*," reprisal by writ upon other cattle or goods than those which by the defendant have been unlawfully taken. 'Liber Albus,' English translation, pp. 168-535.

whose attendance might be requisite for Her Majesty's service. The Queen's process came out of her Bench to arrest him, whereby he had been taken and remained in ward. If the Sheriffs did not execute the processes they would be subject not only to amercements but also to the complainants' actions, so every way they would be in peril. For this cause an honest citizen, William Shacrost, remained a prisoner in the Tower, and it had been determined to take more. The Lord Mayor therefore begged that either the Lieutenant might be commanded to deliver up the said Shacrost, and to forbear such unjust violence, or that the Sheriffs might not be amerced or subject to actions for refusing to execute the Queen's processes against such privileged persons; or that, with Her Majesty's good favour, such pretended privilege might be decided by law. 20th July, 1582.

I. 380. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir William George, Knight, Gentleman Porter of the Tower. They had committed the hearing of the controversy between him and the City to certain of Her Majesty's learned counsel, requiring them, after hearing both parties, to report their opinion thereon, which hitherto had not been done. The Council were astonished that he, or any under him, should make any innovation or intermeddle in a matter not yet resolved, but standing in question and doubt of law, and commanded him and the said Heming forthwith to surcease to erect or build any tenements upon the soil in question, or to do any other action which might tend to prejudice the right, until it should be decided to whom the same appertained. 22nd July, 1582.

I. 385. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Great complaint had been made to the Council that he had, under colour of his office, protected divers bankrupts, &c., with the pretended privileges of the Tower, and thus prevented their being served with writs and processes by the Sheriffs or their officers; and also that he had taken other citizens who had not committed any offence and imprisoned them in that place. The Sheriffs should be allowed to execute their office, and he should forthwith set at liberty all such citizens as he had committed without cause. The Council intended shortly to hear the matters in dispute. 22nd July, 1582.

I. 408. Letter from the Mayors, Bailiffs and Jurats of the Cinque Ports and two ancient towns to the Lord Mayor, stating that at a meeting held at Hithe, in Kent, within the Liberties of the Five Ports, a complaint had been made by James Oxley, a Freeman of the Town of Rye, one of the ancient towns of the Cinque Ports, against Sir John Branch, late Lord Mayor, for an outrage and injustice done to

him by committing him to Newgate for delivering certain letters of process of withernam to the said Sir John Branch. While in Newgate they had bolts or irons clapped upon his legs, as though he had been some notorious offender, and he had been detained in prison for a season, to his utter discredit, for which extreme injury and wrong imprisonment he prayed the aid of the members of the Cinque Ports. They desired the Lord Mayor with convenient speed to confer with the late Lord Mayor about the case, and to award some recompense to Oxley for the injury suffered by him. 14th September, 1582.

I. 423. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. Upon the controversy raised by suggestion of Antony White and his deputy, in the Court of Exchequer, the City's ancient right to the office of Garbler within the City and liberties, confirmed by charters and statute, had been decreed by the Court on the City's part well proved, and their title good and substantial; nevertheless, upon mediation of sundry honourable persons, and in respect of the poverty of White's widow, who had Her Majesty's Letters Patent for that office, both within the City and elsewhere throughout England, the Court of Aldermen had been willing to relieve her with a yearly pension, which she had refused. Afterwards it had been agreed to bargain with her for her whole interest, which had been done, and the sum agreed upon and in part paid. She had since informed the City that his lordship desired her not to complete the same. He therefore prayed his lordship's favourable consideration of the City's interest, and that they might be left to their original bargain.

4th May, 1582.

I. 426. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, requesting that the City's interest in the office of Garbling, depending before his lordship and the Barons of the Exchequer, and which had been partly heard last term, might be postponed until another term.

6th November, 1582.

I. 432. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, informing him of the death of Mr. Heydon,¹ one of the Sheriffs of the City and the County of Middlesex, and of the election of a new Sheriff by the Commons according to their charter, by which authority the Sheriff so elected should be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, or, in their absence, to the Constable of the Tower, as the Mayor had in like case been admitted and sworn, and praying for direction either by signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, or his good

¹ See note 1, p. 206.

advice. At the place without the Tower Gate where such oaths used to be taken had been erected cobblers' sheds, for the profit of the Gentleman Porter, in which sheds there had been lately three dead of the plague. When he (the Lord Mayor) attended to take his oath without the Tower Gate he had Her Majesty's sword carried before him in the streets, as had been the custom to carry it in Westminster Hall until they came to the bar of Her Majesty's Court, when the sword was reversed by the sword-bearer as in the presence of Her Majesty; and so it had been intended to be done when arriving at the place where the Lieutenant sat, as had been the custom. They were met at the corner of Tower Street by two of the Warders, who commanded Her Majesty's sword to be holden down, and pressed violently to take it down, but through the good discretion of the Recorder they were peaceably holden off. The ancient boundary stone, where the Sheriffs of London used to receive of the Lieutenant prisoners for execution, and seal the indentures of receipts, had been removed by order of the Lieutenant, a thing very offensive to the citizens. If it should be his Lordship's pleasure that the Sheriff's admission should be at this place, he requested him to direct the Lieutenant to restore the stone to its ancient position, and to take care that no offence should be committed by his officers.

(Circa 1582.)

I. 433. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder, informing him of the death of Mr. Sheriff Heydon and the election of Mr. Cuthbert Buckle to the office. According to precedent he should be presented with all speed to the Barons, or at the Tower. He had written to that effect to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, and forwarded the copy of the letter and a copy of the writ in such case, according to the precedent of Mr. Priest,¹ in the time of King Henry the Eighth. He further requested him to present the letter to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

27th November, 1582.

I. 434. Letter from Mr. Recorder Fleetwood to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and stating that, in company with Mr. Moseley² and Mr. Humfrey, he had waited upon the Lord

¹ John Priest, Grocer, elected Sheriff 18th September, 25 Henry VIII. (1533), *loco* John Martin, Butcher, deceased. He was presented to the Constable of the Tower, without the gate, in accordance with the Charter, &c. The writ addressed to Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, directing his admission, is entered in *Jor.* 13, fol. 384^b, and *Letter Book P.*, fol. 23. Priest only served ten days, the new Sheriffs being sworn on the 28th of the same month of September.

² Secondary.

Chancellor and delivered his communication. The Lord Chancellor advised that the new Sheriff should not be presented at the Tower Gates before Mr. Lieutenant, but at the next term in the Exchequer. They had also waited upon the Lord Treasurer, who had conferred with the Lord Chancellor thereon. They agreed that Mr. Sheriff was a perfect Sheriff, and might do all things appertaining to his office, having once been sworn in the City according to custom, and directed that he should be presented at the Exchequer next term. At this resolution were Sir Walter Mildmay, Master of the Rolls, and the Attorney-General, with Mr. Fanshaw, and others. By direction of the Lord Treasurer he was to remain at Court until after the meeting of the Star Chamber, to answer a complaint of Mr. Comptroller for speaking in defence of the office of Garbler.

Hertford, 28th November, 1582.

I. 436. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. The Court of Aldermen had been informed that Mr. Attorney had moved for the appointment of a Commission between Her Majesty and the City, to inquire into the non-using or abusing of the office of Garbling, since the first year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. Inasmuch as the title of the City, both by Charter and Parliament, had been shown and fully proved, he considered it very unusual to examine into every particular offence of their officers and servants for so long a period, to the prejudice or discredit of the City, who had been the only diligent executors thereof throughout the realm.

28th November, 1582.

I. 464. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham. The variances depending between the City and some of the officers of Her Majesty's Tower had been principally raised and continued by one Heming, servant to the Gentleman Porter, some of whose doings Sir William George himself had disavowed. The matters complained of having been deferred by reason of the late sickness, and by the absence of the Council from London, and now being daily multiplied, he desired to renew the complaint, and to pray that a final order might be passed to stay the present wrongs, and to prevent the evils which might ensue, especially as the Lieutenant was otherwise a gentleman of great worth and a very good friend to the City. He had thought it good to signify the case according to the articles enclosed, to the end that instructions might be given to the Lieutenant to reform the several injuries, and specially for the replacing of the boundary stone.

29th January, 1582.

I. 475, 476. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. The examination of the variance between the City of London and the officers of the Tower had been by them committed to the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, then Solicitor and Attorney-General, before whom the right of the City to the soil and jurisdiction of these grounds was fully proved, but no report of the examinations had been made to the Council. Mr. Heming (the original stirrer of the dispute), servant and tenant to the Gentleman Porter, had since begun to build tenements upon the ground adjoining the Postern Gate. Before they were finished the Lord Mayor complained to the Council, who directed the work to be stopped. Heming had since finished that building and begun some new ones, some being ale-houses and houses of suspicious resort. The refuse of the houses, &c., was daily cast into the Tower ditch. Heming had also enclosed the pond-head of the City's great ditch, and so prevented the citizens using it, reserving it for the use of his own tenants. Upon the day of the Lord Mayor taking his oath without the Tower Gate, an attempt had been made by the Warders to take down the sword borne before the Lord Mayor, and the ancient boundary stone without the Tower Gate had been removed. On the 15th of November last Mr. Lieutenant made a procession, which they called a perambulation, with a great number following him with bills and other weapons, and some with pickaxes, &c., who cut the rails and pales of the citizens' gardens and broke them down with great violence by command of the Lieutenant. The Lieutenant further commanded those of the hamlet to bring certain children, about the age of twelve or fourteen, which children he caused at that perambulation to enter into and through those gardens by the pales which had been thrown down, to the intent, as he said, that they might in time to come keep memory of that entry; and thereof remembrances were made in books, which, if no order were made to the contrary, might remain to the prejudice of the City. A sheaf arrow had been given to each boy for a remembrance that, upon such a day, they had made entrance in right of the Crown. In the December following the Steward of the Tower Court had called by precept an assembly, in the name of a Leet, without lawful warrant, who had made a new perambulation of such bounds as pleased themselves, and caused those hamleters and others so assembled to record, as they called it, those bounds to remain for time to come, whereunto none of the citizens had been called. Further, the officers of the Tower had prohibited the horses of the citizens from passing by the postern or coming to the ditch-head, and many other like things had been daily done in contempt of the commands of the Council and to the danger of disturbance. (Circa 1582.)

I. 478. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir James Croft, Comptroller of the Household, with reference to a conference to be holden in the matter of the office of Garbling. The Court of Aldermen had appointed Sir Rowland Hayward, Sir Nicholas Woodrofe, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Dixy,¹ and Mr. Hart, Aldermen, to treat with such persons of quality as were to be named by the Council. He requested to be furnished with their names in order that those appointed by the City might attend upon them.

19th February, 1582.

I. 481. Letter from Sir James Croft to Sir Thomas Blanke, Knight, Lord Mayor, acknowledging the foregoing letter. He would be ready to meet the Aldermen appointed, and bring with him a convenient number of persons of quality. He forbore to name them at present, and desired a time and place to be assigned for the meeting.

20th February, 1582.

I. 490. Letter from Thomas Wilford to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to certify the truth of speeches made by him in the Common Council which had been misreported to his prejudice.

25th February, 1582.

I. 500. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, complaining of the proceedings taken by the Cinque Ports, against law and equity, under a pretended privilege of *Withernam*, which the City had, both by charter and precedent, as great authority to use as they had. Under this process they had arrested citizens and cast them into prison, and treated them as if they were the Queen's enemies or heinous malefactors, until they had consented to pay the debts of persons whom they had never known. For the prevention of such proceeding, friendly conference had been had and the City's books shown, expecting the same on their part, which had not been

¹ Sir Wolstane Dixie, Skinner; elected Alderman of Broad Street, February 4th, 1573; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1575; Lord Mayor, 1585; removed to Bassishaw, February 8th, 1592. He died January 8th, 1594, and was buried at St. Michael's Bassishaw. He was twice married, but died without issue, leaving the great bulk of his property to charitable uses, amongst others to the foundation of the Grammar School of Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire. He was also a liberal benefactor to Christ's Hospital, of which he was President from 1590 till his death, and materially assisted in building Peterhouse College, Cambridge. The Pageant performed at the expense of his Company upon his accession to the Mayoralty was written by George Peele, M.A., of Oxford. A memoir of him, written by Mr. Thomas Brewer, late Secretary of the City of London School, will be found in the 'Proceedings of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society,' vol. ii., page 25. For his pedigree see Camden's 'Visitation of the County of Leicester in 1619,' published by the Harleian Society in 1870, p. 116. He was the ancestor of Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart.

done. The Recorder and an Alderman who had passed the chair had been sent to Dover to confer with them at a Gestling Court, but they showed no good title or precedent in justification of their proceedings. It had been agreed that reasonable answers should be accepted on both sides, and a further conference had to determine what should be held reasonable answers, pending which no process of Withernam should be issued. To this agreement the Cinque Ports had not adhered, but of late had more unreasonably used the process, to the ruin of the citizens of London, and the trade of their own ports. He, therefore, on the part of the whole City, besought that the Council would give directions to the Lord Warden to cause such proceeding in the ports to cease; and that, for the speedy settlement of all disputes as to their pretended privileges, an action might be tried by law before Her Majesty's judges in one of her Courts at Westminster or before the Council.

April, 1583.

I. 502. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, thanking him for the trouble he had taken in the question of the office of Garbling. The whole question had been referred to the Lord Treasurer, in whose judgment they had every confidence.

4th May, 1583.

I. 601. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London to the Queen. By divers ancient charters and grants of privileges from her progenitors, the City had enjoyed and had, within the City and Liberties, both by land and water, the survey, search, assay, examination, weighing, and trying of all kinds of goods, merchandize, victuals, etc., brought to the City, and had used and exercised the said privileges to the common good. A suit had been brought against them, calling them to account by what warrant they held the said right, by which suit the Government of Her Majesty's Chamber had been disturbed. They besought her to order the stay of these vexatious proceedings. (*Circa 1592.*)

I. 609. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Sir Michael Blunt, Lieutenant of the Tower, complaining of the outrageous conduct of Phillips, one of the Warders, to the Constable and Beadle of the Ward, whom he had struck and otherwise insulted. They had remitted Phillips to him to be punished at his discretion.

29th November, 1592.

II. 157. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Master of the Green Cloth of Her Majesty's household, complaining that, contrary to the

rights and privileges of this City, Wm. Beal, one of the Serjeants-at-Mace of the Sheriffs of London, had been attached by one of the officers of the Knight Marshal to appear before the Board of Green Cloth for arresting Lawrence Wright within the liberties of the City, by a warrant for contempt of the Court of Common Pleas, and requesting them to excuse his attendance, and to restrain the Marshal's officer from executing his office within the Liberties of the City in future.

6th May, 1596.

II. 191. Letter from Sir John Herbert to the Lord Mayor, with respect to the petition of Robert Aske to Her Majesty against the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for detaining from him 250*l.*, part of the profits of the farm of Leadenhall, which complaint had been referred to Dr. Cæsar and the writer for examination, and requesting that, as one John Leake¹ claimed the same, payment might be withheld until the cause had been heard again.

12th July, 1602.

II. 193. Letter from Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer, desiring the Court of Aldermen to release Mr. John Williams from prison, to which they had committed him for holding an opinion that the Mayor and Aldermen had not absolute power of themselves to dismiss Sir Richard Marten [Martin] from his place of Aldermanship without the consent of the Ward.

22nd December, 1602.

II. 194. Letter from John Williams to the Lord Mayor, praying to be released from Newgate.

12th December, 1602.

II. 232. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Under Treasurer of the Exchequer. By divers precedents the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, with certain other officers, to the number of 104, usually received black at the solemnity of the funeral of the kings of this realm, which custom was omitted at the funeral of . . .² He begged that this might not be made a precedent to their prejudice in the future, or hinder their endeavours in the service of these intended funerals for their late most gracious Sovereign, according as it had been accepted upon like occasions for King Henry VIII., and others his predecessors.³

4th April, 1603.

II. 233. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council to the like effect.

8th April, 1603.

¹ The reversion of the Keepership of Leadenhall granted to him, 26th July, 1575.

² The Letter is imperfectly entered.

³ A note of the quantity of cloth supplied to the City at Queen Elizabeth's funeral, and of its disposal, will be found entered in Letter Book GG., fol. 184 B.

II. 236. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London to the King, complaining of certain persons endeavouring to get a grant from His Majesty of privileges always enjoyed by this City both by Charter and usage. (*Circa* 1603.)

Note.—No mention is made of the particular privileges referred to.

II. 240. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir John Fortescue,¹ Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, touching the City's right to a room of two square yards of ground, or thereabouts, at *Paul's Cross*, which the City had enjoyed time out of mind, and requesting him to refer the matter in dispute to some one nominated by the Duchy and the City. 8th March, 1603.

II. 298. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, reporting the proceedings taken against Raymand's man for creating a tumult in the market and assaulting Richard Weaver, a sworn officer, for which he had been committed to prison. He had understood that a summons had been served upon Weaver to attend their Lordships, but, being contrary to the charters of the City, he had sent back the Marshal's man without him. 28th November, 1607.

II. 312. Petition of the Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen, to the King, complaining that some Knights Commoners, who still carried on trade in the City, claimed priority before some of the supplicants later knighted, and praying that the matter of precedence might be referred to the Earl Marshal of England.

Order of the King thereon, referring the same to the Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal.

Newmarket, 12th March, 1607.

III. 32. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal. Three years since they exhibited their petition to the King concerning the differences between them and the Knights Commoners for precedency of place within the City, the consideration of which had been referred by the King to his Lordship and the rest of the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England. The Commissioners had appointed three several peremptory days for both parties to attend

¹ Grandson of Sir John Fortescue, of Pembury, Herts, who married Alice, youngest daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Lord Mayor. As Master of the Great Wardrobe, in 1603, he paid 3,000*l.* for the funeral expenses of Queen Elizabeth. His second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Edward Hubbard, Esq., was buried in the chancel of St. Sepulchre's Church. See also note 2, p. 157.

them, with their counsel thereon, on each of which occasions the City had been ready to maintain their claims, and the Knights Commoners not only failed and made default, but on the last of the peremptory days appointed alleged they would no further stand in opposition in the difference. They requested him to make an order and decree for settlement of the matter. 2nd December, 1611.

III. 39. The Order of the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England, thereupon directing that the Aldermen shall have precedency within the City of the said Knights Commoners, and such other citizens or commoners as shall hereafter be made Bachelor Knights, till the Court, on full hearing of the cause, shall order and adjudge the contrary. 19th February, 1611.

III. 45. Letter from the Earl of Southampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to the Lord Mayor. He was informed that a suit had lately been revived by certain Freemen of London against certain officers of His Majesty's Court, holden before the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich, to try the validity of one of the ancient customs of the Ports by process of *withernam*, and expressing his surprise thereat, seeing that the custom had been questioned about sixteen years previously and decided against the Ports as touching the taking of the body, but in their favour as to the taking of goods in execution on process of *withernam*. He requested the Lord Mayor to advise with the Aldermen, Recorder, and Counsel of the City as to the grounds that moved them to impugn this ancient privilege and custom never before contradicted, as to goods, and acquaint him with their determination in the matter, so that, if on receipt thereof and conference with the Counsel of the Ports he could not satisfy the City, his defendants might plead next Term. 28th April, 1612.

III. 59. Letter from Sir Oliver Cromwell¹ to the Lord Mayor. He had been given to understand that the tenants of Coleharbour had been called before the Court of Aldermen, and a certain company of the inhabitants of the house required weekly to watch or else incur a hard censure. He requested that they might be excused till the midst of the term, when he was to deliver up the house to his son-in-law, and then either give sufficient satisfaction for their discharge or yield to any reasonable course. 19th September, 1612.

¹ Of Hinchinbrook, uncle and godfather to the Lord Protector. Entertained King James, in his progress from Scotland, 27th April, 1603; created K.B. at the Coronation; married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor; secondly, Ann, widow of the celebrated Sir Horatio Palavicino. He died August 1655, aged 93.

III. 60. Reply of the Lord Mayor to Sir Oliver Cromwell. It was conceived by the Court of Aldermen that he was misinformed, and they wronged, by the pretence of the inhabitants that the Court intended to offer any trouble, when they sought but to govern, which they thought they might lawfully do, the place being within their jurisdiction. The demeanour of the persons was so contemptuous, both to the laws of the realm and the customs of the City, that it could by no means be given way to. 24th September, 1612.

III. 105. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, complaining that, upon an arrest made in London by one of the Sheriffs' officers (by virtue of the King's writ of execution) on the body of Mr. Palmer, Doctor of Divinity, the Lieutenant of the Tower had taken in *withernam* the body of Mr. Cambell, merchant, and had detained him three days in the Tower, in lieu of the said Doctor Palmer, which course the judges had certified to be unlawful, but, since the matter had been revived, they prayed his Lordship to grant the Plaintiff a writ of special *certiorari* to remove his body before him, or take such order for his release as he should think meet. 9th July, 1613.

III. 106. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council to the same effect, and praying that orders might be given for the release of the citizens and the prevention of such courses in future. 13th July, 1613.

III. 124. Letter from G(eorge) Lord Carew, to the Lord Mayor. He had received a complaint from Nicholas Gittins, one of His Majesty's labourers in the Ordnance, that he had been chosen to be a Scavenger in the parish of Aldgate, where he resided. Although he could, by his authority, free the man from the office, he felt sure that when the Lord Mayor rightly understood the matter he would himself give order for his release. The Savoy, 17th January, 1613.

III. 177. Letter from Mr. Secretary Ralph Winwood to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a request from the poor parish of Little Saint Bartholomew, of which he was a parishioner, complaining of a novelty in matter of government, which one James Hudson, Alderman's Deputy of Farringdon Without, sought to intrude upon it, and expressing his opinion that the parish was well ordered by the present government thereof, which, being approved, both by the records and ancient custom, he begged the Court of Aldermen to re-establish and continue. Whitehall, 16th October, 1614.

IV. 54. Letter from R(obert) Lord Lisle, to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Sir Edmund Dowse, Knight, His Majesty's Cupbearer, had been wrongfully arrested by certain Serjeants of London, one of whom had been committed by Sir Stephen Soame,¹ but the rest had escaped, and requesting him to make search for them and inflict such punishment as the law would permit.

Whitehall, 14th February, 1616.

IV. 58. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. They had been informed that their bailiff had taken and seized a sheep and a lamb from Francis Zachary, a butcher of Peterborough, and a Freeman of London, for refusing to pay toll there. By the Charter of the City of London, all the Freemen thereof were absolutely freed from paying toll in all places and markets throughout the kingdom, both by water and by land. They requested them to take notice thereof and restore the cattle. For avoiding further difficulty, counsel on both sides should confer together in order to end the controversy without trouble and expense in law.

21st February, 1616.

V. 4. Letter from Sir Allen Apsley,² Lieutenant of the Tower,

¹ Grocer, elected Alderman of Cheap, July 8th, 1589; Sheriff, July 11th, 1589; Lord Mayor, 1598; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1598-9; M.P. for London, 1601; Senior Alderman in 1618; Knighted by James I. at Theobalds, December 21st, 1618. Sir Sebastian Harvey removed to Cheap, *loco* Soame, deceased, July 8th, 1619. He was Master of his Company, and the first to show an example of liberality towards the embellishment of their hall by presenting the roof at a cost of 500*l*. He lived in Soper Lane, over against Sir Roger Martin. He was one of the Committee of sixteen appointed by the Corporation to prepare for the reception of King James I. in the City, and to attend at his coronation, March 15th, 1603-4. A copy of the Royal Pageant performed on the occasion, written by Ben Jonson, is preserved in the Corporation Library. He was the second son of Thomas Soame, of Botely, Norfolk, and Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Francis Knighton, of Little Bradley, Suffolk. Sir Stephen married Anne, daughter of William Stone, of Segenhoe, in Bedfordshire, and had a numerous family. He was a liberal benefactor to the re-edifying of St. Paul's Cathedral. At his native place, Little Thurlow, Suffolk, he erected and endowed a free school and almshouses. He died in the mansion erected by him there, May 23rd, 1619, and was buried in Thurlow Church, where a monument still remains recalling his good deeds. Sir William Soame, Knight, his eldest son and heir, was Sheriff of Suffolk, 1632-3; he married Bridget, the daughter of Alderman Benedict Barnham. William, the second son of this Sir William, was advanced to a Baronetcy by Charles II., 1684-5. Thomas Soame, another of Sir Stephen's sons, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1635. (See Heath's 'Grocers Company,' p. 254-6; Le Neve's 'Knights,' p. 290; Page's 'Suffolk Traveller,' p. 901-2; Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,' edition 1844, p. 495-7.)

² Youngest son of John Apsley, of Pulborough, Sussex. He purchased the office of Lieutenant of the Tower from his predecessor, Sir George Moore, for 2,500*l*., and was sworn into office March 3rd, 1617, which he held until his death, May 24th, 1630; he was also Surveyor of Victuals for the Navy. Whilst Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Walter

to the Lord Mayor. A Mr. Hubbock,¹ who had a stipend from the Exchequer to read service in the King's Chapel in the Tower, and who had never ceased for twenty years to vex and molest the King's servants and the inhabitants of the Liberty of the Tower, had lately preferred an imaginary bill against some of them, depending before his Lordship. An Order of Council had been passed that all suits and controversies between the Liberties of London and the Liberties of the Tower should cease till Commissioners from the King should decide between them. He therefore requested him to throw out the bill and free the Liberty from expense and unjust vexation.

Tower, 10th January, 1618.

V. 16. Letter from Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the Lord Mayor, stating that upon notice that the brickwork or foundation of a prison or cage was laid upon Tower Hill the workmen would not desist, whereupon he had sent the deputy porter of the Tower to the Lord Mayor, to inform him that the place was within the Liberty of the Tower, and had sent with him the Constable of the

Raleigh was in his custody. In Mr. Hepworth Dixon's work on Her Majesty's Tower interesting particulars are cited as to his manly conduct towards his prisoner. He was buried in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, where a tablet to his memory is to be found. (See Bayley's 'Tower of London,' Vol. I. page 124.) He was thrice married. His second wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Carew, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter, Jocosa or Joyce, who married Lyster, second son of Sir Richard Blount, of Mapledurham, whose ancestors were also Lieutenants of the Tower. His third wife was Lucy, the youngest daughter of Sir John St. John, Knight, of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts, to whom he was married at St. Ann's, Blackfriars, on the 23rd December, 1615, at which time he was of the age of forty-eight, whilst the lady was but sixteen. By this marriage he became brother-in-law of Sir Edward Villiers, Viscount Grandison (ancestor of the present Earl of Jersey), half-brother of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. His eldest son by this marriage, who also became Sir Allen Apsley, was a zealous Royalist, and was successively Governor of Exeter and Barnstaple Castles, and, after the Restoration, Falconer to King Charles II., and Treasurer of the Household to James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II. His daughter Frances married Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knt., Governor of the Royal African and East India Companies and Cofferer to Queen Anne, grandson of Alderman Lancelot Bathurst (elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward, November 27, 1593), and ancestor of Lord Chancellor Bathurst. Sir Allen Apsley, the Lieutenant of the Tower, had also four other sons and two daughters; of the latter, Barbara married Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutchinson, and Lucy became the celebrated wife of his brother Colonel John Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle, an earnest Parliamentary. The life of the latter was written by his wife, who also left behind her her own Autobiography, printed in 1808. For pedigree of the Apsley family, see Berry's 'Sussex Genealogies,' page 150.

¹ A native of the county of Durham. In 1581, at the age of twenty-one, he was elected from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to be a Scholar of Corpus Christi College; M.A. 1582. (See his Latin Oration to the King on his entry into the Tower of London, February 12th, 1603-4. Nichols's 'Progresses of James I.,' Vol. I. page 325.) He was excommunicated in 1620 by the Archbishop of Canterbury for solemnizing marriages and christenings in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower. The right of solemnizing these offices was shortly afterwards established, and has since been enjoyed without interruption.

Liberty, and some others, to put him in mind of the Order in Council requiring that neither the Lord Mayor nor the Lieutenant of the Tower should make any perambulation within the precincts in controversy until the matter was decided. Notwithstanding which, the Lord Mayor had, in his own person, neglected and broken (if not contemned) the Order, and had seconded it with a building of more disurbance than the perambulation, and had used the messengers harshly, and turned the Constable out of doors, returning answer, with no other reason than his will, that the prison should be built there. Constables and forces had been sent to countenance the work, and on that night and the next day it was finished. A warder was sent to bring one of the workmen before the Lieutenant, but the man had been forcibly rescued by others sent by the Lord Mayor. He had complained of the matter to the Council, and had by them been required to put his complaint in writing, but he was most unwilling that any differences between his lordship and himself should exist. He therefore begged him to neglect those who had misinformed him, and cause the building to be removed into his own Liberty, which could be done within a quarter of a stone's cast, and thus, the cause being taken away, all disquiets would die, and he would join with his lordship to prosecute the performance of the Order of the Council, which would remove all differences between the Lieutenant of the Tower and the Lord Mayor of London for ever thereafter.

Tower, 10th March, 1618.

V. 19. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of Tenterden to the Lord Mayor concerning the seizure by his officers of certain cloth purchased in Blackwell Hall, by Samuel Wilcock, an inhabitant of the town of Tenterden, being a member of the Cinque Ports, and certifying that Wilcock was a Freeman of that town, and a Com-barron of the Cinque Ports, and entitled to the liberties and immunities thereof, one of which was that he might freely buy any goods or merchandize in Blackwell Hall, or elsewhere within the realm of England. Although similar seizures had often before been made, the privilege had always been allowed and the goods restored. They therefore requested his lordship to give order for restitution of the goods without expense by suit in law.

Tenterden, 16th March, 1618.

V. 64. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lieutenant of the Tower, acknowledging the receipt of his letter concerning Mr. Hubbock, Chaplain of the Tower. The Lord Mayor found by the City Records that it was true the officers and attendants of the

Tower ought to have the privilege of freedom from arrest on any plaint entered in the Compters or other Courts of London, but that if writs were issued from the Higher Courts, directed to the Sheriffs of London, though they might not come within the Tower or its Liberties to make arrests, yet such as they found in London they might and usually did arrest, the Sheriffs in such cases being merely the ministers of justice to superior courts, whose commands they must obey. He therefore begged that Mr. Hubbock would retain an attorney to appear for him, which would remove any further question, or if the Lieutenant could anywise show that their Liberties were otherwise than as stated, he would willingly yield to him so far as he could do it with safety to himself and the duty of his office.

13th March, 1619.

V. 123. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the town of Yarmouth. They had been informed that certain citizens of London had been interrupted in the sale of a ship's cargo of salt in the Port of Yarmouth, contrary to the custom and privileges of the City, the Yarmouth officers pretending that they ought, by virtue of the Charter of that town, to have half the cargo at the rate the merchant paid for it. They begged that the parties might be allowed to dispose of their cargo, and that a friendly trial of the right in question might be had and the bonds of the parties taken to answer the town of Yarmouth for whatever should thereupon be found due to them.

January, 1621.

V. 128. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the town of Hull. Complaints had been made to them by divers merchants, Freemen of London trading in lead, that the officers of that town had levied upon that commodity a greater imposition by way of toll than had been, or of right ought to be, taken from Freemen of London. They requested that a conference and consent might be had between them and some of the City's counsel, and a friendly and legal trial of the right made.

12th March, 1621.

V. 133. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council. It was true that a constable being sent for by their Lordship's warrant, and apprehended by their messengers, they all came suddenly to the Court of Aldermen, when it appeared that the constable on his apprehension had questioned their authority to take him, and refused to go, whereby a great concourse of people had been gathered together in the street. The Court of Aldermen thereupon thought it the best course to send the Sheriffs instantly

to attend the Council with the constable, because the messengers, publicly in the streets, and openly in the Court of Aldermen, had slighted the Lord Mayor, for which he had publicly reprehended them. Although some members of the Court had remembered that the Council's messengers had sometimes in such cases had recourse to the Lord Mayor to assist them with the City officers, yet neither the Lord Mayor nor the Court of Aldermen had expressed an opinion that no warrant from the Council could be executed in the City without first acquainting the Lord Mayor. 9th May, 1622.

VI. 79. Order in Council reciting that the Lieutenant of the Tower (Sir Allen Apsley) on behalf of the King, and the Recorder and divers Aldermen on behalf of the City, had been heard before the Council as to informations delivered by them concerning the removal and carrying away, by divers persons of the Tower Liberty, of a markstone, placed about two years before on Tower Hill by the City's order, for distinguishing and bounding their Liberties from those of the Tower. As the differences appeared to be upon matter of right concerning the extent of each of their Liberties, and upon matter of fact as to the setting up and removal of the stone, and as no proofs had been produced on either side upon which the Council could determine, it had been ordered that a commission should be granted under the Great Seal to certain persons named, with authority to examine on oath, view records and writings, or take other effectual means to ascertain the extent of each of the Liberties and the truth of the matter of fact as to the removal of the markstone. The Council had been further made acquainted that there was question between the parties as to the extent of their Liberties in other parts adjacent to the Tower, for the settlement of which they desired some course to be taken. The Council therefore direct that the matter should likewise be inquired into by the Commissioners, upon all which questions the Commissioners should certify in writing to the Council, and that the Attorney General should prepare a Commission accordingly for His Majesty's signature. They further direct the Lieutenant of the Tower to cause the stone to be delivered to Deputy Winton, to be laid down in the place from which it was taken, there to remain, but not to be set up on either side as a markstone until the Commission had been returned, and the Board had given further directions in the matter. Date in margin, 8th November, 1626.

VI. 114. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that the Recorder (Mr. Serjeant Finch) had informed them that Sir Allen Apsley, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, had at several times, by way of

withernam, taken and imprisoned there divers Citizens of London and that such proceedings on the part of the Lieutenant were ~~dis~~ contrary to two Orders of the Council, dated respectively the 3rd October, 1695, and the 13th July, 1613, both which Orders were grounded on a Certificate made to them by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on a former similar complaint. (The Certificate is set out at length.) The Council, after hearing the Recorder and Sir Allen Apsley, had ordered the immediate release of the Citizens, but deferred the full determining of the controversy till the present sitting, and, having now again heard the Recorder and the opinion of the Attorney General, they approved the former decrees of the Board, and, for prevention of future contentions, directed them to be observed by the Mayor and Commonalty and their successors on the one side, and the Lieutenant and officers of the Tower and their successors on the other side, as a final determination of the question. The Council, after giving instructions in detail as to the carrying out of this order, further direct the Lieutenant of the Tower so to exercise the rights and privileges of his place, and to hold such friendly correspondence with the magistrates and citizens of London, for the good of the King's service on all occasions, that the Council should not be further troubled with such complaints.

Whitehall, 10th December, 1624.

VI. 138. Order of the Court of (Aldermen), reciting that they had been informed that certain Citizens of London were molested by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Gloucester for non-payment of toll, notwithstanding that it had been certified to them, under the City Seal, that Citizens of London and their goods were, by charter, exempt from all toll throughout the King's dominions, as well on this side as beyond seas, and directing that, before other steps were taken, a letter should be sent to the said Mayor and Aldermen, suggesting that the matter should be lovingly heard and determined by counsel on either side, and that Mr. Bacon, the Remembrancer, should prepare and submit to the Court a letter accordingly.

22nd January, 1627.

VI. 139. Letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of Gloucester prepared in accordance with the foregoing Order.

VI. 193. A Copy of No. 114.

10th December, 1624.

VII. 202. Order in Council reciting that the Yeomen Warders of the Tower had petitioned the Board that, having hitherto been

freed from all offices and services abroad on account of their service in the Tower, they had lately been pressed to bear office and do service in the City of London and elsewhere, and for refusing had not only been bound over to appear at the Sessions, but committed to Newgate, and directing that the Petition should be sent to the Lord Mayor, and that he should send his answer in writing thereto next Sunday.

At the Court at Hampton Court, 29th September, 1637.

VII. 203. Answer of the Lord Mayor. Some of the Yeomen Warders who were the chief complainants dwelt and kept shops in the City, and were required, as other Freemen and inhabitants, to find watch and ward, or contribute to that charge, from which it did not appear they were ever formerly exempted. Upon their refusal he proceeded against such of them as resided and traded in London, according to law, and the rather, seeing that the Council, by letter of the 30th November, 1630, had directed the keeping of strong watches for the safety of the City without exempting any persons whatever.

6th October, 1637.

VII. 204. Order in Council, reciting the preceding Order and Letter, and directing that all warders who dwelt or kept shops and traded for their benefit within the City, should find watch and ward, or contribute to the charge thereof, from which they ought not to be exempted.

Hampton Court, 8th October, 1637.

VIII. 193. A copy of No. 204, Vol. VII. 8th October, 1637.

IX. 54. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Marquess de Lande, Lord Ambassador from the King of Poland, acknowledging the complaint made by him of the detention of his coach. It had been attached, according to the laws and customs of the City, as the coach and for the debts of Sir Augustine Coronell, and the suits had since been removed into the superior courts. They regretted they were unable to comply with his wishes for its return until the cause had been determined.

(Circa 1661-2.)

IX. 58. Letter from Sir William Compton,¹ Master of Ordnance at the Tower, to the Lord Mayor, Sir John Robinson, Knight, com-

¹ Grandson of William Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Spencer, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1593. He was an eminent Cavalier leader; Governor of Banbury Castle, 1644. His brother Henry was Lord Bishop of London from 1675 to 1712.

plaining that William Prichard, one of the King's Officers in the Tower, had been chosen to serve as Constable, which would interfere with his duty, and requesting that he might be relieved.

30th February, 1662-3.

IX. 60. Letter from James (Duke of York)¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, informing them that the principal officers and commissioners of His Majesty's Navy found daily great difficulties and inconveniences through their inability to act as Justices of the Peace within their office by reason of its being situated within the Liberties of the City, and recommending that they might be enabled, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Aldermen, to act within their office, but not in any way to intermeddle in the government of the City.

20th March, 1662.

IX. 62. Letter from the Earl of Manchester to the Lord Mayor, enclosing an Order of Council for the relief of the King's servants from bearing offices, according to the ancient privileges of His Majesty's servants.

23rd May, 1663.

The Order follows at length, dated the 8th of May, 1663.

IX. 91. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, complaining that several officers, artificers, and attendants of the Ordnance had been chosen to serve certain offices in some of the wards and elsewhere, contrary to the privileges of those employed in His Majesty's service, and some had been threatened with imprisonment for refusing to serve, and directing that they should be excused without further molestation.

15th June, 1664.

IX. 94. Letter from Lord Berkeley² and (Sir) Henry Bennett to the Lord Mayor, informing him that they were interested in certain houses and lands, called Blanchappleton and Stewards' Inn, and offering to submit their title to two counsel, to be chosen by the Court of Aldermen and themselves.

7th August, 1664.

RIOTS, TUMULTS, &c.

I. 222. Letter from (the Lords of the Council) to Doubtless he had been informed of the disorder and tumult, by some apprentices and other lewd persons, which had lately occurred in the City of London and places adjoining. Upon examination of the

¹ Afterwards James II.

² George, fourteenth Baron Berkeley; created September 11th, 1679, Earl of Berkeley; died October 14th, 1698.

matter it appeared that his servant, lackey and page, began the disorder. They required that the parties mentioned should be ordered to attend the Council, that such order might be taken as should be agreeable to law and justice. Greenwich, 10th July, 1581.

I. 224. Letter from Henry (Lord) Berkeley¹ to the Lord Mayor. He had been informed that a broil betwixt his men and some of the Inns of Court had lately happened, and that some of his men had been committed to ward. If by their misdemeanours they deserved imprisonment, he was willing they should suffer. He believed that in all other respects they had behaved themselves honestly, saving that they played on the Sabbath day, contrary to orders and command unknown to them, for which they craved pardon, and begged that they might be set at liberty, when they should be sent into the country. He undertook that, should any other question arise they should be forthcoming. From his lodging in the Strand, Tuesday, ... 1581.

I. 232. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. As he was desirous of understanding their opinion as to the punishment of the lewd and seditious persons who committed the late rescue in Smithfield, they thought it good to signify that the principal offenders should be indicted and tried by a jury. Those found guilty should be, upon some open market day, tied to a cart, and from the prison whipped into Smithfield, and there set upon the pillory for a seditious rescue, but without cutting or nailing of ears. For the better execution thereof, such a guard should be appointed that the inconvenience which happened lately did not fall out again; the rest of the offenders should be dealt with as he thought best. 17th July, 1581.

I. 233. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply. The principal offenders had been tried this day at the Guildhall, and judgment pronounced against them according to the above Order, the execution whereof had been entrusted to the Sheriffs, which would be quietly and orderly carried out without inconvenience. At this Sessions being enforced to supply a jury for trial *de circumstantibus*, one Rafe, a Citizen and Bowyer, among other substantial citizens impanelled for Her Majesty's service in this cause, obstinately refused, alleging that he was one of Her Majesty's Warders of the Tower, whereupon he was committed for contempt. The Lord Mayor requested that order might be given to the Officers of the

¹ Henry, twelfth Baron; posthumous son of Thomas, eleventh Baron Berkeley, who died in 1534. He died November 20th, 1613.

Tower not to make any quarrel, but that the credit of the services might be established. Now an example of the man had been made, he should be released if the Council so desired. 20th July, 1581.

I. 374. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, informing him of an affray by Watermen at Lyon Quay against certain citizens and their servants. Several persons, among them Evan Harrison, wearing his Lordship's livery, and who described himself as his servant, had been committed to prison. The Aldermen desired to acquaint him with the facts, and to ascertain his pleasure.

17th July, 1582.

I. 376. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor. He had been informed that one of his Watermen had been committed to prison for a fray at Lyon Quay, whereof he was not only guiltless (as he said), but also apprehended and so hauled and pulled that he lost his purse. He was then committed to prison by Sheriff Webb, and discharged by him, since which, upon some further information, he had been committed again, together with Lord Norreys's¹ man. It was strange that he should be apprehended and imprisoned twice for one cause. He requested that they might both be released on bail.

Weild Hall, Essex, 28th July, 1582.

I. 622. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, with regard to the informations lately given to them against certain Serjeants and other Officers of this City for arresting George Pollard, for which they had been committed to prison by the Council's order. In order to ascertain the truth of the affray, he had examined the whole of the circumstances, and found that two of the Sheriffs' Serjeants and two Yeomen arrested the said Pollard, and were resisted by his friends. Fearing a rescue, they called upon the constables to aid them. After some dissembling, the prisoner, with the aid of his friends, escaped. Touching the allegation that the officers were armed, it had been proved that they only had their ordinary daggers and short weapons, which they commonly wore for the preservation of the peace and their own safety. For the sake of justice and the peace of the City, he requested the Council to consider the whole matter, and not to discourage the officers in the execution of their duty.

6th January, 1592.

II. 98. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer,

¹ Sir Henry Norreys or Norris, of Rycote, Oxfordshire, sent as Ambassador to France, 1567; recalled, 1570; created Baron Norris, 8th May, 1572; died 1600; buried in Westminster Abbey.

reporting the proceedings taken for the punishment of some members of the Weavers' Company, for publishing a certain pamphlet, and also the measures taken against the parties concerned in the late riot or disorder in Southwark.

27th June, 1595.

II. 110. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting that, in accordance with the directions of their Lordships, inquiry had been made by certain Aldermen touching the late disorder stated to have been committed in the heart of the City, by certain persons stopping a carman at the end of Milk Street, next to Cheapside, and making him unload there a pipe of starch which had been gauged by the servants of Mr. Anthon. The matter was much exaggerated and misreported. Mr. Anthon, though invited, did not attend.

14th October, 1595.

II. 113. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, with respect to the outrageous and disorderly conduct of Mr. Bate, one of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, for which he had been committed to one of the Compters, but, being one of Her Majesty's servants, the Lord Mayor had released him from prison, and now reported his conduct, that he might receive such other correction and admonition as they might think fit.

25th October, 1595.

II. 276. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Fenton,¹ Captain of His Majesty's Guard, concerning an assault committed by one Cranford, a Yeoman of the Guard, on some poor men and labourers appointed to keep Moorfields.

12th November, 1606.

III. 94. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex. They had received a complaint from certain porters of the City of London and the Liberties, inhabiting in St. Katharine's and other places adjacent to the City, of an assault committed upon them in East Smithfield by certain riotous persons pretending to be porters, freemen of the City of London, and by that privilege seeking to exclude the rest from the exercise of that labour. They requested the Lord Mayor and the Justices to examine the tumult, punish the authors, and, if possible,

¹ Thomas Erskine, second son of Sir Alexander Erskine, of Gozar. Born 1566, same year as King James. He was educated from childhood with the King; made Gentleman of the Bedchamber, 1585. He was one of those who rescued the King from the attempt upon his life by the Earl of Gowrie, whose brother, Alexander Ruthven, he killed with his own hand, August 5th, 1600. He succeeded Sir Walter Raleigh as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1604; created Viscount Fenton, May 18th, 1606; Earl Kellie, 12th March, 1619; died 12th June, 1639.

finally determine the matter. If they found it necessary that other proceedings should be taken, they should make provisional orders that all might freely labour in their vocation till the cause should be determined, and should certify their proceedings to the Council.

8th April, 1613.

IV. 129. Letter from the Sheriffs to the Lord Chief Justice, acquainting him that at Whitsuntide last one Thurston Hunt, a prisoner in the Poultry Compter, was removed by Habeas Corpus, returnable before Mr. Justice Warburton,¹ at his chambers in Serjeants' Inn. Being brought there in the custody of one of their officers, Hunt escaped into the Temple, where he was rescued by the gentlemen of those houses. The officer was violently taken and cast into the Thames, and there drawn along through the stream in peril of drowning. They had thought it their duty to acquaint his Lordship and the rest of the Judges of the matter, and requested that some order might be taken for reformation of such insolences, too often practised by the gentlemen upon their officers, which could but bring an evil and dangerous consequence, such as they knew their Lordships (out of their love for those fellowships) had rather prevent than punish.

(*Circa 1618.*)

IV. 131. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had been informed that a very great disorder and tumult had been committed by divers unknown persons at the Spanish Ambassador's² house, in Barbican, upon an accident that happened by the hurting of a child. They required the Lord Mayor to take speedy and effectual steps for the safety of the Ambassador's house, and, if necessary, put a good and substantial watch in those parts for the suppression of any disorders which might arise on that or any other occasion, and to certify the manner of the tumult, by whom com-

¹ Warburton, Sir Peter, of Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar, February 2nd, 1572; created Serjeant, November 29th, 1593; Justice of the Common Pleas, November 24th, 1600; died September 7th, 1621.

² One of the suite of Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, riding down Chancery Lane, rode over a little boy, and was followed by an infuriated crowd to the Spanish Embassy in the Barbican. The Ambassador was supping with the Earl of Worcester. The mob broke the windows and smashed in the door, and in a few moments would have wreaked their vengeance upon the man, when the Lord Mayor and Chief Justice Montague, with officers, arrived. The King ordered the Lord Mayor to go and ask Gondomar's pardon; the Ambassador expressed himself satisfied, but the King issued a special commission to inquire into the assault, when seven unlucky lads were punished with six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500*l.* each. This was remitted at the request of Sanchez, the Secretary to the Embassy, and the King issued a proclamation pardoning the offenders, September 10th, 1618.

mitted, the steps taken for its suppression, and such other circumstances as he should think necessary. 13th July, 1618.

IV. 134. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council in reply. The tumult arose in consequence of a child being thrown down by the horse of one of the gentlemen of the Spanish Ambassador. The people, thinking the child had been killed, pursued him to the Ambassador's house in Barbican, and threw stones at the windows. The Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney General, who lived near, went there, and shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor and the rest arrived, and took steps for suppressing the tumult, and for the safety of the Ambassador's house. They had been unable to discover the authors of the tumult, which occurred in the night time, but some suspected persons had been committed to prison. Surgeons had examined the child, and found it had received no bodily hurt. They would endeavour to obtain further information and acquaint the Council with the result. (*Circa* July, 1618.)

IV. 135. Letter from Sir Robert Naunton to the Lord Mayor. The King, being dissatisfied with the result of the proceedings for correction of the offenders in the late tumult at the Spanish Ambassador's, had directed the Council to provide for the remedy of that and similar abuses. They had, therefore, issued a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, wherein some of themselves were appointed to assist the Lord Mayor and the City authorities in this irregular and dangerous season of the year. They had likewise heard of a later confluence of loose people about Crosby House, upon a Conventicle of Anabaptists there assembled. These warnings had moved him, in the absence of the rest of the Council, to put the Lord Mayor in mind of the watchful charge which rested properly with him for the government of the City, for which purpose Sir George Coppin¹ would attend him with the Commission, in order that a convenient time might be appointed for the execution thereof. Whitehall, 30th July, 1618.

IV. 137. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Lord Verulam) to the Lord Mayor and Recorder. There had latterly been sundry disorders and unlawful gatherings of people in the City and Suburbs. He requested the Lord Mayor, more than in ordinary manner, to repress all stirs and beginnings of stirs which might otherwise happen in this vacant and solitary time, when the best were abroad and the worst people remained behind. And because some had doubted whether the Commission of Lieutenancy for the County

¹ Of Norfolk. Knighted at Whitehall, July 23rd, 1603.

of Middlesex were still in force, he had written to the Commissioners informing them that the Commission was in full force, and requiring them to let the same be known abroad, and to be vigilant in discharge of their duty and the trust imposed on them by the said Commission.
Gorhambury, 7th August, 1618.

V. 43. Letter from Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor. The French Ambassador¹ had desired that the punishment to be inflicted upon certain persons committed to Bridewell for their insolent and outrageous assault upon him and his people² might be remitted, upon which the Lords of the Council had thought fit they should be discharged without further punishment, but that first they should be carried by their keeper to the Ambassador, if he would see them, otherwise he was to be informed they were sent to ask his forgiveness on their knees, and then to be set at liberty by his grace.

York-House, 3rd December, 1619.

V. 125. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with reference to disorders committed in former years at Shrovetide by apprentices and other lewd and ill-affected persons. His Majesty expected a real reformation of the licentious and rude customs formerly used at that season, to which end they required effectual order to be taken that every man within the City's jurisdiction should keep in his servants and apprentices on the ensuing Shrove Tuesday, and not suffer them to go abroad on that day; that a good and strong watch should be set at each of the City gates and other places, and that the Military Band, or a competent number of the Trained Bands, should be in readiness for the suppression of tumults.
2nd March, 1621.

VI. 113. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that Francis Palmes and Thomas Ferneley, Gentlemen, had been by Warrant from the Council committed to the Marshalsea Prison for misdemeanours and outrages committed by them and their adherents upon William Fawcett, of Fleet Street, Mercer, and his servants, and upon John Pierce, a Sergeant at Mace, and directing the Attorney-General to examine Palmes and Ferneley, and proceed *ore tenus* against them in

¹ Count de Tilliers; entertained by James I. at Wanstead, September 11th, 1619.

² On the 28th October, 1619, a tumultuous assemblage took place before the house of the French Ambassador, resulting from a quarrel between his boy and a carman, in which his servants and other passers-by took part; a constable, who went to appease them, being taken into the Ambassador's house, a report was circulated that he was slain there, and much uproar arose which was stilled by his reappearance, when the people dispersed. *Vide* 'Calendar of State Papers,' Domestic, 1619-23, p. 95.

the Star Chamber, and if matter enough were confessed, or otherwise, to proceed against them and their abettors by information in the said Court of Star Chamber. Whitehall, 29th November, 1626.

VI. 150. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They were informed that, by the fury and outrage of divers dissolute and disorderly persons, one Lambe had been barbarously murdered. His Majesty was very sensible of the scandal cast upon the Government of the realm when the chief city, where his own person was resident, by the neglect of the magistrates suffered such a crime to be committed and pass unpunished, and was very highly displeased thereat, and had commanded the Council to require the Lord Mayor forthwith to ascertain the principal actors and abettors, to cause them to be apprehended and committed to prison, and proceeded against and punished in the severest manner. Whitehall, 15th June, 1628.

VI. 151. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that they had been moved on behalf of the constables and other officers who had been committed for neglect of duty in not apprehending the principal actors in Lambe's murder, and who had promised, if set at liberty, to do their utmost to discover and apprehend them. The Council authorized the Lord Mayor to set them all at liberty on bail, except two servants of the City Marshal who, as they were informed, were present at the time. Their imprisonment should be strictly continued, unless they would undertake, by going abroad, to discover some of the offenders, for which purpose they might be suffered to go out in the company of their keeper. Whitehall, 23rd June, 1628.

VI. 163. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, conveying the usual directions for the prevention of Riots by apprentices and others on Shrove Tuesday. Whitehall, 14th February, 1628.

VI. 164. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. It had come to their knowledge that upon an affray happening on the Exchange, in which Mr. Nicholas Lanier and others, His Majesty's servants in ordinary, mentioned in the Petition enclosed, were concerned, the constables and others who came had, under pretence of keeping the peace, in an unwarrantable and barbarous manner carried them along the streets to prison, refusing to take them first before a magistrate. The Council had heard some of the parties, but had found it was not a fit matter to trouble them with, and therefore referred the examination of it to the Lord Mayor

at the same time intimating their opinion that if, as was stated, he was aware of the conduct of the officers, and had passed it over without reproof, he had wilfully failed both in discretion and duty. The more they considered it the more they marvelled at the insolence of the officers, and the connivance of himself and other the chief magistrates of the City. They expected not only a good account of the examination in the matter, but the King required, not as a respect only, but a duty, that in future in any similar cases affecting his servants, proceedings against them should be by appeal and information first to the Lord Chamberlain, or, in his absence, to such other principal officer as it concerned. Whitehall, 16th February, 1628.

VI. 165. The petition of Nicholas, Jeromy, Clement, Andrea and John Lanier,¹ to the Council, giving their account of the affray referred to in the foregoing letter. (*Circa 1628.*)

VI. 166. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, forwarding his certificate of the result of the examinations of the parties concerned in the above affray. For his own part in the matter, he hoped the Council would be able to judge there had been no connivance. (*Circa 1628.*)

VI. 167. An abstract of the examinations of several persons (named in the margin) concerning the tumult raised at and near the Exchange by Mr. Nicholas Lanier and others, His Majesty's servants, on the 6th February, 1628. In this statement it is asserted that the Laniers had struck one Allen with their fists. Upon the arrival of a constable, they abused and struck him too, and went into Cornhill flourishing their drawn swords. The people began to throw stones, but were soon prevented. The Laniers being called upon, on their allegiance, to keep the peace, and deliver their weapons, had refused with oaths and blows. There being no other remedy, they were by force apprehended and reduced to reason by restraint of their persons. (*Circa 1628.*)

VI. 178. Letter from Edward, Viscount Conway, to the Lord Mayor. He had heard of a great disorder committed last night in Fleet Street, and as he was going to Court, he would not be unprovided to report to the King all particulars of the matter. He therefore requested the Lord Mayor to send by the bearer a written relation of all the material circumstances, which he should use in such manner as the

¹ The Laniers were Italians. Nicholas and Clement were in the King's Band of Musicians, 1605, and probably the other brothers were also members of the band.

duty of his place required, and as would tend to the preservation of the peace of the City. July 10th, 1629.

VI. 180. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to shut up the taverns in Fleet Street, from which the persons who caused the tumults there came, and to commit the masters of such taverns to the houses of such Citizens as he should think fit, there to remain till further order of the Council.

Whitehall, 15th July, 1629.

VI. 181. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. As the Attorney-General had certified that in all the examinations as to the late tumults in Fleet Street there did not appear any crime against the widow Sutton, keeper of the Mitre tavern, and John Marshall, keeper of the King's Head tavern, they might be let out on bail, to appear when called upon, and be allowed to continue their trade.

Whitehall, 21st July, 1629.

VI. 182. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. In the examination as to the late riots in Fleet Street, the City was found to be very poorly stored with shot and powder. The Trained Bands, when called upon to take arms, were unfurnished for the service. They required the Lord Mayor to take order that each person of the Trained Bands provided a sufficient proportion of each, always to remain in readiness in his house and custody, in case for any sudden cause His Majesty required to employ them.

Whitehall, 14th August, 1629.

VI. 183. Order in Council, authorizing the release from restraint of John Clopton, vintner at the Globe tavern, Fleet Street, upon bail.

Whitehall, 1st August, 1629.

VIII. 45. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to have strong and sufficient watches, and some of the Trained Bands, to the number of 800, in readiness for the prevention of riots and tumults by apprentices, &c., on Shrove Tuesday.

23rd February, 1622.

VIII. 60. A Copy of No. 45.

VIII. 214. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor with respect to disorders committed on May Day by apprentices and others, and requiring that, besides the keeping of strong and fit

watches, 800 of the Trained Bands be mustered on May Day next for the prevention of riots and tumults. 24th April, 1639.

VIII. 225. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requiring, for the prevention of riots and tumults by apprentices and others on Shrove Tuesday, that strong watches be set, and that 800 men of the Trained Bands be kept in readiness.

16th February, (1639).

VIII. 227. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, upon occasion of the late tumultuous assembly in and about Lambeth, requiring double watches to be kept in the City, to continue till five o'clock in the morning, and that every householder should be answerable for the peaceable and quiet behaviour of his apprentices and servants; and that a good and sufficient watch of twenty or thirty men should be kept every night until further order at the bridge foot, to intercept vagrants, and to prevent any concourse of people passing into or out of the City.

12th May, 1640.

VIII. 229. Warrant from the King to the Lord Mayor, requiring him forthwith to raise 1,000 able and well-affected men of the Trained Bands, or as many more as he should think necessary, to suppress, slay, kill, destroy, and apprehend all such as should be tumultuously assembled in or about Southwark, Lambeth, Blackheath, or elsewhere in parts adjacent.

15th May, 1640.

And see "Southwark."

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

I. 210. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Lady Gresham,¹ widow, informing her that some part of the building of the Royal Exchange had lately fallen down, which might be amended and repaired for about £20. The charge of reparation of the building devolved upon her, for which purpose a yearly revenue out of the building had been allowed to her as executor. They requested, for the honour of Her Majesty and Sir Thomas, that this worthy monument might not be suffered to fall into ruin and decay, but that the restoration might be carefully performed.

13th June, 1581.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

I. 143. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, complaining that his deputy, Mr. Squier, had

¹ Anne, daughter of William Fernley, Esq., of West Creting, Suffolk.

entered within the Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, of which his Lordship was Steward, and impressed certain persons to serve with others of the City, and directing that steps should be taken to prevent the molestation for the future of any one dwelling within that privileged place, it being no part of the Liberties of the City.

7th October, 1580.

SEWERS.

I. 323. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. They had been informed that Richard Mathew, Her Majesty's cutler, and bailiff of the sewers of London, had, at his own great costs and charges, erected certain floodgates and other necessary devices in the Fleet Ditch, at the commandment and by the direction of the then Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commissioners of Sewers, to the benefit generally of the whole City, which had been continued, by his care and industry, for five years, but had been neglected for the past seven years, and allowed to fall into decay through the non-observance of certain covenants granted by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, in a lease made to Mathew. Although sundry letters had been written by the Council, directing the continuance and maintenance of the said Mathew and his works, nothing had been done; the Council had therefore thought it good once again to remind them of the annoyance, and require them to have a special care to maintain the said Mathew and his assigns, with whatsoever the City and Court of Sewers had promised him for the cleansing and conservation of the said sewer.

10th April, 1582.

I. 591. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council. They had considered the petition of Richard Mathew to the Queen, touching the state of the Fleet Ditch, and had thought it good to set down their answers, proving the untruths of his suggestions, and explaining the steps taken to keep the place free from all manner of annoyance, for the health of the whole City.

20th April, 1591.

SHERIFFS.

I. 50. Letter from the Queen, under Signet, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, directing them to spare, both now and hereafter, her servant, Henry Campion, beer brewer, from the office of sheriff, on account of his having to attend the household in progresses and in places far distant from the City.

Richmond, 29th July, 1577.

I. 51. Letter from the Lord Chancellor to the Lord Mayor, Alder-

men, and Commons, reminding them of the above letter. He had been informed that some persons, contrary to Her Majesty's express wish, were attempting to promote Mr. Campion's election to the office of Sheriff, and he desired that he should be put among the persons exempted, and freed from election.

From his house near Charing Cross, 19th July, 1580.

I. 160. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord, informing him that his servant, Mr. Gardner, a wealthy citizen, had been elected and chosen Sheriff by the Commons of the City, which office he ought to have served, notwithstanding that he dwelt without the Liberties. Many other citizens, dwelling in distant cities and towns, had, when elected, either served the office or paid the fine fixed by Act of Common Council. Mr. Gardner, pretending that his duties would prevent him from serving, had refused, whereby the fine of £200 had become due to the Chamber and Commonalty of the City, and not to the Mayor and Aldermen. Nevertheless, on account of his lordship's request for a moderation of the fine, it had been agreed to reduce it to £50, which Mr. Gardner still objected to pay. They requested his Lordship to use his influence with him, that he might avail himself of their offer, and so be discharged from serving the office. 8th November, 1580.

I. 228. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Norton, one of the City officers, had reported to the Court of Aldermen that his Lordship had been informed it was the intention of that body to make some innovation and alteration in appointment and use of the officers under the Sheriffs of the City, both touching the custody of gaols and the administration of justice, and also the disposition of the undersherifalty of Middlesex. There had been no such order or intention of the Court. As touching the acceptance of the office of Sheriff by Mr. Alderman Martin, Her Majesty had wholly exempted him by charter, which she had commanded the City not to violate, nevertheless Mr. Martin had submitted himself by his own free will to take the office, having allowed unto him such benefits as by law pertained to the sheriff, and were not otherwise disposed by the laws of the City, or else to have his sparing continued, which sparing had been assented to and continued. As to the appointment of the under sheriffs of Middlesex, all that had been done had been in accordance with the Act of Common Council, reducing the same to the ancient usage of the City. 13th July, 1581.

I. 242. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor.

They had been informed that Thomas Skinner,¹ a Citizen of London, had been by his Lordship's assent, without free election, chosen about a year since to be one of the Sheriffs of the City. Finding himself very unfit for that office by reason of his great debts, and inability to satisfy his creditors, he had refused for that time to take the office, whereupon he had been committed to prison, and fined 400 marks, and forced to enter into bond for payment thereof. He had lately attended before the Council and declared his estate to be insufficient to pay his debts; the greatest show of his wealth had been only in having in mortgage the manor of Wansted and Campes in Essex and Cambridgeshire, and the money growing therefrom had been assured over for the satisfying his creditors, which would not reach to their full satisfaction by 10,000*l*. The Council therefore requested that he might be released and discharged from such fine.

14th August, 1581.

II. 19. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Mr. Alderman Bennett, Sheriff elect of the City of London, who after being elected to that office, to avoid serving the same, had threatened to withdraw out of the realm, &c., and flee into foreign parts, ordering him to return before the 24th of June, and to submit himself to the censure of the Lord Mayor and Commons.

3rd June, 1594.

[Addressed to him at Stoad.]

II. 20. Answer addressed by Alderman Bennett to the Lords of the Council, excusing himself for going to Stoad; also enclosing a Certificate from Th. Ferrars, Deputy Governor there.

28th June, 1594.

II. 63. A fragment of a Letter to Mr. Alderman Bennett, touching his election to the Shrievalty.

21st July, 1594.

II. 351. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. John Slade, complaining of the manner in which the business of the Sheriffs' Court was conducted.

2nd September, 1609.

III. 114. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, reciting that Sir Robert Napier,² Knight and Baronet, having retired from the City

¹ Son of John Skinner, of Saffron Walden, Essex; married Blanch, daughter of William Watson, merchant to Queen Elizabeth. He was buried in Cripplegate Church. See also note 3, p. 2.

² Sir Robert Napier, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and Grocer, was elected Sheriff, and refused to serve 24th June, 11 James I. (1613). The next day he entered into bond before the Court of Aldermen to pay on or before the 24th June following the sum of 400 marks, the usual fine. He is called in this entry Sir Robert Napier, *alias* Sandy. On the 24th October,

into the country, where he had served the office of Sheriff of the County, had reason to think the Commons of the City would call him to be Sheriff thereof, and requiring that, on account of his residence being far off, and of the dignity of a Baronet, which he had been called to, he should by Act of Common Council, or otherwise, be freed from the office of Sheriff, or any other office of charge within the City, and that the bond given by him to the late Lord Mayor should be returned to him, the example being so unfit, that a gentleman called to the quality of a baronet should be afterwards called to be Sheriff.

Theobald's, 11th November, 11 James I., 1613.

III. 153. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London. He had been informed that the Commons had chosen his servant, Sir Arthur Ingram, Knight, to be one of the Sheriffs, and required them, since they could not be ignorant that he was the King's Secretary at York, to make another choice.

Westminster, 27th June, 12 James I., 1614.

III. 155. Letter from the Mayor, &c., of Coventry, to Lord Chief Justice Coke, requesting him to use his influence with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to procure, if possible, the discharge of Mr. Sampson Hopkins from the office of Sheriff of London, to which he had been elected by the Commonalty.

(Circa 1614.)

III. 156. Letter from the Mayor, &c., of Coventry to the Lord Mayor, to the same effect. This letter states that Mr. Hopkins had served the office of Mayor of Coventry, and was then an Alderman there, and that by his removal the greater part of the poor of that city (who lived under him, and by his trade) would fall to utter decay.

Coventry, 1st July, 1614.

III. 157. Letter from Lord Chief Justice Coke to the Lord Mayor, forwarding the Letter of the Mayor, &c., of Coventry (of which city he was himself a member), and requesting the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to forbear to impose the office of Sheriff upon Mr. Hopkins.

4th July, 1614.

Note in Margin.—The request of my Lord Coke was referred to a Common Council, where the Letter was read, and upon a question made (out of the City's love and general affection, to gratify my Lord

1614, the King's letter (No. 3, vol. viii. p. 465) was read to the Court of Aldermen, and the Lord Mayor and certain Aldermen reported that Sir Robert Napier having protested and professed he would be more beneficial to the City than two Aldermen's fines, it was determined to move the Common Council to discharge him from liability to serve the office of Alderman or Sheriff. See also note 1, p. 76.

Coke), the whole Commons did generally consent to discharge the said Mr. Hopkins of all offices upon easy terms.

III. 164. Letter from the Lord Mayor to a Citizen, elected Sheriff, requiring him to appear before the Court of Aldermen, and enter into bond for the undertaking and execution of that office.

19th July, 1614.

III. 168. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor. He had been commanded by the King to intimate that, the Citizens having elected his servant, Sir Lionel Cranfield,¹ as Sheriff, His Majesty, if the City (notwithstanding his former letter) would have the usual fine, according to custom, would pay it himself rather than lose his services. He requested them to elect another Sheriff, and discharge Sir Lionel. Northampton House, 27th July, 1614.

III. 169. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor. The King had written one letter, and the writer, by his command, another in behalf of Sir Lionel Cranfield, about the Shrievalty. Seeing they so little availed, His Majesty had resolved to pay his fine for him. He therefore prayed them to send back the King's letter and his own by some Aldermen.

Northampton House, 1st August, 1614.

III. 170. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, concerning the case of Sir Lionel Cranfield. As the King had, by a former letter on behalf of Sir Baptist Hicks, promised not to require a similar favour from thenceforth for any Citizen, they hoped he would countenance their present proceedings warranted by Charter. As to Sir Lionel's employments, none had been exempted thereby, though they had served His Majesty and the late Queen in more principal offices. They had thought it their duty to intimate these things to the Council, proposing to acquaint His Majesty with the proceedings of the Commons (*i.e.* the Commonalty) in whose discretions the matter wholly rested, and to beg their Lordships' mediation with the King, that it might not be offensive if in these cases they put into execution the ancient privileges and customs of the City.

1st August, 1614.

IV. 121. Letter from Edward Lord Zouche to the Lord Mayor,

¹ Sir Lionel Cranfield was a Citizen and Mercer. He was elected Sheriff July 11th, 12 James I. (1614), and refused to serve on the 14th July in the same year. He was again elected June 24th, 13 James I. (1615), but was discharged from serving by the Common Council for one year without fine, August 26th, in the same year. See also note 4, p. 161.

requesting that Mr. Henry Bannester ¹ might not be put in nomination for Sheriff, on account of the insufficiency of his estate.

Philip Lane, 21st May, 1618.

IV. 122. Letter from the Bailiffs and Portmen of Ipswich to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had been informed that Mr. Matthew Browneridge, one of their Company, had been nominated as one of the Sheriffs for the year ensuing. They requested that he might be discharged therefrom, on account of his supplying a place of special service to His Majesty in Ipswich, and of his having twice served the chief office in that town, which he would then have been again serving but that they had excused him on account of his losses.

Ipswich, 25th May, 1618.

IV. 124. Letter from the Lord Treasurer (the Earl of Suffolk) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. He had received a letter from the Bailiffs and Portmen of the town of Ipswich with reference to the election of Mr. Matthew Browneridge as one of the Sheriffs of the City, and requested them, before His Majesty or the Council should be informed of the matter, to release him therefrom.

Suffolk House, 29th May, 1618.

VI. 26. Petition of Richard Cockes (Cox) to the King, reciting that having, in December, 1621, been sworn Alderman, he had, in June following, been chosen Sheriff, and had thereupon prayed the Court of Aldermen to release him on account of inability; but the Court had refused and complained to the Star Chamber, by whom he was ordered to be bound to hold office. The Star Chamber had afterwards again referred him to the Court of Aldermen, who had fined him 400*l*. He prayed His Majesty, on account of his having been driven from the City for free trading into Russia, and having been greatly weakened in his estates since by bearing offices in the country, and by suits, &c., to refer the matter to such of his Council as he should think fit, that thereby he might be relieved of the fine if found reasonable.

(Circa 1623.)

VI. 27. Letter of Mr. Secretary Conway to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, enclosing the foregoing Petition, and requesting them to be the judges of the matter. If, in their own justice and the equity of the suit, they should give the Petitioner satisfaction, he should think His Majesty's trouble well spared. But if they saw reason either not to approve of the motion or to leave it to His

¹ Goldsmith, elected Alderman of Aldgate, January 31st, 1621; discharged from office, not being worth 10,000 marks, February 4th, 1621.

Majesty's pleasure, he should desire to be better instructed in what points to move the King, or intreat the parties to use some other mediation if the cause should appear to him not meet to be offered to His Majesty.

Whitehall, 19th November, 1623.

VII. 188. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to excuse Mr. Thomas Plummer, who had been elected Sheriff, from serving, and to deliver up to him to be cancelled his bond for 400*l.* to take upon him that office. "Considering his infirmity in his hearing, and for some other respects best known to ourself, we hold him no way fit to undertake that charge, especially in these times of action."

17th January, 1636.

VII. 192. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, renewing his former request with respect to Mr. Thomas Plumer, and promising that their compliance therewith should not be drawn into a precedent.

Whitehall, 20th March, 1636.

VII. 206. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, referring to his former Letters concerning Mr. Thomas Plomer, and commanding that, without further delay, Mr. Plomer's bond should be delivered up to him to be cancelled, and that from thenceforth he should not be chosen Alderman or Sheriff of the City of London, but should be absolutely freed therefrom without fine.

Hampton Court, 17th October, 1637.

VIII. 3. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, referring to a former letter requesting that Sir Robert Napier, Knight and Baronet, might be spared from being chosen as Sheriff, because he had served the office in another county; besides which, being a Baronet, he should be exempted, because he could not serve without prejudice to the ancient order of precedence between those that had been Mayor. Notwithstanding his former letter, Sir Robert had been chosen Sheriff; and he required that the bond taken by the Court should be delivered up to him, "for we will have no such precedent."

1st October, 1614.

VIII. 186. Same as No. 188, Vol. VII. 17th January, 1636.

VIII. 195. Order of the Star Chamber upon the petition of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of Norwich, praying that Thomas Atkins, a Citizen of London resident in Norwich, and an Alderman of that City, of which he had been Sheriff, and

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was next in rotation for the Mayoralty, might be remitted from serving the office of Sheriff of London, to which he had been nominated by the Lord Mayor. It had been alleged by the City's Counsel that such course of election of Sheriffs, being Freemen of London, wheresoever resident (being one of the privileges belonging to the City), had been used and enjoyed time out of mind without interruption. The Court of Star Chamber declare that the City of London had, by ancient prescription, charters, and confirmations of His Majesty's Royal progenitors, and by Act of Parliament, lawful and undoubted right of election of Sheriffs in manner aforesaid, and ought to enjoy the same, and direct that the election of the said Thomas Atkins should stand, and that he should serve the office accordingly. 23rd June, 1637.

VIII. 196. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requiring them to discharge from serving the office of Sheriff without fine Sir William Calley, Knight, a person above seventy-two years of age, who left the City above thirty years since, and who, in respect of his age, had obtained leave to resign an office of much easier execution in the King's service. 10th July, 1637.

SHIP MONEY.

VI. 118. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They were informed that divers foreigners, dwelling within the City and Liberties, had not paid the moneys at which they were assessed towards the charges of the ships lately furnished for the King's service, as though they were exempted from such charges, being Non-freemen. They required the Court of Aldermen to call upon them to pay such moneys without further delay, and in the event of refusal to certify their answers to the Council. If, however, any of them were noblemen or Privy Counsellors, they were not to be troubled with any such demand.

Whitehall, 29th January, 1626.

VII. 51. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the King. By letters of the Privy Council of the 4th August, 1626, the City had been required to set forth twenty of the best ships in the Thames, fully furnished and victualled for three months, for the defence of the realm, and by a second letter of the 8th August, 1626, had been required to perform the same on their allegiance. By Act of Common Council the Petitioners had enacted that the charge should be borne by the inhabitants of the City. The ships had been accordingly furnished, and they had been forced to disburse large sums of orphans' money out of the Chamber, expecting

to be forthwith reimbursed by the Citizens. Divers persons, out of opposition to that service, would not contribute, and had been distrained upon for non-payment, and vexed and molested the constables and officers with suits at Common Law, who in defence were forced to plead long pleas, which were very chargeable and troublesome both to them and the City. The Petitioners therefore prayed that some course might be taken for freeing the officers from such suits, and for reimbursing the Chamber by those who were assessed. (*Circa* 1630.)

VII. 52. Order of the King in Council, referring the foregoing Petition to the Lord Keeper,¹ and the Lord Privy Seal,² to advise such a course as they should think fittest for the relief of the Petitioners.

Whitehall, 5th November, 1630.

VII. 132. Order in Council, requiring the Recorder to attend the King and Council every Sunday afternoon, to give an account of the proceedings concerning the business of shipping,³ within the City of London, till the work should be perfected.

Whitehall, 14th December, 1634.

VII. 169. Order of the King in Council, directing that the Recorder and the Sheriffs should attend the Council every Sunday to give a weekly account of their proceedings touching the shipping to be sent forth by the City this present year for the King's service.

Whitehall, 14th February, 1635.

VII. 170. Order in Council, reciting that the Recorder, some of

¹ Coventry.

² Earl of Manchester.

³ This impost, which ultimately caused Charles I. so much trouble, was suggested to him, in 1631, by Sir William Noye, Attorney General, who had found, among the records in the Tower, not only writs compelling the ports, on certain occasions, to provide ships for the use of the King, but others obliging their neighbours of the maritime counties to contribute to the expense. Writs were issued to London and the different ports, October 20th, 1634, ordering them to supply a certain number of ships of a specified tonnage, sufficiently armed and manned, to rendezvous at Portsmouth on the 1st of March, 1635. The writ is set out in 'Howell's State Trials,' vol. iii. p. 830-2, and also the proceeding of the Common Council, and their petition to the King against it. By this contrivance the King obtained a supply of £218,500, which he devoted to providing a fleet. Twelve of the Judges decided the King had the right to make the levy. In the speech of Lord Keeper Coventry to the Judges assembled in the Star Chamber on the 14th of February, 1636, he stated that, "In the first year, when the writs were directed to the ports and the maritime places, they received little or no opposition; but in the second year, when they went generally throughout the kingdom, although by some well obeyed, have been refused by some, not only in some inland counties, but in some of the maritime places." John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was cited in the Court of Exchequer, June 12th, 1637 (see 'State Trials'). An Act of Parliament was passed 16th Charles I., c. 14, 1640, declaring the whole proceeding illegal.

the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of the City, had attended the Board, with an account of their proceedings in levying and collecting the moneys assessed for the setting out of shipping, and had also stated that divers persons not only gave dilatory answers, but refused to make payments, and that, as the King would not suffer such undutiful courses to be practised by any, he had commanded the Sheriffs and Officers of the City to enter the houses of such persons, take their goods in distress, and sell them for satisfying the sums assessed upon them.

Whitehall, 21st February, 1635.

VII. 179. Warrant from the Lords of the Council to Reignold Gunnell, one of the messengers of His Majesty's Chamber, directing him to repair to the places of abode of the persons named in the Schedule annexed, under the hand of the Clerk of the Council, who, being formerly resident in the City and Liberties, had not paid the assessments of Ship Money, and who, though summoned by Warrant to appear before the Council, had not attended, and to demand of them the money, and, if received, to deliver it to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; to take into custody any who refused to pay, and bring them without delay before the Council. The Warrant also recites that a further Schedule will be furnished to him by the Lord Mayor of the names of other persons who had left London without paying, and had left nothing whereon to levy, and directs him to take similar steps to obtain the money, and in default to summon them to appear before the Council.

Whitehall, 30th April, 1636.

(The Schedule of names is not given.)

VII. 189. Report from the Judges to the King upon the case and question signed by him, and enclosed in his letter concerning Ship Money. The opinion states that when the good and safety of the kingdom in general is concerned, and the whole kingdom in danger, His Majesty may, by Writ under the Great Seal of England, command all his subjects at their charge to provide and furnish such number of ships with men, victual and munition, and for such time as he shall think fit for the defence and safeguard of the kingdom, and that by law he might compel the doing thereof in case of refusal or refractiousness. That in such case His Majesty was the sole judge both of the danger and when and how it was to be prevented and avoided.

Dated 7th February, 1636.

Copies of the signatures of twelve Judges are appended :—

John Bramston, John Finch, Hum. Davenport, John Denham,

Ric. Hutton, Wm. Jones, Geo. Croke, Tho. Trevor, Geo. Vernon, Ro. Berkley, He. Crawley, Ric. Weston.¹

VIII. 140. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Lords of the Manor of the Borough of Southwark, forwarding a Writ of His Majesty, in which, being no less than for the honour and safety both of the King and kingdom, and the securing and clearing of commerce, His Majesty required their utmost diligence; and directing them to appoint a place of meeting with the others nominated in the same Writ, and go on with the work according to the tenour thereof. In the assessment they should take care to proceed equally and indifferently. 31st October, 1634.

Note.—The Writ is not entered, but the marginal note is as follows:—"Letter from the Lords for executing His Majesty's writ for providing a ship within Southwark."

VIII. 141. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, Citizens, and Sheriffs of the City of London, in similar terms to the preceding Letter. 31st October, 1634.

Marginal note.—"Letter from the Lords for execution of His Majesty's writ for providing of ships within London."

VIII. 194. Order in Council, upon complaint of the Lord Mayor that the inhabitants of the Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand delayed to pay their assessment for Ship Money to the City as they had formerly done, pretending they were a Liberty apart from the City. The Order directs the inhabitants to pay not only the 100*l.* set upon them this year by the City, but also hereafter all other assessments rated by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for shipping, to the said City and not elsewhere; and authorizes the Sheriffs, in case of refusal, to enter the Liberty, and there to assess and levy what they should be rated to pay towards the business of shipping. 3rd September, 1637.

¹ John Bramston, Lord Chief Justice of the K. B.; John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of the C. P.; Humphrey Davenport, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer; Richard Hutton, Justice of the C. P.; William Jones, Justice of the K. B.; George Croke, Justice of the K. B.; Thomas Trevor, Baron of the Exchequer; George Vernon, Justice of the C. P.; Robert Berkeley, Justice of the K. B.; Francis (not Henry) Crawley, Justice of the C. P.; Richard Weston, Baron of the Exchequer. Although the signatures of Sir George Croke, Sir Humphrey Davenport, Sir Richard Hutton, and Sir John Denham, appear to the above opinion when the case of John Hampden was brought judicially before them and the other Judges, they on the 12th of June, 1638, gave judgment against the Crown, as did Sir John Bramston also on technical grounds. The Long Parliament in December, 1640, impeached all the concurring judges then alive for high treason, and they were fined, and, in some instances, imprisoned and removed from their offices.

VIII. 201. Warrant from the Star Chamber "To, one of the messengers of His Majesty's Chamber," to the same effect as No. 179, Vol. VII. 17th November, 1637.

VIII. 209. Order in Council, directing the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and their officers, to observe the several directions given to the Sheriffs of counties for enforcing the payment of Ship Money. 8th June, 1638.

SMITHFIELD.

I. 330. Letter from Sir Christopher Wraye to the Lord Mayor, thanking him and the Aldermen for granting his request on behalf of his servant for the reversion of a lease of the sheep pens in Smithfield. Serjeant's Inn, 3rd May, 1582.

I. 445. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending them to grant a lease in reversion for twenty-one years of the sheep pens in West Smithfield, with the appurtenances, to Hugh Overed, Citizen and Haberdasher, who had served Her Majesty faithfully for the last three years, in the wars in Ireland, under the command of Sir William Stanley.

16th December, 1582.

I. 446. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply. He had submitted their communication to the Court of Aldermen, who had desired him to inform them of the custom observed in the demising of the lands of the City. Certain surveyors were chosen, being the oldest Aldermen, who were directed to hear the suitors in such causes, and to treat with them for leases, and the conditions and covenants appertaining thereto, and upon their report the Court of Aldermen proceeded to the granting of such leases. With reference to the sheep pens, a former lease had been granted to a Citizen, which had certain years to run. The Surveyors, according to custom, and long before the receipt of the letter from the Council, had treated with the present tenant for a renewal of his lease, their grant being confirmed by the Court of Aldermen. They had also assented to a request from the Lord Chief Justice for a grant of the said sheep pens for his servant, upon the condition that if the present tenant should refuse to agree to the terms offered to him, his servant should have the next reversion.

10th January, 1582.

I. 488. Letter from Sir Christopher Wraye to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He understood that his request last year for a lease

in reversion of the pens in Smithfield, for his chamberlain, Philip Medlome, had been granted and entered in the books, the assignment of the fine being referred to Mr. Alderman Haywood (Hayward) and others, which had, nevertheless, been deferred. He requested that the same might now be settled.

21st February, 1582.

IV. 118. Letter from Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice, to the Lord Mayor. He had been informed that it was intended to draw a market of raw skins into Smithfield, within the railed walk there, which it was thought would be such an offence that it would be better to have it a laystall, as it had been, than to be made so filthy an annoyance. He hoped that it might not be attempted, lest His Majesty should be offended.

28th April, 1618.

V. 7. Letter from Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to the Lord Mayor, expressing surprise that after so much money had been spent by the City about the paving and railing of Smithfield, with a view to reduce what before was a laystall to a place of use and beauty to that part of the City, it was now wholly neglected and suffered to lie so foul, and that there was no easy way across it. He had seen a lease granted by the City to the parishioners of St. Sepulchre of the pens in Smithfield, whereby they agreed to cleanse the same and remove the soil, except such as was made by reason of the Hay Market there. They contended that one Bourne, the City's Officer for the weighing of hay and straw, should be required to keep that portion of Smithfield clean; but he, pretending that the profit of his office would not balance the charge thereof, likewise refused to cleanse it. Bourne offered that if the parishioners would for the present cleanse it, and the City would repay him the 200*l.* he paid for his office, and grant him a lease of it for thirty-one years, he would give 20*l.* per annum rent to the City, and be bound daily to cleanse the place: if this were not accepted, then he desired to have a lease for thirty-one years at 20*s.* per annum, and to be bound to cleanse it. The Lord Chief Justice submitted these offers to the City's consideration, and begged that some speedy course might be taken to redeem the neglect of times past.

12th January, 1618.

VII. 142. Order in Council confirming an agreement between the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen and Clement Lanier, His Majesty's Patentee for weighing of hay and straw brought to the City, for ascertaining their respective rights concerning the weighing of hay and straw in Smithfield.

10th April, 1634.

VII. 174. Order in Council, reciting that two Petitions had been presented to them, the one from William Peake and others, parishioners of St. Sepulchre, who, by deputation from the City, held the office of weighing of hay and straw in Smithfield, &c., stating that they had at great charges cleansed and paved Smithfield, in lieu whereof they had for some years enjoyed the said office; that Clement Lanier had obtained a patent of the office from the King; that the Lord Keeper, at the City's instance, and with the consent of both parties, had directed a trial at Common Law to determine the question; that disputes had arisen, and the City's beams had been thrown down; and praying that the trial might proceed, and the petitioners continue in the mean time in possession of the office. The other Petition from Clement Lanier alleged that the City had no right but possession, and that he held the patent from the King, subject to a rent; that a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the City had been obtained, but nothing had been done. The Council therefore direct that the trial at law shall proceed and be heard in the ensuing Easter term, the City officers in the mean time holding possession and receiving the benefits of weighing hay and straw in Smithfield, Puddle Dock, and all other places within the Liberties of the City, and being accountable to Lanier for the mean profits if the trial should pass against them.

Whitehall, 18th March, 1635.

VIII. 160. Same as No. 142, Vol. VII.

SOUTHWARK.

I. 412. Letter from the Earl of Arundel to the Lord Mayor. In the disorder in Southwark one of his men was in fault, for which he could not be excused, yet it might in some part be qualified, because there had been no intent to do hurt. He requested his lordship to hear him and the others accused, and to join favour with justice, if they should show sufficient matter for purgation.

14th October (*sic*), 1582.

I. 413. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Arundel in reply. He had offered to admit his servant and the others to bail, to answer the charge at the next Southwark sessions, but that they had not given bail. He had appointed a Sessions, to be held speedily, and in the mean time he was ready to take bail of them by bonds, one for another.

16th September (*sic*), 1582.

I. 545. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. Several of the Aldermen and other Citizens, with their wives and

families, for the sake of avoiding the infection, as well as for their health, had houses without the City, specially in the counties adjoining; and in all musters, setting out and furnishing of soldiers, were charged in London. The Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for musters in those shires had doubly charged the said Citizens in respect of their houses, while on the other side such gentlemen as resided in the country, and had lodgings or houses in the City, to which they resorted in term or other times, had not been thus doubly charged. He requested that the pleasure of the Council might be signified to the Commissioners, to forbear to muster or burden such citizens, who had their chief and ordinary residence in London. Part of Southwark had been annexed to the jurisdiction of the City, and had been called the Ward of Bridge-Without, having a special alderman and officers, and by expressed words of the charter had been placed under the government of the City, and accordingly in musters, training, and services for the Queen had been joined and borne charge with the City; but of late the Commissioners had charged them with the rest of the borough, as a part of the county of Surrey. He desired the Council to give such directions as would secure the liberties of the City.

29th September, 1583.

I. 569. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor. He had written to the Justices of the Peace in Surrey, praying them, in respect of the City's right within Southwark, to forbear to muster any within that precinct, but to leave the same to the City. The Justices had returned answer, with certain reasons why they ought to continue the muster, which he had sent for his perusal, in order that, with the advice of his Counsel, he might return answer thereto.

12th February, 1583.

I. 571. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Commissioners of musters in Surrey. The Council had been given to understand by the Lord Mayor that the inhabitants of the ward of the City called the Ward of Bridge-Without had complained of the Justices intermeddling, to take the musters contrary to their accustomed manner, and the Council had directed him to signify their pleasure to them that they should forbear now and hereafter to charge and call the said inhabitants for service, but refer them to be mustered by the Lord Mayor and others deputed by his special commission of the City, according to former Orders.

28th January, 1583.

I. 579. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. The inhabitants of the borough of Southwark had usually been

accustomed, by virtue of the charter annexing the same to the City, to be viewed and mustered by order and appointment of the Lord Mayor for the time being, which had commonly been done in St. George's Fields. The bailiffs and constables of the said borough had now received directions from certain worshipful (persons) appointed for that service to warn all able persons within the Liberty, between the age of 16 and 60, personally to appear before them on the 30th of this present month, to make show of their armour, shot, and weapons, &c., at a place called Ubbershill, near Croydon, in the county of Surrey, to the prejudice of the charters of the City, and the molestation of the people, especially of the aged, having to go and return six or seven miles, with hundreds of others, with their armour, without order or government. He requested that the said worshipful (persons) might be certified of the City's Charter and Order, hitherto used for the mustering of the inhabitants, and required to forbear at this time and henceforth.

17th January, 1587.

I. 585. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. The Lord Admiral, in order to carry out the commission directed to him, touching the selling and eating of flesh in this prohibited time, within the county of Surrey, had appointed certain persons to execute the commission, who had offered to take bonds of the victuallers within the borough of Southwark. As some controversy might hereafter arise, he begged the Council to explain the meaning of the commission, and whether it extended to the borough of Southwark.

13th February, 1590.

I. 662. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. Being informed of a great disorder and tumult in Southwark, he went there, accompanied by one of the sheriffs, and found a great multitude assembled, the principal actors being certain apprentices of the Felt-makers, out of Bermondsey Street and the Blackfriars, and a number of masterless men. Having made a proclamation and dismissed the multitude, he caused the authors of the disorders to be apprehended and committed to prison, to be further punished. To ascertain the cause of the disturbance, he sent for the constable and deputy of the borough, with divers other inhabitants of credit who were present. He found it proceeded from the steps taken by the Knights Marshalsmen to serve a warrant from the Lord Chamberlain upon a Feltmaker's servant, committed to the Marshalsea with others, accused by the said Knights Marshalsmen to the Lord Chamberlain, as they alleged without cause of offence, for restraining of whom the apprentices and masterless men assembled themselves together, under pretence of their

meeting at a play. He desired to know from his lordship anything meet to be done for the further punishment of the offenders. He had been informed by the inhabitants of Southwark that the Knights Marshalsmen in serving the warrant used very violent means :—that they entered the house with a drawn dagger, and after having arrested the party and certain others, committed them to prison, where they remained for five days, without making their answer. When the apprentices were assembled before the Marshalsea, the Marshalsmen within issued forth with drawn daggers and with bastinadoes in their hands, beating the people. They subsequently drew their swords, which not only increased the tumult, but endangered themselves, if help had not arrived. The inhabitants also complained that the Marshalsmen refused to pay scot and lot, or to perform any duties to either Church or Commonwealth. He had thought it desirable to acquaint his lordship with the facts, in order that the men might be admonished, and directed to use more discretion in serving their warrants in future.

30th May, 1592.

II. 97. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, giving an account of a riot in Southwark, caused by certain City apprentices, who being sent by their masters to purchase mackerel at Billingsgate, and finding that some fishwives had purchased the whole store and carried them into Southwark, followed them, and took the fish from them, paying for them according to a former price set by the then Lord Mayor, and reporting proceedings taken for the redress of the disorder.

14th June, 1595.

II. 268. Letter from the Lord Mayor to concerning a levy of money proposed to be made upon the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark, in default of a hue and cry¹ upon a robbery committed in the Hundred of Brixton, and requesting that, as the inhabitants of the Borough were not liable to such levy, a day might be named when a consultation might be had, with reference to this matter.

(Circa 1606.)

II. 315. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, touching the rating of the Carmen of the City, dwelling in Southwark, by the Justices of Surrey.

(See "Carts and Carmen.")

II. 323. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth upon the same subject.

(See "Carts and Carmen.")

¹ See 'Liber Custumarum.' Rolls Series. Edited by H. T. Riley, M.A., p. 809.

III. 2. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor (Ellesmere). Upon their humble suit to the King for the renewing and explaining, and also for some convenient and needful enlargement, of their Charters and Liberties in and concerning the Borough of Southwark, the King had referred the matter, together with their requests as to their Charter for London, to his Lordship and the Attorney General. Exceptions to some of their demands for Southwark having been taken by the Justices of Surrey, he had twice heard the matter debated by Council on both sides. The matter having been long depending, the government of the Borough being dividedly carried on, was found to be worse than before. They prayed him to afford some time when they might attend to receive his resolution in the matter.

4th January, 1610.

III. 21. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Justices of Surrey. He was informed they had determined to meet in the Borough of Southwark and administer the Oath of Allegiance to all the inhabitants there. He and his brethren (the Aldermen) had also determined to go there for the same purpose, to administer the Oath to all such of the inhabitants as dwelt within the Liberties and government of the City. He therefore gave notice to the Justices not to expect the appearance of such inhabitants before them, they being already summoned to appear before him.

25th July, 1611.

V. 1. Letter from Sir George Rivers¹ to the Lord Mayor, stating that since the death of Mr. Scrrell several of his friends had written to him before the receipt of his Lordship's letter on behalf of divers worthy and learned gentlemen for that place, but he had requested their forbearance until his return to London, when he would wait upon his Lordship, and he doubted not give him such an answer as would please him.

Chafford, 17th December, 1618.

V. 11. Letter from Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. He understood some questions had been raised before them as to the ordering, placing and displacing of Attorneys and Clerks in the Court of the Borough of Southwark, of which Sir George Rivers, Knight, had for a long time been Judge and Steward, and who claimed that he had, since his appointment, disposed of such places according to his discretion, as had also his predecessors. He requested them to allow him to continue to exercise that right which seemed reasonable and consonant to the course of all other

¹ Eldest son of Alderman Sir John Rivers, Lord Mayor in 1573. See Note 1, p. 38. Sir George was knighted at Oxford, August 30th, 1605.

Courts of Record, where for the most part the choice and ordering of Attorneys and inferior ministers were left to the discretion of the Judge.
February, 1618.

V. 53. Order in Council dated at the Star Chamber, upon consideration of a difference between the City of London and the Borough of Southwark on the one part, and the inhabitants of the Liberty of Paris Garden, the Clink, and the Bankside on the other part, concerning a way leading through some part of Saint George's Field into some part of the Liberty and Manor of Paris Garden, and so to the Thames side, directing, for preservation of the peace, that both parties should join in a course for speedy trial of the right to the way by law, and that in the mean time there should be no alteration of possession on either side.
31st January, 1619.

VI. 33. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir George Rivers, Steward of the Borough of Southwark, with respect to a dispute concerning the Office of Clerk of the Court, between Mr. Powlton, who exercised that office, and one Collins, which had been brought before the Court of Aldermen, and referring the matter to his decision as steward in whom they conceived the nomination of the Clerk of the Court was vested.
(*Circa* 1623.)

VI. 45. Order in Council, reciting that they had been informed by the Remembrancer of the City that the inhabitants of Bridge Without found themselves much grieved by being charged to appear at "Croden" (Croydon) to be mustered there contrary to custom. It appeared that Mr. Secretary Walsingham, upon a former similar summons by the Commissioners for musters in Surrey, signified the pleasure of the Council that the Commissioners should not only forbear for the time being, but ever after cease to charge and call any of the said inhabitants for such service, and leave them to be mustered and trained in Saint George's Fields, and to be proceeded with by the Lord Mayor and others, to be deputed by special Commission of the City according to former orders. Sir George More,¹ an ancient Commissioner for musters in the County of Surrey, being called to the Board, acknowledged that such directions had formerly been given by the Council. The Council, therefore, direct that so much of the said Borough should remain and be mustered by the City as formerly, and not with the County.
Whitehall, 12th July, 1624.

¹ Of Exeter College, Oxford. Sat in Parliament for Guildford; Knighted, 1597; Receiver-General to Henry, Prince of Wales, 1604; Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, 1610; Lieutenant of the Tower, 1615.

- VI. 47. Same as No. 545, Vol. I. 19th September, 1583.
 VI. 48. Same as No. 569, Vol. I. 12th February, 1583.
 VI. 49. Same as No. 571, Vol. I. 28th January, 1583.
 VI. 50. Same as No. 579, Vol. I. 17th January, 1587.

IX. 78. Letter signed by Sir Henry Bennet, by command of the King, to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey, informing them that His Majesty had referred the controversy between themselves and the City of London, concerning the right to hold sessions, and exercise the powers of Justices of the Peace within the Borough of Southwark, to the consideration of the Chief Justices of the two benches and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and directing that the meeting called for the licensing of victuallers, alehouse-keepers, &c., should not be held until the matter had been determined.

6th February, 1663-4.

SPORTS.

IX. 99. Letter from the Earl of Manchester to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. He had been informed by the Master of His Majesty's Game of Bears and Bulls¹ and others, that the Butchers' Company had formerly caused all their offal in Eastcheap and Newgate Market to be conveyed by the beadle of that Company unto two barrow houses, conveniently placed on the river side, for the provision and feeding of the King's Game of Bears, which custom had been interrupted in the late troubles when the bears were killed. His Majesty's game being now removed to the usual place on the Bank-side by Order of the Council, he recommended the Court of Aldermen to direct the Master and Wardens of the Butchers' Company to have their offal conveyed as formerly for the feeding of the bears, &c.

29th September, 1664.

SUGAR.

IV. 2. Letter from the Board of Green Cloth to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Upon complaint made to the Board of the badness and ill-condition of the sugar supplied to His Majesty's

¹ The Bear Garden was situated on the Bankside, close to the precinct of the Clink Liberty, and very near to the Bishop of Winchester's Palace. The name is still extant in a street or lane of that name at the foot of Southwark Bridge. May 25th and 26th, 1559,—Queen Elizabeth, attended by a numerous suite, went to Paris Gardens to see the baiting of bears and bulls. ('Machyn's Diary,' p. 198.) August 14th, 1666,—After dinner, with my wife and Mercer to the Beare Garden. ('Pepys's Diary,' vol. ii. p. 430.) For a further account of the Bear Garden see *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1833, part i. p. 483, and part ii. p. 507.

house, they had examined Mr. Barrett, the King's grocer, as to the cause, who had stated his opinion that it was the fault of the Refiners, and that many grocers in and about the City could testify the same. They therefore requested the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to call Mr. Barrett and others before them, and take such steps for the making of better sugars as in their judgment might be fitting.

2nd November, 1615.

IV. 3. The answer of the Sugar Refiners to the complaint of Mr. Barrett, the King's grocer. It alleges that the Refiners made the sugar of good wholesome sugar, and that in making large quantities of sugar some few loaves of necessity did not run clear, or were stained; such loaves were sold as a second quality, and at a penny per pound cheaper, but they were made of the same substance as the best. The best refined sugar coming from the Low Countries was much worse than their second sort, and caused much false imputation upon their sugars. Mr. Barrett and others had been very forward in setting up strangers in the City to supplant them in their trade. The sugar complained of was not of their making, but provided purposely to bring their produce into disgrace.

(Circa 1615.)

VII. 184. Letter from Lord Keeper Coventry to the Lord Mayor. Having made stay at the request of the City and sundry merchants of the grant of Mr. Brook for the taring of sugar chests, Mr. Brook now pressed for a hearing of the matter. He therefore requested that two or three persons interested, and who understood the business, might attend him at Copthall on Tuesday, when Mr. Brook would also attend. Some of the farmers of the Customs had been written to to certify whether the passing of the Grant would be prejudicial or serviceable to the King and kingdom.

Copthall,¹ 24th November, 1636.

A foot-note states that Sir Nicholas Rainton,² Mr. Moss, and other merchants attended, and that upon debate the Lord Keeper thought fit that Mr. Brook's Grant should not pass.

¹ Copt or Copped Hall, in the parish of Waltham, Essex.

² Haberdasher, elected Alderman of Tower, June 22nd, 1621; chosen Sheriff, June 25th, 1621; Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1632; removed to Cornhill, April 29th, 1634; President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1634-46. Adams removed by prerogative to Cornhill, *loco* Rainton, deceased, September 17th, 1646. Sir Nicholas was the son of Robert Rainton, of Highinton, Lincolnshire. By his will, dated May 2nd, 1646, he left his residence in Lombard Street and adjoining property to the Haberdashers' Company for certain charitable purposes, for an account of which see 'Endowed Charities of London,' 1829, pages 505-6. The Company performed the pageant entitled *Londini Artium et Scientiarum Scaturigo*, or London's Fountain of Arts and Sciences, on his accession to the Mayoralty. It was written by Thomas Heywood.

VII. 198. Reasons exhibited by the Merchants of London trading in sugar to Lord Keeper Coventry against the intended Patent to Mr. Brook for the weighing and taring of sugar-chests. (*Circa* 1637.)

VIII. 113. Order in Council, upon the complaint of certain free-men of the City, merchants and refiners of sugar, that John Gibbs, John Therry, and James Therry, sons of strangers, had set up a refining-house without Bishopsgate, contrary to the Order of Council of the 12th April last, prohibiting all strangers and sons of strangers from carrying on the trade of refiners of sugar, and that with a view to elude the Order they had brought from abroad a younger brother, named Stephen, who they pretended was born after their father was made a freeman, and had got him made free of the Weavers' Company. The Council require the Lord Mayor to prevent the said Stephen being admitted to the freedom of the City, and to enjoin the others not to attempt the erecting of any sugar-house or to carry on the trade of sugar refiners. 21st June, 1633.

STREETS, WALLS, AND DITCHES.

II. 290. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of their letter concerning the decay of the ways in Golding Lane and Pickthatch, and other parts of the suburbs, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate. He had called before him the chief inhabitants of the parish within the City, who denied their liability to contribute to the mending of the same.

10th June, 1607.

III. 68. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain with reference to the imprisonment of one Savage, one of the Lord Mayor's officers, for committing to prison by his direction the servant of a gentleman dwelling at the Wardrobe, for the neglect of his master to repair the pavements in front of his house, the master having been spared on account of his age. The course taken was necessary for the maintenance and good government of the City, and according to custom. (*Circa* 1612.)

The marginal note says that Savage was afterwards enlarged by His Majesty's directions, upon a Petition exhibited to His Majesty at Oatlands, delivered by Mr. Alderman Prescot, Mr. Alderman Bennett, Junior,¹ and William Dyos, Esquire, Remembrancer of the City. The

¹ Said to have been a nephew of Alderman Sir Thomas Bennet. See note 1, page 208.

Petition is inserted in the margin. After reciting the circumstances of the case, it states that the proceedings taken were merely from duty, and in performance of His Majesty's commands.

III. 90. Letter from John (King), Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them, having enlarged the south side of Holborn Bridge,¹ to perfect their work, by adding as much to the way on the north side.
22nd March, 1612.

V. 77. Letter from William Lord Beauchamp² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to the repair of the City's wall adjoining his house and garden in Blackfriars (in margin "over against Bridewell"), which was in so great ruin that, if not speedily taken in hand, it could not be restored before winter. He was advised by counsel that he could not contribute thereto without prejudice to himself and posterity, but he pledged his honour, so tender a care had he for the City's right, that if anything were justly proved, he would not be unready to give due satisfaction.

Netley, 22nd July, 1620.

V. 100. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, complaining of the impassable state of the streets of the City. Though the frost had continued nearly three weeks, no steps had been taken for the removal of the ice and snow,

¹ Stow says:—"Oldborne Britlge, over the said river of Wells (or Fleet River), was so called of the Bourne that sometimes ran down Oldborne Hill into the said River." This bridge was of stone, like Fleet Bridge, "faire coaped on either side with iron pikes." It had been repaired at the charge of John Wells, Lord Mayor in 1431. After the Fire of 1666 the carriage-way was found insufficient, and in the Building Act, 22 Charles II., c. 11, s. 7, 1670, provision was made to widen it; this was done in the Mayoralty of Sir William Hooker, 1674, whose name was discovered upon removing one of the arches in 1841.

² Sir William Seymour, Knight, second son of Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, eldest son of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. He engaged the affections of Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles Stuart, fifth Earl of Lennox, and uncle of James I. Their attachment being discovered in 1609, they were called before the Council and reprimanded; shortly afterwards they were secretly married, which being discovered in 1610, he was committed to the Tower, and his lady to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry at Lambeth, and afterwards of Sir James Croft. They escaped June 3rd, 1611; but the lady was overtaken and brought back to die in the Tower, September 27th, 1615. Seymour was pardoned and restored to favour in 1616. On the death of his grandfather in 1621 he became Earl of Hertford and Baron Beauchamp. He married secondly, March 3rd, 1617, Frances, daughter of Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's favourite. Made Marquis of Hertford June 3rd, 1640, and chosen governor of the Prince of Wales. He declared for Charles I. Elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, October 24th, 1643. Upon the accession of Charles II. he was made K.G., May 27th, 1660, the attain upon his ancestor, Edward, Duke of Somerset, was reversed, he was restored to the dukedom September 13th, and died October 24th in the same year. See Collins's 'Peerage,' edition 1812, Vol. I., page 174.

and they required immediate order to be given for remedy of the inconvenience. It was their intention, upon any further neglect, to address themselves to the Aldermen of the several wards where such abuses and inconvenience should be found, and call them to a strict account for the same. They also thought it strange that provisions in the City should be at such excessive and insufferable rates, whilst cattle in the county bore no price, and the graziers complained that when brought to London they were hardly put off at any rate. They therefore required that better care should be taken of the markets, that the stores and provisions of fishmongers against Lent should be looked to, and certificate made to them, as had been usual.

7th February, 1620.

V. 101. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply. Before the receipt of their letters, warrants had been sent to all the wards for the cleansing of the streets, and he did not doubt that they would receive all satisfaction in that particular. As to the high price of victuals, upon an examination before the Court of Aldermen they did not find the prices of beef and mutton so great as in former years, but, in conformity with the Council's commands, they would endeavour to make abatement. With respect to the stores of fish, a certificate had been required from the Fishmongers, before the receipt of the Council's letters, and the same was enclosed. Besides which the Lord Mayor had sent to several parts beyond seas, advising their repair hither with fish, and promising them free sale within the port, all which would however be of little avail unless it pleased God to open the rivers and give free passage to them. He therefore renewed his former request for authority to issue further licences for butchers.

(Circa 1620.)

VI. 156. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The King had noticed that the ways in and about the City and Liberties were very noisome and troublesome for passing, in consequence of breaches of the pavements and excessive quantities of filth lying in the streets. They required him, by the King's express command, to take effectual steps for the complete repair of the pavements and the removal of all filth, the fruits of which His Majesty expected to see on his return from Portsmouth.

Whitehall, 20th July, 1628.

VI. 157. Further Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor thereon, referring to their previous communication; reminding him of the near approach of the King's return, and requiring

him to certify the steps taken to enable them to give the King the account he expected. Whitehall, 21st September, 1628.

VII. 120. Order of the Council, reciting that they had been informed by some of the Aldermen of the City, who had that day attended, of the great annoyance occasioned by the Moor-ditch, for remedy whereof they desired to arch it over, keeping the current open, and directing the Commissioners of Sewers for the City, and Inigo Jones, Esq.,¹ Surveyor of His Majesty's Works, upon view and inquiry made to agree upon some remedy, and certify the same to the Board. 11th June, 1634.

VII. 123. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, recommending a proposition of one Daniel Nis, for the beautifying and better accommodation of the streets of the City by raising them to a convenient height, evenness, and decency, leaving ample passage for coaches, carts, and horses, and reserving a competent part to be made even and easy in a far more elegant and commodious manner for the convenience of foot-passengers, besides a handsome accommodation of water for the continual cleansing of the streets by lead pipes. 24th July, 1634.

VII. 138. Report of the Commissioners of Sewers and Inigo Jones, Esq., on the reference to them as to the state of the Moor-ditch, and recommending the construction of a vaulted sewer of 4 feet in breadth at bottom, and 6 feet at least in height, from the Moor-ditch to the Minories, and so to the Thames, and that upon the completion of the sewer the Moor-ditch should be filled up with earth, and kept without buildings thereon. Dated in margin, 2nd February, 1634.

VII. 139. Order in Council, reciting the foregoing Report, and authorizing the plan to be carried into execution, and further requiring the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to take especial care that no building was at any time permitted to be erected on the Moor-ditch. 6th February, 1634.

VIII. 139. Same as No. 123, Vol. VII. 24th July, 1634.

VIII. 151. Same as No. 139, Vol. VII. 6th February, 1634.

VIII. 158. Copy of No. 151.

¹ The famous architect, appointed one of the Commissioners for the Repairing of St. Paul's Cathedral, November 16th, 1610. Began the reparation, 1633.

SUITS AND SUITORS.

I. 149. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that certain property in the house of Thomas Knolles, belonging to Richard Brakenbury, one of the Gentlemen Ushers to Her Majesty, had been attached by Samuel Knolles, and the sale thereof proceeded with in secret without any lawful demand of the debt due being made, and directing the Lord Mayor to call before him the two brothers, Thomas and Samuel Knolles, and to ascertain what had been done with the goods, to sequester them, and put them into safe custody. If they refused to obey the order, he should commit them to close prison, there to remain without bail until further order.

21st October, 1580.

I. 150. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor upon the same subject.

21st October, 1580.

I. 154. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, upon the complaint of Richard Brakenbury, against Samuel and Thomas Knolles. The Council, understanding that they purposely absented themselves in contempt of their Warrant, &c., empowered the Lord Mayor to enter their houses, or other houses where they should learn either the parties or goods to be, and apprehend the prisoners and commit them into close custody, taking their oaths as to what part of the goods had been sold, and to whom, to seize the goods wherever they might be found, and to certify immediately what steps had been taken, in order that other measures might be adopted.

31st October, 1580.

I. 155. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor upon the same subject. Samuel Knolles, Merchant, had repaired that day to the Court, purposing to exhibit some bill against Brakenbury. The Council had thought it good, before entering into any examination thereof, to commit him in safe custody to be delivered to the Lord Mayor, notwithstanding he had informed them that he had satisfied the contents of their Letter to the late Lord Mayor. They further directed proceedings to be taken against him according to the tenour of the letters sent.

31st October, 1580.

I. 156. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. He had examined the prisoners touching Mr. Brakenbury's goods, and found that some of the goods had been delivered into the Chamber of London. The prisoners affirmed that the rest were sold for 25/.

which sum had been paid into the Chamber ; but they refused to deliver the goods supposed to have been sold, and prayed to be heard before the Council. They had, therefore, been committed to ward in the Compter, there to remain until the Council's pleasure should be made known.

3rd November, 1580.

I. 159. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, authorizing the release of Samuel and Thomas Knolles, who had promised to redeem and restore the whole of the goods, &c., for the use of Brakenbury in a good state. Upon their complying, the 25^l. paid into the Chamber might be repaid to them.

6th November, 1580.

I. 168. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Mr. Thomas Norton, directing the goods in the custody of the Lord Mayor belonging to Mr. Brakenbury to be delivered to him.

31st December, 1580.

I. 170. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, requiring them without delay to administer justice in the suit in the Sheriffs Court between John and Edmund Madocks.

11th January, 1580.

I. 191. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on behalf of a poor woman who had laid her supplication before the Queen, and which had subsequently been forwarded to the Lord Mayor for his consideration. She had returned, complaining that the matter had not been properly looked into. He requested that her case might be decided, and so prevent her from importuning Her Majesty again.

8th March, 1580.

I. 204. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor. By order of the Queen he had forwarded the Petition of Elizabeth Penies to be examined by some persons nominated by him. They had examined her case, but had deferred judgment. He requested that steps might be at once taken to determine the suit.

21st May, 1581.

I. 205. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham in reply. The cause had been committed to two discreet Citizens, Thomas Ware and Thomas Riggs, who had examined the parties and proofs, when it appeared that she had no right to that which she demanded.

14th June, 1581.

I. 220. Letter from John (Aylmer), Lord Bishop of London, to the Lord Mayor, thanking him for the favour shown to his servant and collector, George Benison, and requesting him to judge all the causes, and give order accordingly. Fulham, 9th July, 1581.

I. 230. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. By a previous Order of the Council, certain goods of Richard Brakenbury, pretended to be recovered by Samuel Knolles, by way of attachment, were delivered in sequestration to the custody of the late Lord Mayor or the Chamberlain of the City, to be delivered to those having the right thereunto. The Council direct the Lord Mayor to deliver the said goods to Brakenbury, he having consented to answer any charge made by Knolles. 14th April, 1581.

I. 239. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, for the time being, informing them of the distress of William Handford, a Merchant of the City, and enclosing a supplication from some Aldermen and other wealthy creditors desiring that some steps might be taken to assist him. The Council had directed that both he and his creditors should be heard before the Lord Mayor, and some arrangement made. In the mean time he should be freed from arrest and his goods from attachment.

30th June, 1581.

I. 240. The supplication to the Queen of Thomas Starkey,¹ and Richard Martin, Aldermen, and other creditors, in favour of William Handford, Merchant, referred to in the letter of the Lords of the Council, follows at length. (*Circa* 1581.)

I. 251. Letter from Sir Owen Hopton to the Lord Mayor, concerning the case of a poor woman, a neighbour of his, in Tower Street, who had been promised an interest in the house she lived in. She had been arrested, and attempts made to put her out of the house, contrary to all equity. He therefore desired that the poor woman's cause might be heard. The Tower, 31st March, 1581.

I. 252. Letter from Thomas (Earl of) Sussex² to the Lord

¹ Skinner, chosen Alderman of Bridge Without, October 19th, 1576; elected Sheriff, 1578; removed to Cordwainer, June 1st, 1581; resigned, September 17th, 1588; chosen Warden of the Skinners' Company, June 26th, 1561. His first wife, the daughter of Alderman Sir Alexander Avenon, was buried, August 1st, 1562. His second wife was the daughter of Alderman Sir William Allen; they were married at Bow Church, November 16th, 1562. ('Machyn's Diary.') He was buried at St. Andrew Undershaft.

² Thomas Ratcliffe, third Earl of Sussex of that family; succeeded to the earldom, 1556; died, 1583.

Mayor. His servant Smith had a lantern of glass made for him, and one Martin, a bankrupt, had caused the said lantern to be stayed. As he desired to use it that evening at a supper, to be given by him to the French Commissioners, he requested it might be delivered to his servant, upon his giving bond to answer the said Martin.

Arundel House, 4th May, 1581.

I. 257. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. Upon a suit depending between Elizabeth Rascall, Plaintiff, and Inigo Jones, Defendant, before the Sheriffs of London, touching certain slanderous words, a verdict had been passed against the Defendant, and excessive damages had been assessed by the Jury at 10*l.*, besides costs. The matter, after verdict, according to the custom of this City, being marked and brought before him, and by him thoroughly and at large examined, he could not find any reasonable grounds for such excessive damages, the Plaintiff being very little damnified by the words, which were spoken only in jest, without any appearance of malice. He had passed an order that the Plaintiff should receive in respect of the whole damages, &c., 5*l.* The Plaintiff, moved by some troublesome and busy solicitor, had since procured a writ to proceed to judgment against the Defendant. He therefore requested his Lordship's consideration of the whole matter, who well knew how in such cases the authority of the Mayor had been always used to good equity, and that he would direct the writ to be stayed.

13th September, 1581.

I. 266. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had been informed by the Commissioners appointed to deal in the causes of poor prisoners committed for debt to Her Majesty's Bench, that one of the prisoners there, Thomas Barton, had entered into a bond to William Stevenson of the City, as security for the debt of Thomas Grene, for nonpayment whereof he had been committed to prison. The Commissioners hearing the matter, had taken order that Stevenson should have his principal with interest, which he refused to accept, or to appear before them. The Council therefore required the Lord Mayor to call before him Mr. Young, one of the Commissioners, and to take steps to compel Stevenson to appear before the Council.

21st September, 1581.

I. 274. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen. They had been credibly informed of the hard estate of Nicholas Jones. He had a great quantity of goods abroad, as well beyond sea as on this side, with which, being recovered,

he would be able to satisfy his creditors without loss. They desired that the creditors might be induced to take reasonable conditions for their repayment, and that in the mean time Jones might seek the recovery of his goods ; and that order might be given to the Sheriffs and Secondaries of the Compters not to arrest him, or proceed by action or attachment against him or his goods until he had finished this treaty with his creditors.

3rd October, 1581.

I. 303. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. In previous letters they had directed the stay of all suits and arrests against Nicholas Jones, Merchant of the City, since which time they had been informed by William Moore and John Weston of Basingstoke, that he, under colour of the Council's letters, had sought to defraud them. They therefore requested the Lord Mayor to call Jones before him, and arrange for the satisfying of his creditors. Attachments had been issued against the ship the Black Greyhound, lately arrived from Barbary, and the Council desired the same to be stayed until the crew had been satisfied, according to an Order of the Judge of the Admiralty.

11th March, 1581.

I. 304. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Besides the other complaints mentioned in their previous letter, Jones had forcibly turned Hipolito Buaimonto and other merchants out of their lodgings and counting-houses. He also refused to admit them upon the demand made by one of the City officers. One of the Sheriffs should forthwith repair to the house, and take order that the said strangers might be put into possession of their lodgings and counting-houses, and restored to such money, writings, &c., as belonged to them. Jones should also be brought before the Lord Mayor, and unless he gave sufficient satisfaction to his creditors, he should be committed to the custody of the Sheriffs, and the Council informed of the steps taken.

12th March, 1581.

I. 312. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council in reply. Mr. Sheriff Webb, together with Mr. Secretary's servant and the Sheriff's officers, had repaired to the house of Nicholas Jones, and, after great persuasion, had been admitted. Jones alleged against the strangers matters of great importance touching the State, saying that the French ambassador resorted to them in person, and that there were very suspicious conferences between them, and writings of dangerous matter of State were kept in their counting-houses, all of which he offered to substantiate before the Council. The Sheriff, not knowing how far these matters might be true, induced Jones to have the locks

removed, and entered the Chambers with his officers and Mr. Secretary's servant, allowing the strangers to take such money as they had there. The writings had been delivered to Mr. Secretary's servant, and the strangers in the mean time had been taken home to the Sheriff's house, and Jones committed to the custody of one of his officers.
12th March, 1581.

I. 321. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of Faversham to the Lord Mayor. Thomas Barming, one of the Jurats of the Town and Liberty of Faversham, Kent, one of the Members of the Cinque Ports, lost two pieces of cloth, called white bayes, of the value of 5*l.* 13*s.*, which had been traced to the possession of Randall Wight, of London, Porter, who had been sundry times required to deliver the same to Barming, but had fraudulently withheld the goods, and had since sold them, appropriating the money to his own use. They requested the Lord Mayor to call Wight before him and examine into the matter, and compel him to pay Barming his damages together with all costs and charges sustained.
7th April, 24th of Elizabeth (1582).

I. 322. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of Faversham to the Lord Mayor. John Hall, Fishmonger, of the Parish of St. Nicholas Golden Abbey,¹ London, in the Ward of Bread Street, had employed Abraham Snode, Mariner, of Faversham, one of the members of the Cinque Ports, to carry in his hoy, called the Mary, certain malt, &c., to be shipped on board the John, riding at anchor in the East Swail, for which service he owed him 4*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, which he neglected to pay. They requested the Lord Mayor to call Hall before him, and examine into the matter, and compel him to pay the debt with the costs and charges sustained.
6th April, 24th of Elizabeth, 1582.

I. 346. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of the Town of Faversham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Similar letter to No. 321.
Dated the 18th May, in the 24th year of Elizabeth, 1582.

I. 360. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Edmund Anderson,² Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Roger Manwood, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, with reference to the complaint of the poor lame man at the Sermon yesterday, when their Lordships were present. He had ascertained the matter referred

¹ St. Nicholas Cold, or Cole, Abbey, at the end of Old Fish Street Hill.

² Created Serjeant in 1577; made Chief Justice and Knighted in 1582; died, August 1st, 1605.

to a title of lands in the country, and a judgment of writings requiring skill in law. Both parties being without his jurisdiction, he begged to submit the case to their merciful disposition. (*Circa* 1582.)

I. 364. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of the Town of Faversham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, calling attention to their former Letter, complaining of the conduct of Randolph Wight towards Thomas Barming.

14th of June, in the 24th of Elizabeth (1582).

I. 377. Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He had been informed that Ralph Broke,¹ one of the Pursuivants-at-Arms to Her Majesty, had been molested and troubled by one Bradshaw upon a surmise that he had not paid a certain sum of money to him according to an award made by the late Lord Mayor between the parties. He had also heard that there had been some advantage and indirect dealing used against Broke while he had been busied in the execution of his office abroad. He desired the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to call the parties before them, and take such order therein that Broke might not be molested. 16th July, 1582.

A postscript requests that expedition might be used in the ordering of the cause and his discharge of the judgment, because he would be presently employed in Her Majesty's service.

I. 421. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder, concerning certain processes served upon him by the name of Thomas Blanck,² without addition of Mayoralty, and upon Sir James Harvey, at the suit of Walter Garnons, butcher.

10th November, 1582.

I. 422. Copy of Letter to the same effect addressed to the Lord Chancellor.

10th November, 1582.

I. 471. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, informing him that Edward Wingfield, Gentleman, son and heir apparent to Thomas Wingfield, Esq., of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, had contracted certain debts whilst under age to sundry persons within the City. The Council had thought it meet to recommend the Lord Chancellor to examine into the said debts, and in the mean

¹ Rouge Croix Pursuivant in 1580; York Herald, March, 1593. He was a Member of the Painter Stainers' Company. He died October 15th, 1625, and was buried at the Church of Reculver, Kent.

² Sir Thomas Blanke, Lord Mayor. See note 4, p. 153.

time to request the Lord Mayor to give instructions to the Sheriffs and Officers of the City Courts not to suffer any actions to be proceeded with against the said Wingfield or his securities.

28th January, 1582.

I. 472. A Schedule of Mr. Wingfield's creditors with the amount of their debts.

I. 486. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. He had received Her Majesty's writ to proceed to judgment against Edward Ray for the sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* The matter, according to the usages of the City, had been heard before him, in the presence of both parties, when it was proved that Ray, through his wife, had satisfied the claim, which settlement he requested the Lord Chancellor to confirm.

22nd February, 1582.

I. 487. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of Faversham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to the same effect as No. 321.

24th February, 25th of Elizabeth (1582).

I. 489. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, as to a suit depending before the late Lord Mayor, between William Sanderson, Merchant, and Thomas Thornton, for a debt of 70*l.* lent by the former three years previously. Although a verdict had been given in his favour, execution had been stayed. The Lord Chancellor therefore requested that he might receive justice without further delay.

25th February, 1582.

I. 491. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, in reply. The examination of the differences had been referred to sundry men of approved wisdom, upon whose report he had caused the matter to be remitted to judgment. Thornton had since alleged some further matter for consideration, and by the advice of Mr. Recorder and the Aldermen execution had been stayed, and the subject referred to Mr. Recorder, Anthony Gage,¹ and Robert Offley,² which proceedings Sanderson objected to. He therefore

¹ Salter, who had been put in nomination for Alderman for several wards, and was nominated for the Ward of Cripplegate, December 11th, 1571. At his request permitted to pay a fine of 400*l.* into the Chamber, to be discharged for ever from the office of Alderman or Sheriff, February 12th, 1572; ratified by Common Council, February 28th, 1572.

² Haberdasher. By his will, dated April 9th, 1596, he left 200*l.* to his Company to be lent to young freemen thereof, 200*l.* for the Company's use and the benefit of their poor, and 200*l.* for the foundation of two divinity scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, one to be nominated by the Court of the Company, and the other by the Corporation of Chester. *Vide* Charity Commissioners' Reports, Vol. X. p. 195.

requested his Lordship to appoint some convenient hearing of the cause before him, or otherwise to direct what steps should be taken.

26th February, 1582.

I. 492. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor. In October last he had received letters from Sir James Harvey, Knight, late Lord Mayor, and from Mr. Recorder, on behalf of John Lawnde, for the stay of writs "de procedendo ad iudicium," sued out against him by Adam Sutcliffe, in a suit wherein there was a verdict passed against Lawnde, since which nothing had been done to bring the matter to an end. The Lord Chancellor therefore requested the Lord Mayor and Mr. Recorder to call the parties before them, and to make some end of the cause.

22nd February, 1582.

I. 506. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor in reply. The whole matter against Land appeared a plain case of deceit and forgery.

24th March, 1583.

I. 511. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham concerning a suit by one Bayard, a Citizen, against George Cox. Bayard had consented to submit the case to the decision of Mr. Alderman Martin and Mr. Alderman Rowe, but he now refused to be bound, alleging the insufficiency of the surety offered him, and had cast Cox again into prison. The Lord Mayor begged Sir Francis to proceed in the matter, and to do therein as he considered best.

6th June, 1583.

I. 518. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, enclosing a petition of William Grimes, and requesting that if, upon inquiry, they found it true, judgment should not be stayed.

29th June, 1583.

I. 522. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a supplication exhibited to them by Thomas Hollinshed, Citizen and Vintner, declaring how he had been deceived of a good portion of money, under colour of a fraudulent gift made by one John Gere to Ralph King, both Citizens, and recommending the Court of Aldermen, with the assistance of the Recorder, to inquire into the matter, and make such an Order as should be agreeable with justice and equity, and if the parties refused to stand thereby, to inform the Council of the steps taken.

15th July, 1583.

I. 555. Letter from Sir Roger Manwood (Chief Baron of the Exchequer) to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Upon judgment being given in the cause between Mr. Finch and Scofield, the money delivered in execution for the discharge of Scofield's body should be paid to Mr. Finch, upon his bringing a bond under the Common Seal of Faversham. 28th November, 1583.

I. 559. Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of Faversham to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, enclosing a Certificate, under the Common Seal of the Cinque Ports, at the request of Christopher Finch, for damages recovered of Richard Scofield. 2nd January, 1583.

I. 626. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir John Fortescue, one of the Members of the Council. John Saule, father of the Lord Mayor's servant, had been, with his goods, taken in execution for a debt which he had entered into on behalf of Henry Mapleton, Esquire, upon the assurance made to him of certain chantry lands in Lincolnshire, of which he had now been informed by his counsel he could have no good assurance. He requested his commiseration and favour on his behalf. 13th January, 1591.

I. 640. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. According to his commandment he had caused to be attached Domingo de Valdez, a Spaniard, and desired further directions as to what should be done with him. 22nd February, 1591.

I. 661. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council. In accordance with their recommendation they had granted to Henry Pyndar, Brewer, protection against his creditors, and had endeavoured to bring about a reasonable arrangement between them, but Pyndar, presuming upon the protection accorded to him, had refused, and still carried on his trade. They therefore suggested to the Council to withdraw such protection, and permit his creditors to proceed against him and his securities. 29th May, 1592.

II. 128. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council on behalf of Thomas Bramley, who had been appointed by the Common Council to perform certain important duties by land and sea, but was prevented on account of a suit concerning goods to the value of 1,000*l.*, which had been detained at *Marcelles*,¹ and begging that the suit might be dispatched with all diligence. 29th December, 1595.

¹ Marseilles.

II. 144. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. Having called before him and his brethren the Aldermen (according to the directions received from their Lordships), John Parker, Merchant, and Adrianson Marrmer, of Flushing, touching a debt for freight of 110 tuns of wine, and 1,500 French crowns lent to Parker at the town of Bordeaux, of which, upon examination, they found he intended to defraud the said Marrmer, they had caused the wine to be put in safe keeping, and committed Parker to the Compter until their Lordships' pleasure should be made known. 5th February, 1595.

II. 265. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth as to the arrears of some composition due to Mr. William Barrett, His Majesty's late grocer, from certain merchants of the City. The merchants were willing to pay such arrears according to the rates of composition agreed upon with their Lordships in the 40th year of Her late Majesty's reign. (Circa 1606.)

II. 266. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council on the same subject. 18th June, 1606.

II. 267. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer of the Board of Green Cloth as to the reported refusal of John Mons, Merchant, to pay certain rates of composition, and to supply spice for His Majesty's household, as was alleged against him by William Barrett. 21st June, 1606.

II. 331. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, acknowledging the receipt of his Letter, enclosing a Petition from the creditors of John Garrett. He had called before him the Petitioners, and, with their consent, appointed William Cockem and William Greenewell arbitrators for Garrett, and Lawrence Greene and Andrew Elym for Henry Den, and enclosed their award.

12th October, 1608.

II. 335. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor (Ellesmere), reporting the steps taken with the creditors of George Flawne. — November, 1608.

II. 336. Further Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor upon the same subject. 17th December, 1608.

II. 338. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, reporting the reference of the suit pending between Sir

Leonard Halliday¹ and Sir William Romney² and Thomas Far-
rington to certain Aldermen agreed upon between the parties.

24th December, 1608.

II. 339. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor
upon the same subject as Letters 335 and 336. 8th January, 1608.

II. 341. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor
concerning the forfeiture of the security of Wilkenson, who became
bound to John Langley for the debt of James Swinton, with his
report thereon. 19th January, 1608.

II. 352. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor
reporting upon the reference as to the arrangements made with the
creditors of William Eldershawe. 10th October, 1609.

II. 358. Letter from the Earl of Lennox to the Lord Mayor and
Aldermen concerning the complaint against one William Peirson, a
Merchant of the City, by Zachary Lyming, Alderman of Salisbury,
and requesting that he might be ordered to give such satisfaction as
justice and equity demanded. 22nd August, 1609.

II. 348. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor,
enclosing a Petition from Catherine Davis, a poor widow, imprisoned
at the suit of John Walsall for speaking some intemperate words, and
recommending her petition to his notice on account of her family.

18th August, 1609.

P.S.—An order follows to take the poor woman's own bond for
her good behaviour.

"Whereupon the poor widow was the said day and year bailed out
of prison by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

¹ Merchant Taylor. Elected Alderman of Portsoken, July 17th, 1594; Sheriff, 1595; Lord Mayor, 1605; President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, 1605-6. He was the son of William Halliday, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire. His widow, Anne, daughter of William Wincot, Esq., of Langham, Stafford, became second wife to Sir Henry Montague, some time Recorder, afterwards first Earl of Manchester. His pageant, entitled 'The Triumphs of the re-united Britannia,' written by Anthony Munday, was performed at the cost of his Company.

² Haberdasher. Elected Alderman of Portsoken, December 18th, 1602; Sheriff, 1603. He was the son of William Romney, of Tedbury, Gloucestershire. He married Rebecca, only daughter of Robert Taylor, Alderman, who died 31st December, 1596. Sir William was a Merchant Adventurer. He died, April 25th, 1611. Lady Romney gave four Exhibitions of 12*l.* each to the Haberdashers' Company, two at Emanuel College, and two at Sidney Sussex College Cambridge. She also gave 6*l.* per annum to two Freemen of the Company, and 3*l.* per annum to four poor widows.

III. 84. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. A Petition had been presented to them by Peter Beavoire, concerning a difference between Francis Browne and himself as to the tenancy of a shop. They required the Lord Mayor to call the parties before him, and cause them to name some indifferent persons to settle their differences. Last of February, 1612.

III. 85. Reply of the Lord Mayor. Beavoire had consented to refer the matter to indifferent persons, but Browne had refused. Having thereupon heard the cause, he forwarded his certificate of the facts for their consideration. Last of February, 1612.

III. 95. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and the Recorder (Sir Henry Montague), requesting them to mediate with the creditors of Nicholas Leate, Merchant, and persuade them to grant him a reasonable forbearance. If any of them were so void of compassion that they could not be prevailed upon to assent thereto, they should require them to appear personally before the Council to maintain their refusal. 20th April, 1613.

III. 104. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. In obedience to his recommendation, he had, with the assistance of his brethren the Aldermen, endeavoured to bring about a settlement of the differences between Ferdinando Clutterbuck and his brother Giles. Owing to the refusal of Giles, they had been unsuccessful, and referred the further consideration of the matter to his Lordship. 3rd July, 1613.

IV. 1. Letter from Secretary Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lord Mayor. Having required, for the good of the King's service, that one Heath should not be set free without his knowledge, he had since learned that Heath had agreed with his creditors, and was restrained only upon his request. He therefore desired that he might be required to give sureties for his appearance before the writer when called upon, and set at liberty. 2nd November, 1615.

IV. 28. Process by way of Letter from the Mayor and Jurats of Dover to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that their Combarron, John Goulder, Merchant, of Dover, had complained to them against Francis Needham, of Cornhill, in the City of London, Merchant, in a plea of trespass, as in their original Letters of Process to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen directed was declared. Wherefore they prayed, and in a friendly manner required, the Court of Aldermen to cause Needham to come before them, and to examine him

upon the contents of their original Letters of Process, and if need be compel him to pay the debt and damages therein mentioned, with reasonable costs, or else, by writing under the seal of the Office of Mayoralty of the City of London, to signify sufficient cause why of right their friendly request should not be accomplished, according to the ancient liberties, privileges, and customs of the Cinque Ports.

Dated from Dover, under the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty there, the 22nd April, 1616.

V. 10. Letter from Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on behalf of Mary Walthall, widow, concerning certain pending suits against her. (*Circa 1618.*)

V. 75. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor, reciting that great grievance was felt by themselves and the Citizens, by reason of His Majesty's references in cases of persons insolvent, and his proceedings thereupon, whereby the course of justice was frequently stopped. They had petitioned His Majesty, who, having been informed that by such proceedings all commerce was in danger of being stopped, when men knew not how to be secured for money lent, had declared himself utterly averse to such references as either compelled the creditor or stopped justice, and had informed them that they were not granted with his privity or consent, but were presented for his signature in other forms, and afterwards received some tincture from other hands. The Petitioners, therefore, fearing that such adulterate references might come before his Lordship, had thought fit to inform him thereof, that he might be confirmed in the honourable courses he had lately held, for the suppression of such references and bills of conformity.

Dated in margin 17th July, 1620.

V. 90. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a Petition from Richard Husband, a Merchant of the City, for a protection for himself, his sureties and goods, for one year. As they understood he had been a merchant of trade and credit, they were willing to afford him their mediation with the King for preserving his estate from ruin, if the allegations in his Petition were true, of which they requested the Lord Mayor to inform himself, and to certify them.

17th November, 1620.

V. 122. Letter from "John Lincoln," Lord Keeper¹ to the Lord

¹ Lord Keeper Williams.

Mayor. Upon the Petition of Henry Lowe, Matthew Broad, and others, complaining that Sir William St. John and others (contractors for discovery), who had employed them in a voyage as factors for Gambia, had, upon their return, refused to pay them anything, although some of the contractors were willing to do so, he had thought good to request the Lord Mayor to call the parties before him for settlement of their differences, if possible, or otherwise to certify him of the truth of the matter, that such further order might be taken as should be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

Westminster College, 17th December, 1621.

VI. 3. Petition of Zachary Alley, of London, to the King, complaining that having been steward to Mr. Alderman James Cambell¹ during his Shrievalty, Abraham Taylor being at the same time his cashier, Taylor had not only refused to pay him for daily disbursements for provision of his house and money lent, but had obtained the money again from his master. Taylor had refused to have the matter settled, either by his master or by reference to indifferent persons, by which means the Petitioner was in daily danger of arrest. He therefore prayed that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen might be directed to call Taylor before them and end the differences, or take such course for the Petitioner's relief as to the Court should seem equitable.

(Circa 1622.)

VI. 4. 'Order from the King thereon, signed by Sir Edward Powell,² referring the above Petition to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or any two of them, to call the parties before them, and mediate some agreement for the Complainant's relief.

Whitehall, 19th January, 1622.

VI. 5. Letter of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to Sir Edward Powell thereon. They had called the parties before them

¹ Ironmonger; Sheriff, 1619; elected Alderman of Billingsgate, May 24th, 1620; removed to Lime Street, May 14th, 1625; Lord Mayor, 1629. Atkyns elected Alderman, *loc. cit.* Cambell, deceased, June 16th, 1642. He was the son of Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger, Lord Mayor in 1609. Was three times Master of his Company. Resided in Throgmorton Street. Died January 5th, 1641-2, s.p., æt. 72, and was buried at St. Olave's, Jewry, on the 8th February. His will, which sets out his many and munificent legacies, is given in Strype's 'Stow,' edit. 1720, book i., p. 274, and Nicholls's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company,' p. 536. His portrait is preserved at St. Thomas's Hospital. For an account of the family, see note, Sir Thomas Cambell, p. 72.

² Of Pengethly, Hereford, one of the Masters of the Court of Requests (son and heir of Edmund Powell, Esq., of Fulham, Middlesex, and of Pengethly); created a Baronet, January 18th, 1621-2. Died at his manor of Munster House, Middlesex, in 1653, when the title became extinct.

and endeavoured to pursue His Majesty's direction. Although they had received certificate from very able accountants that there was great probability the Petitioner had been wronged, they could not induce Taylor to refer himself either to the Court of Aldermen, or any of them, or his late master Alderman Cambell. (*Circa 1622.*)

VI. 18. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Keeper. They had received by Mr. Jones, the Common Serjeant, a motion made by his Lordship for further consideration by way of recompense to one William Wright, for some wrong pretended to have been received by him from the Court of Aldermen, and of which he had made complaint to His Majesty. They forwarded him particulars of the steps taken by them in the matter.

17th July, 1623.

TACKLE HOUSE PORTERS.

II. 288. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition from the Porters of the Tackle Houses of the City, praying assistance for the prevention of the inconvenience like to grow upon them through the erection of a new office, to be established for the lading and unlading within the Port of all merchants' goods not free of the twelve Companies of the City. The City, by ancient custom and usage, had the appointment of these porters, and they had always appointed poor decayed Citizens, whose conduct had given satisfaction to the merchants, and employment to the industrious poor; the proposed arrangements would throw out of employment many deserving men, and give great dissatisfaction to the merchants. They besought their Lordships to intercede with His Majesty that this injustice might not be put upon them.

7th June, 1607.

II. 289. Petition to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen from the Porters of the Tackle House thereon. (*Circa 1607.*)

TEMPLE BAR.

VIII. 175. Order in Council, directing certain Aldermen, the Recorder, and Inigo Jones, Esq., His Majesty's Surveyor-General, to confer touching a convenient gate to be built at Temple Bar, and report to the Council thereon.

27th April, 1636.

THAMES.

I. 129. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The River Thames, by reason of the number of weirs between the bridge (London Bridge) and Windsor had become choked and almost

unnavigable. They requested him, as Conservator of the river, to send the Waterbailiff or some officer to them, with an account of the number of weirs existing from London Bridge to Staines, how many there had been in ancient times, and what number had increased within the past seven years; how many were fit to remain, and to take order for the removal of the others. 4th September, 1580.

A Postscript requests that if there should be a plan of the river existing it might be forwarded to them.

I. 164. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply. Nicholas Willie, Waterbailiff, had been appointed to attend them. Six new weirs had been made in the river between the places named. 5th September, 1580.

I. 165. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing letter. They had been informed by the Waterbailiff that fifteen hatches and six stops had been erected, by command of Her Majesty's Comptroller, between Kingston and Oteland, for provision of lampreys and roaches for Her Majesty's household. The hurt caused by the number of weirs upon the river having being brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty, she had commanded that the whole matter should be considered by the City at the next Court to be called for that purpose, and the opinion of those learned in the law taken as to what weirs, stops, hatches, &c., might be removed. 8th September, 1580.

I. 169. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, complaining that, contrary to the rights and charters of the City appointing the Lord Mayor Conservator of the River Thames within certain bounds, which jurisdiction had been quietly enjoyed by the City for many years without interruption, during which time the river had been kept in a good state, of late years the Right Hon. Lord Seymour,¹ Lord Admiral of England, supposing the jurisdiction to belong to his office, had entered into the same, and interrupted the franchise and authority of the City. Upon his decease, his successors had, by their officers, continued the interruption. The Mayor and Citizens, considering the great estate of the said Lords, had not pursued their right, as in law and justice they might and ought to have done. Since the time of the said interruption, the river, eastwards from London Bridge, had become so decayed, that ships or

¹ Thomas Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, brother of the Lord Protector Somerset and of Queen Jane Seymour, one of the wives of King Henry VIII., whose widow, Queen Catharine Parr, he subsequently married. Committed to the Tower and beheaded, 20th January, 1549.

vessels which, within twenty or forty years past, might have come up to the pool against St. Katharine's, could not pass at low water without danger between London and Greenwich. The channel being choked, the lands adjoining were overflowed, to the danger of breaches, and the destruction of the fry and brood of fish, whereby the City lacked the good store of fish which used to be taken in the river. In consideration whereof, and because the City could not be kept out of utter decay and ruin without present amendment of the river, he requested his good offices and advice with Her Majesty and the Lord High Admiral, that the City might be restored to their ancient rights. If any doubts existed as to the City's right, the Judges, after hearing evidence, should determine to whom the right belonged, that steps might be taken for the conservation of the river. (*Circa 1580.*)

I. 171. Letter from William Lord Burghley to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, Dr. Lewis, Judge of the Admiralty, and Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood, Recorder of London. The Lord Mayor had complained of the conduct of certain Trinkermen¹ for fishing in the River Thames below the bridge. He requested them to take immediate steps for inquiring into the same.

Dated from his house near the Savoy, 31st December, 1580.

A note is appended, directing the Recorder to inform the Lord Mayor upon the matter, and to receive from him instructions for their proceeding.

I. 172. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the (Lord Treasurer) thanking him for forwarding a copy of the unjust complaint of the Trinkermen, from which it appeared evident that, as they were unable to defend their conduct, they were desirous of causing some unkindness between the City and the Lord High Admiral. According to the advice given by him, the Court of Aldermen had proceeded to inquire into the unlawful proceeding of the Trinkers, and had ascertained that a great quantity of fry had been not only destroyed, but that swine had been fed with them, and the passage of the river made very dangerous; so much so that ships which formerly came to St. Katharine's could not now come to Blackwall. Tiltboats and wherries were scarcely able to pass from London to Greenwich at low water. The Princes and Parliament had in time past thought it best to commit the conservation of the river within certain bounds to the City. Fearing

¹ So called from the nets used by them, called treinekes or trinks, of the width (in the meshes) of one inch and a half, and not more narrow. Regulations made for the use of the trinks by Act of Parliament, 2 Henry VI., c. 19, 1423. See also 'Liber Albus,' 'Statutes at Large,' 'Liber Custumarum,' &c.

that in time to come the City might be charged with neglect, he requested that Her Majesty might be pleased to command her learned Judges to declare the law in this case, and to whom the jurisdiction belonged. He also forwarded for his Lordship's consideration a Petition from the Brownbakers, complaining of the dearth of grain for the service of the City, more especially for the nobility repairing thereto during term time and Parliament. 1st January, 1580.

I. 253. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Dr. Dale, Master of the Court of Requests. He had received through the Waterbailiff a Petition to Her Majesty from certain Trinkermen, but no directions had been signified from Her Majesty or the Privy Council what they wished the Court of Aldermen to do in the matter. They had complained, as conservators, of the disorders committed, and expressed their desire to limit the men to such orders as by law they ought to be. He therefore requested further instructions from the Queen or the Council in the matter. 7th September, 1581.

I. 254. Petition from John Tirry, Peter Wilson, and others, inhabitants and fishermen of Barking, Woolwich, Greenwich, and Blackwall, using their trade of fishing with certain nets and engines commonly called trinkes. It was enacted by Parliament, in the second year of the reign of Henry VI., that it should be lawful for the possessors of nets called trinkes, if they were of assize, to fish with them in all seasonable times, drawing and conveying them by hand, as other fishers did, and not fastening their nets to posts, boats, and anchors, continually to stand day and night, to the destroying of the spawn and fry of fish, which law was still in force, but it contained no fixed assize, nor was the season of the year for fishing named. The conservators of the Thames from London Bridge to Yendall, and of the Medway, had in times past made divers laws and ordinances, which had continued from time to time, as well concerning what assize and mesh the said nets should be, and the times and seasons of the year, and the places where they should fish, to the great hindrance of the Petitioners. They prayed Her Highness to appoint some person to view the said nets and engines, and to survey their manner of fishing, &c., and to grant them licences to fish again without prohibition.

(Circa 1581.)

I. 258. Letter from Peter Palmer to the Lord Mayor, concerning the Petition of the Trinkermen to Her Majesty and the instructions of the Lord Treasurer thereon. 13th September, 1581.

I. 259. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. Not having received any satisfactory answer from Mr. Dale as to the pleasure of the Council in regard to the Petition of the Trinkermen, he desired to understand from his Lordship whether the Petition had been sent to the Aldermen to answer, because they had complained of some disorders, which the men in their Petition had partly confessed, or that, upon consideration of the law and ordinances, order should be taken for the lawful exercise of their trade, and thus afford to them the relief desired. If he had any other directions to give, the same should be accomplished with diligence. 14th September, 1581.

I. 269. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing Letter, and stating that the Petition had been sent, in order that the Court of Aldermen, as conservators of the River Thames, might consider it, and take such steps as they in their discretion should think best. 21st September, 1581.

I. 273. Letter from Henry Gray to the Lord Mayor, with reference to the Petition of the Trinkermen, and requesting that the same might be speedily determined. 14th September, 1581.

I. 277. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, with reference to the Petitions of the Trinkermen, and of the Fishermen, to stay the setting up again of the said Trinkermen's nets. Understanding that it was purposed to call Courts, and to proceed in the matters, without the assistance of the Judge of the Admiralty, the officer of the Lord Admiral to whom only the jurisdiction below bridge belonged, he desired that the proceedings against the Trinkermen might be stayed, without the advice and assent of the Judge of the Admiralty. 8th October, 1581.

I. 362. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor. He had understood that a controversy between Her Majesty's tenants the inhabitants of Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, and others, for the right of fishing in the River Thames, had been appointed to be heard by his Lordship that day. Being Her Majesty's steward over them, he would be glad if such proceedings were taken as might avoid further question, and prayed that if upon hearing the matter he could not compound the same to their liking, he would forbear to determine it, and that he, as chief officer over them, would take an early opportunity to call them before him, and take such order as to prevent further dispute between them. 16th June, 1582.

Postscript.—He had no intention in any wise to prejudice the Lord Mayor's authority for the jurisdiction of the river.

I. 363. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor upon the same subject. The inhabitants of Battersea and others had informed him that, not only had nothing been done for their relief, but that the Waterbailiff had been more hard towards them. He begged the Lord Mayor to send the Waterbailiff to him to answer the poor men's complaint.

6th July, 1582.

I. 365. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing Letter. He had directed the Waterbailiff to attend upon him, and also to present to him a copy of such Orders as had been passed by the City for the jurisdiction of the river.

10th July, 1582.

I. 415. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. They had been informed that a jury in Middlesex had been charged and empannelled by his Lordship in September last to inquire of the default made in the River Thames, and that the jury reported, in the month of October, amongst other defaults, that a great mass of gravel, rubbish, &c., had been cast into the river between Chiswick and Hammersmith, in the middle of the stream. For remedy thereof the parties had been called before his Lordship, and directed to remove the soil, &c., by Midsummer next, upon pain of forfeiture of 100*l.* per man, which resolution the Council heartily approved, and prayed the Lord Mayor to see carried into effect, that Her Majesty and her Council might have good cause to like well of the City's government, and to think the privileges and liberties granted to them by Her Majesty and her progenitors to have been well and worthily bestowed.

30th April, 1575.

I. 509. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Christopher Hatton. A sturgeon had been taken in the Thames, which, according to usage, had been sent by the hands of the Waterbailiff to be presented to Her Majesty. He requested him to present the same.

14th May, 1583.

I. 598. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, forwarding the Certificate from the Masters of the Trinity House touching the mills (for grinding corn) begun to be built on the south side of the Thames, near to London Bridge. They found that the same would in no way be hurtful either to the bridge or stream. He requested his Lordship to give his furtherance to the work, which would greatly benefit the poor citizens.

14th July, 1591.

I. 602. Letter from the Lord Mayor to..... Some time since the City had begun to build certain mills for the grinding of corn on the south side of the Thames, near to the bridge, and the consent of the Privy Council had been requested to the said work. The Council had directed the Master of the Trinity House and other experienced persons to report the inconveniences (if any) likely to arise to the bridge or river, and they had certified that no danger would arise. They had also again, by direction of the Lord Chancellor and Treasurer, surveyed and certified to the like effect. He requested that Her Majesty might be entreated to grant to the City permission to proceed with the work.
26th July, 1591.

I. 603. Copy of the Certificate, signed by five Masters of the Trinity House, and six Masters of the Watermen's Company, certifying that they were of opinion the erection of the mills on the south side of the river near London Bridge would in no way be prejudicial to the river or bridge.
26th July, 1591.

I. 605. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain,¹ requesting him to use his good offices to obtain a favourable answer to the City's suit for erecting mills at London Bridge.
30th July, 1591.

I. 610. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, recounting the steps taken by them for building the mills at London Bridge, upon which they had spent more than 2,600*l.*, and which were stayed by their Lordships' direction, and requesting that they might receive leave, under the Great Seal, to proceed with the work, especially as the poor would derive great benefit therefrom, an abatement of fourpence or sixpence a bushel upon meal. If, after the certificate of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the danger likely to accrue to the river, there should still exist any doubts, the City were willing to undertake to remove any shelves or sandbanks which might be caused by their use.
23rd November, 1591.

I. 629. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, thanking him, in the name of the Court of Aldermen, for furthering the City's request for proceeding in the building of the mills at London Bridge, and reciting the steps taken by the City to prevent any inconvenience arising to the bridge or river from their construction. It was their intention to apply to Her Majesty for permission under the

¹ Henry Lord Hunsdon.

Privy Seal to proceed in the work. They requested his good offices with Her Majesty on their behalf. 8th February, 1591.

I. 657. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, requesting him to intercede with Her Majesty for granting the City power to proceed with the building of their mills at London Bridge, which had been delayed for a long period without any just cause.

23rd April, 1592.

II. 121. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Board of Green Cloth, complaining that the Knight Marshalman had, by their direction, arrested the Waterbailiff of this City within the precincts and liberties of the same, contrary to the Charters granted by the Kings of this realm, and confirmed by Her Majesty, for seizing certain unlawful flue-nets, made with double walls, at Sunbury, for which he ought rather to have been commended than disgraced, and stating that he had been directed to attend them thereon.

6th November, 1595.

II. 123. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, in reply to his Lordship's Letter touching the reason why certain fishermen of Hampton had been restrained by the Waterbailiff from using their nets and other lawful engines for catching fish in the River Thames. The fishermen had not been restrained from using lawful nets, but for erecting stops and weirs, contrary to the statute of the 17 Henry VIII. c. 18.

13th November, 1595.

II. 206. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Bishop of London, concerning the controversy between the fishermen of Chiswick and Hammersmith about Hammersmith Hope, and forwarding the Orders of the Court of Aldermen, copied from the Repertory in the time of Sir William Allen, Lord Mayor,¹ when this matter was in question, and at that time determined by a verdict of an inquest.

(Circa 1601.)

¹ Leatherseller, afterwards Mercer; served the office of Warden of the Leathersellers' Company, 1550-51; Master, 1558-9, when he obtained a renewal of their Charter from the Queen; elected Alderman of Bridge Without, May 10th, 1558; removed to Billingsgate, January 19th, 1559; Sheriff, 1562; removed to Bridge Within, March 7th, 1564; Lord Mayor, 1571; President of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1573 to 1580. Buckell elected Alderman of Bridge Within, *loco* Allen, deceased, June 2nd, 1586. He was the son of William Allen, Citizen and Poulterer. He dwelt, when Sheriff, in Bow Lane, and whilst Lord Mayor, in Tower Street. He was buried at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in which parish he was born. (Note in 'Machyn's Diary,' p. 379.) By a deed dated October 27th, 1567, he gave 101*l.* 10*s.* to the Skinners' Company, on condition of their paying 6*l.* per annum to the poor of the parish.

II. 245. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral (the Earl of Nottingham), touching the settlement of the dispute between the fishermen of Hammersmith and Chiswick.

(Circa 1604.)

II. 270. Letter from the Lord Mayor to (the Lord High Admiral), upon a complaint made by the fishermen of the River Thames, of certain persons that of late had, by warrant from his Lordship, fished for salmon before Chelsea, which place had never before been allowed for fishing, and that in consequence divers other fishermen had taken the liberty to fish disorderly in other parts, to the great discontent of many poor men, and the prejudice of the government of fishing in the river, the Conservancy being in the Mayor of this City; and requesting his Lordship to withdraw his said warrant. (Circa 1606-7.)

II. 292. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, as to the restoration of certain goods forfeited by Bennett Jay, and the trial by law of the unlawful fishing at Chelsea. 12th June, 1607.

II. 319. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, in answer to his Letter complaining of the conduct of the Waterbailiff for driving stakes in the Thames before his Lordship's house, for marking the fishing bounds. 21st May, 1608.

II. 322. Further Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral on the same subject, and requesting him to let the matter rest until the return of the Waterbailiff from Yorkshire.

9th June, 1608.

III. 15. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Admiral, enclosing a paper of matters complained of as wrongs offered to the City by some of his officers concerning the Conservancy of the River Thames, and appointing Sunday next for the hearing of the matter.

13th June, 1611.

III. 16. Letter from the Lord High Admiral to the Lord Mayor in reply, complaining that he had appointed a time and had given him not two days warning; but agreeing to meet such as he might appoint at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, on the next Thursday.

15th June, 1611.

III. 35. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor

and to Sir Daniel Dunn, Knight,¹ Judge of the Admiralty, and other officers of the Admiralty. On account of grievous complaints made to the Council of the great spoil and destruction of fry and small fish in the River Thames by the Trinckermen and others, through their unlawful manner of fishing, it had been lately ordered, on the motion of the Lord High Admiral, that he should appoint two sufficient and discreet persons, to join with two others to be appointed by the Lord Mayor, to go down the river and take notice of the abuses complained of, and define some cause for prevention thereof. The Council had been informed that some special persons had been appointed by the City and the Admiralty, yet, by whose default they knew not, the course directed had not succeeded, and the abuses still continued. They therefore required the Lord Mayor and the Judge of the Admiralty to appoint, each of them, two sufficient and discreet persons, without delay, to go down the river and examine particularly the abuses complained of, as well concerning the Trinckermen as the Heybernemen, and to consider some means for prevention thereof, and submit the same to the Council. 12th January, 1611.

III. 162. Letter from the Lord High Admiral to the Lord Mayor. He understood the Waterbailiff had molested the fishermen of Chelsea, whom the writer had allowed to fish there, as had been usual time out of mind, but who had lately been complained of to the Lord Mayor for fishing out of their bounds. He requested the Lord Mayor to give directions that they should not be further troubled in the matter.

Hampton Court, 14th July, 1614.

IV. 43. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Having before written to them on behalf of Mr. Digby, and recommended him for a redress of a wrong received from one Robert Elliott, by an encroachment made by him upon the Thames below the bridge, to the prejudice of the waterworks there, the Council did not anticipate (considering the benefit derived by the City from that engine) that a second letter would have been necessary. Elliott still continued his unlawful courses of throwing in rubbish and encroaching upon the river, thereby diverting the stream from the engine. The reason for his protraction they could not conjecture, the

¹ Educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.C.L., July 20th, 1580. He subsequently became Master of the Court of Requests. Appointed by Queen Elizabeth one of the Commissioners to treat with the Danes at Bremen, 1602; Knighted, 1603, and returned to Parliament, as one of the first two Burgesses elected by the University of Oxford after they were enfranchised, 1603; appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, February 7th, 1608; died, September 15th, 1617.

wrong being apparent enough, and twice found by a jury before the Commissioners of Sewers, who ordered the piles set up by Elliott to be removed. Although Elliott had proceeded against the officers appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to execute the order, the Court of the Exchequer had, as the Council were informed, left the cause to the Court of Aldermen to proceed therein as they should think fit. The Council had, therefore, written this second letter to the Court of Aldermen, requiring them, for the public good and for Mr. Digby's, who demanded nothing but justice, to give directions for the suppression of the encroachments. 22nd November, 1616.

IV. 47. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, reminding him that the King had previously directed his attention to the necessity for the removal of shelves and banks in the river, which it was thought would speedily choke it up, and so hinder the passage of shipping as to prejudice very greatly the trade of the City. His Majesty now commanded him, without further excuse or delay, to call a Common Council, and by authority thereof take effectual steps for the removal of such sands, shelves, and banks, within the City's jurisdiction, as were offensive, or meet to be taken away for the conservancy of the river, or impeded the passage of boats, vessels, or ships, and to put in execution such statutes as had been formerly made for the due conservancy of the river.

Whitehall, 29th December, 1616.

IV. 116. Letter from the Lord High Admiral to the Lord Mayor. He had been informed by Sir Henry Marten, Knight, Judge of the Admiralty, of daily encroachments on the jurisdiction of the Admiralty on the River Thames. He had thought it fit, before taking any other course, to inform the Lord Mayor of the matter.

Whitehall, 24th April, 1618.

IV. 123. Copy of Petition of Innocent Lanier,¹ Alfonso Ferabosio, and Hugh Lidiard, to the King, reciting that, in consequence of the number of shelves daily increasing in the River Thames, prejudicial to the navigation, and dangerous to the shipping, the City had, so far as in them laid, made an agreement with the Petitioners for cleansing the river, as appeared by the Certificate annexed; yet the Petitioners could

¹ On the 14th October, 1619, licence was granted by the King to Alphonso Ferabosco, Innocent Lanier, and Hugh Lydiard, to cleanse the Thames of flats and shelves, with grant of the fines, &c., incurred under statute 27 Henry VIII., c. 18, 1535-6, and permission to sell the sand and gravel they dug out, and of an allowance of one penny per ton on strangers' goods imported and exported. 'State Papers (Domestic),' 1619-23, p. 85.

not undertake the work unless His Majesty allowed them some recompense from all strangers' ships and vessels, as well as they had from the City, and also means to vent the gravel, soil, and sand, which the City had no power to make provision of. The Petitioners therefore prayed that the City might be in some part eased, and themselves in some part recompensed, by His Majesty allowing a charge to be made on all strangers' ships and vessels coming into the river, of twopence per ton per voyage, and granting that all who took ballast upon the river should take the same for thirty-one years next ensuing of the Petitioners only, at the usual rates then paid for land ballast, and that all builders, brickmakers, and others using river sand, might do the same, and that it might be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to take the same for ballast if they should think good.

(Circa 1618.)

At the end of the Petition is an order from the King, dated at Greenwich, the 28th May, 1618, directing the Lord Mayor and Recorder to certify their opinions as to the conveniency of the suit.

(Signed, Christopher Parkins.)

IV. 139. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Recorder, with reference to the Petition of Lanier and others with respect to the cleansing of the River Thames. The Court of Aldermen, having considered the matter, were of opinion—

As to the charge of twopence per ton on strangers' ships,

1. It would be grievously taken by the merchant stranger;
2. It might lead to a similar imposition on English ships abroad;
3. It would enhance the price of merchandize, to the detriment of trade and prejudice of the Customs;
4. It would discourage the importation of victuals from abroad.

As to the taking of ballast for ships, it would be fit and convenient if the strangers would willingly ballast their ships with river ballast and sand; but they should not be compelled to do so.

The suit of the Petitioners was unexpected, seeing the City had long before agreed to pay them, for the cleansing of the river, twopence for every ton taken thereout, and to find them lighters to carry it and wharves to cast it upon. But it appeared that they desired a further benefit by this suit, which they had concealed from the City for six weeks after His Majesty's reference, by which means the summer had been lost.

(Circa 1618.)

V. 14. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor

and Court of Aldermen, concerning the removal of shoals from the River Thames, and recommending to their notice a new engine for that purpose, invented by John Gilbert, Gentleman,¹ one of His Majesty's servants, and Anthony Gibson, Citizen of London, and recommending its employment if found useful and advantageous.

16th February, 1618.

V. 22. Petition of Anthony Gibson and John Gilbert to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, stating that their engine for the cleansing of the banks and shelves in the river had been idle for six months past, that Mr. Lanere² and his partners had promised, more than three months ago, to set it on work, but had neglected to do so to hinder the Petitioners from seeking other employment for the same, and praying the Court to give directions for its use, and for the payment of a competent allowance in respect thereof.

(Circa 1618-19.)

V. 45. Letter from Mr. Secretary Calvert to the Lord Mayor. The King had been informed that the Court of Aldermen had cited divers shipwrights and ships' carpenters to appear at a Court, to be holden at Westminster on the 13th December, for some supposed misdemeanours on the River Thames, which His Majesty thought strange, considering the persons were merely depending on the Admiralty, His Majesty therefore desired that the men should be discharged of their appearance until he had heard the cause himself, or by such as he might appoint. St. Martin's Lane, 12th December, 1619.

VI. 6. Copy of Order of the Court of Aldermen, upon receipt of a Letter from the Portreeve and Steward of the town of Gravesend, directing the Common Serjeant,³ Mr. Stone, and Mr. Pheasant,⁴ to confer with the Council of that town touching the orders offered by the Portreeve, Jurats, and inhabitants of the towns and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, to be observed concerning the ferry and passage from Gravesend to London,⁵ and to report in writing thereon

¹ Licence granted by the King, July 16th, 1618, to John Gilbert, to make an engine, called a water plough, for twenty-one years. 'State Papers (Domestic),' 1611-18, p. 555.

² Lanier.

³ Thomas Jones, Esquire, of Gray's Inn.

⁴ Peter Pheasant, of Gray's Inn; called to the Bar, 1608; Reader of Gray's Inn, 1624; Serjeant, May, 1640; was one of the Common Pleaders of the City. Elected Recorder, May 2nd, 1643; resigned May 30th, 1643; Justice of the Common Pleas, September 30th, 1645; resided in Boswell Court, Fleet Street. Died October 1st, 1649; buried at Upwood, Huntingdonshire.

⁵ The Ferry between Gravesend and Tilbury was an appurtenance of the manor of Parrock, and the ferriage is mentioned in a rent-roll of the Manor as early as 1364-5. The

what they conceived fitting for the Court to do for the maintenance of both ferries.

30th January, 1622.

VI. 7. Certificate from John Stone and Peter Pheasant to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen thereon. In their opinion the Orders proposed would not be prejudicial to the City's ferry, but a means to help them of Gravesend, for the better and more orderly government and maintenance of their ferry. (*Circa 1622-3.*)

VI. 15. Order in Council directing Mr. Serjeant Crewe¹ and the Attorney-General to peruse the Orders made by the Portreeve, Jurats, and inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton, and agreed to and confirmed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London concerning the ferry and passage from Gravesend to London, and to certify their opinions thereon to the Council.

Whitehall, 18th June, 1623.

VI. 19. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, intimating their approval of the Orders made by the inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton, for the regulation of the ferry and passage from Gravesend to the City, and their willingness to assist them as far as possible, should the Council think fit to sanction such Orders. (*Circa 1623.*)

VI. 20. Copy of the Petition of the Portreeve and Jurats of the town of Gravesend to the Lords of the Council, reciting that of late years, in consequence of their lack of power to regulate the watermen and others serving the ferry from Gravesend to London, many persons had been drowned, and many misdemeanours and disorders had been committed; that they had made certain orders with penalties, in imitation of those made by the City of London for the better government of the said passage, but they were unable to enforce the penalties without continual suits at law. They therefore prayed that some punishment might be inflicted on the delinquents for breach of the Orders, and refusal to pay the penalties, and that they might have such further powers as the Council should deem expedient.

(*Circa 1623.*)

Manor, with all its rights, was purchased by the Corporation of Gravesend, of Geo. Etkins, in 1694. The Long Ferry from Gravesend to London was confirmed to the men of the town by Henry IV. in 1401, and by subsequent monarchs, until Queen Elizabeth incorporated the town, when she confirmed it to the Corporation of Gravesend. This was again confirmed by Charles I., March 13th, 1632.

¹ Created Serjeant, 1623; chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, February 19th, 1623; and again upon the accession of Charles I., June 18th, 1625; died, February, 1633.

VI. 43. Application from John Gilbert, His Majesty's ancient servant, and William Burrell, Esquire, to the King, beseeching that orders might be given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen that the first inventor, and Mr. Burrell, now owner, of the engine to cleanse the river, might be employed, and that those who neither were at charge for engine nor invention (but by a colourable undertaking to do the service) should not reap the benefit of others' invention and labours.
(Circa 1624.)

VI. 51. Petition of Fishermen of the River Thames between Staines and Yantleet to the King, reciting that, with a view to the reformation of abuses in the matter of fishing, they were desirous of being incorporated and entrusted with powers for that purpose. Aiming at no intrusion upon the privileges of the City of London, they had petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for their assistance, who had referred the matter to a Committee. The House of Commons, upon consideration of the Petitioners' Bill, had much commended it, but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen having since been informed by some who wished the interruption of the design, had forbore to put forward their request. The Petitioners therefore prayed His Majesty to recommend their suit to the Court of Aldermen.
(Circa 1623.)

VI. 52. Order of the King thereon. As he conceived the endeavour of the Petitioners would tend to the preservation of fish, he desired the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, if the liberty and privileges of fishing in the River Thames between Staines Bridge and the waters of Medway of right belonged to the City of London, to consider the said Petition, and certify what they thought meet to be done for furtherance of the suit.

At the Court at Greenwich, 9th June, 1623.
(Signed) Sidney Mountague.

VI. 53. Answer of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, certifying that the liberty and privileges of fishing in the River Thames, and the Conservancy thereof between Staines Bridge and the waters of Medway, of right belonged to the City of London. For their better information as to the Fishermen's suit, they had caused a book to be drawn in the form of a charter, upon which both parties might advise, wherein it was provided that if the proposed Corporation should be found inconvenient, and so declared by the Court of Aldermen, the same should be void; that the ordinances to be made should be approved by the Court of Aldermen before they should be put in

execution, with other necessary provisions, and a saving of the City's rights and privileges and conservancy of the river. They thought it meet (if it pleased His Majesty) to incorporate the fishermen under the aforesaid reservations, &c., and such others as were contained in the said draft, so prepared in the form of a charter, which they prayed might be perused by the Recorder before it was passed. It would be a means the better to discover and reform the abuses practised by fishermen and others, with unlawful nets and engines, and at unseasonable times.

12th October, 1624.

VII. 2. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Wimbledon.¹ He had received his Letter, by which he understood the King was not satisfied as to his pleasure signified concerning the view of the River Thames. He regretted the misunderstanding which had occurred as to the time fixed for the view, of which he thought the Lords appointed for the purpose had taken notice. There was yet time, however, for there were two views yearly, the first, which was past, was to impanel a Jury, and charge them on their oaths to strict inquiry of all defaults on the river. The second view was from Staines downwards to the bridge, to see whether the defaults presented were amended, and Wednesday next was appointed for that purpose. If the day fixed was inconvenient for His Majesty's service or their Lordships' other important occasions, it should be altered. (*Circa 1629-30.*)

VII. 9. Petition of Captain John Gilbert to Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper, stating that his Lordship had required an answer from the Court of Aldermen this day whether the passing of the Petitioner's Grant would prejudice the City. Finding no prejudice, they had not returned an answer, but had appointed a Committee to determine some difference between the Petitioner and another who had retained the benefit of his engine ever since his surrender. They had not appointed a day for hearing the difference, which only prolonged the time, to the prejudice of His Majesty's service, and to endeavour to deprive him of his Grant. He therefore prayed that the grant might pass under the Great Seal.

A Note in the margin says the Grant was "concerning the cleansing of the Thames." (*Circa 1629.*)

VII. 10. Order of the Lord Keeper, directing the Petition to be shown to Mr. Bacon, the Remembrancer, that he might return a

¹ Edward Cecil, grandson of the famous Lord Burghley. Born in 1571. A celebrated military commander; he served in the Netherlands for thirty-five years, commanded the fleet against the Spaniards and Imperialists, 1625; created Baron Cecil of Putney, November 9th, 1625; Viscount Wimbledon, July, 1626; died, November 16th, 1638.

speedy answer as directed. If the matter did not concern the City, but some particular person, the meeting of a Committee was needless, for the party grieved might as well show his reasons against the Patent to the Lord Keeper. If, however, it concerned the City, he approved of the Committee's meeting, but their decision must be speedy.

11th November, 1629.

VII. 43. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Viscount Dorchester, similar in effect to No. 2. Dated in margin, 28th August, 1630.

VII. 45. Letter from Mr. W. Trumball¹ to the Lord Mayor, intimating that the day fixed for the view of the River Thames would be inconvenient to the Commissioners, and requesting that it might be adjourned till the King's coming to Hampton Court.

Whitehall, 9th September, 1630.

VII. 46. Letter from the Commissioners fixing a day for the view of the River Thames. Hampton Court, 26th September, 1630.

VII. 63. Further Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, detailing the steps taken by them for freeing the river from hatches, stops, &c., and with respect to the plague and the reduction of the prices of victuals. With respect to the removal of vagrants, the Marshals and other officers were instructed to disperse themselves in couples throughout the City, and upon sight of a vagrant to inform the nearest Constable, who, if he did not apprehend, punish, and pass away the vagrant according to the statute, was called before the Court of Aldermen and fined for the use of the poor.

Dated in margin, 30th March, 1631.

VII. 166. Same as No. 172, Vol. VIII. 19th January, 1635.

VIII. 8. Letter from the Lord Chancellor (Lord Verulam) to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, directing their attention to his former Letter, with respect to the delay in raising money in the City for the repair of Staines Bridge² and Egham Causey, according

¹ English Resident at Brussels, 1615-24. Subsequently one of the Clerks of the Privy Council. King James I., in 1623, gave him Easthampsted Park, Berks. He died in 1635. See Lysons's 'Berkshire,' p. 285; Le Neve's 'Knights,' p. 391.

² 1618-19. February 18th. Proclamation of a Brief for collections throughout Middlesex and the Western Counties for repair of Staines Bridge, and maintenance of the causeway of Egham, county Middlesex: the tolls only bringing in 24*l.* yearly, the inhabitants cannot meet the expense, which will be 1,000*l.*, without help. *Ibid.* 'Calendar of State Papers (Domestic),' 1619-23, p. 15.

to the King's Letters Patent, and requesting a return of the names of such as should make default of their speedy payment.

28th June, 1619.

VIII. 9. Letter from the Lord Chancellor to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, referred to in the foregoing Letter.

2nd February, 1618.

VIII. 34. Letter from William (Lord) Beauchamp to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to the injury done to his house and garden wall in Blackfriars, by reason of divers wharves not many years past erected on Bridewell side, and of the daily access of barges and other great vessels thereto.

30th May, 1620.

VIII. 50. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Lieutenant of the county of—(Middlesex) to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to cause two mills, built by Sir Thomas Lake, near Sunbury, on the River Thames, to be suppressed, because they prevented many poor men from getting a living by the river.

9th April, 1623.

VIII. 51. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the river, requiring him to take speedy measures for the clearing and well keeping of the same, and for the repairing and maintaining of the bridge (London Bridge).

30th May, 1623.

VIII. 53. Letter from William Herbert¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requesting them to give directions for the necessary repair of the City wall next Bridewell, which ran along his house and garden in Blackfriars, and which was marvellously broken down and decayed through the daily resort of barges into that dock.

Amesbury, 15th July, 1624.

VIII. 104. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, on having renewed the patent granted to John Gilbert for the use of certain engines for the removal of shelves in the River Thames, the gravel from which was by Act of Parliament to be disposed of for ballasting ships; and requiring them, as he could not proceed with effect unless the gravel were taken off his hands, to give directions for the employment of the said Gilbert and James Freeze,

¹ Third Earl of Pembroke, K.G.; appointed Governor of Portsmouth, 1610; Lord Chamberlain, 1618. Died at his house in London, April 10th, 1630. And see note 2, p. 7.

his fellow patentee,¹ and to report by what means the sand or gravel might be disposed of.

30th August, 1632.

VIII. 172. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to the cleansing of the River Thames, and keeping it free from shelves, &c., informing them that he had thought fit to revive the statute of Henry VIII., prohibiting the using of land ballast, and requiring all ships in the Thames to use river ballast only, and had appointed Thomas Smith, Esquire, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and others, to undertake the service, and requiring them to conclude with him for the allowance by them of twopence per ton for all gravel, &c., taken from the river, with such further allowances for wharves and lighters as formerly they had agreed for.

19th January, 1635.

IX. 33. Order in Council upon the Petition of John Chapman, one of the Ycomen of His Majesty's Great Chamber, who claimed a right and interest in the gravel and sand, and to ballast ships and vessels in the River Thames, by virtue of a lease granted by the late King under the Great Seal for thirty-one years, at a rent for the first five years of 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and afterwards at 1,000 marks yearly. The Order recites the opinion of the Attorney-General that the gravel and sand belonged by right to the King, but that the Lord High Admiral, the Trinity House, the City of London, as conservators of the river, one Gilbert and Colonel Careless, all claimed the same, either by prescription or grant, and his recommendation that the question should be settled by a trial at law. The Council agreeing therewith, order the question to be tried the next Michaelmas term in the Exchequer, and the Trinity House to give security for answering the same.

25th September, 1661.

TITHES.

[See "Ecclesiastical and Theological."]

TRADE AND MERCHANDIZE.

I. 3. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham. The Cutlers of the City had complained to him and his brethren of

¹ The patent was renewed on the 18th September, 1629, for a period of twenty-one years. See 'State Papers (Domestic),' 1629-31, p. 59. The patent itself is set out at length in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' edit. 1722, vol. xix., p. 305. The 'State Papers' also contain the following additional references to this patent:—"April 16th, 1631.—Petition of the Master of the Trinity House against Gilbert's engine." 'State Papers (Domestic)' p. 12. "1632.—A Petition from Captain Gilbert, stating that, on account of the opposition, he had gained nothing by his

the great loss they had sustained by obeying the Proclamation¹ issued by Her Majesty for the regulation of their trade, which not being enforced in other cities and towns, rendered their wares unsaleable. He prayed that the Orders might be made general, and universally observed.

27th April, 1580.

I. 25. Letter from William Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor. He had caused search to be made among the Cutlers in Westminster for swords and daggers exceeding the length limited by Her Majesty's Proclamation. Finding some disorders there in having blades in their shops contrary to the said Proclamation, the Cutlers had excused themselves, alleging that others of the same trade in London sold both swords and daggers exceeding the length prescribed. He requested that search should be made, and no one permitted to have any blades in their shops not reformed according to the before-mentioned Order.

28th April, 1580.

I. 54. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. Agreeably to their wishes the Court of Aldermen had called before them the Soapmakers, and entreated them to purchase Lawrence Mellow's oils at a price at which he might be a reasonable gainer. They found the Soapmakers very loth to take his oils at any price, alleging that they were inferior to the worst and cheapest sort of fish oils, except blubber oil. Mellow's hemp oil, whereof he had the greatest quantity, would make no soap alone to last, but such as would grow liquid, unless train oil were mixed with it, this they could not do unless they were discharged of their bonds, and allowed to use train oil in the making of soap, which liberty being granted to them, they would be contented to give Mellow 13*l.* per ton for his seed oil. Mellow stated that although his seed oil stood him in 21*l.* 10*s.* per ton, he would be contented to take 18*l.* per ton. The Court of Aldermen being unable to bring the parties to better terms, had directed the articles brought before them to be forwarded to their Lordships for their consideration.

(Circa 1579)

invention, and asking that something might be done for settling the disputes." 'State Papers (Domestic),' p. 477. "September, 1633.—Copy of Report of Lord Cottington and Attorney-General Noy to the King upon this Petition." 'State Papers (Domestic),' p. 224.

¹ Extract from Royal Proclamation, issued February 12th, 1579:—"Item, Her Maiestie ordereth and also commandeth, that no person shall weare any Sworde, Rapier, or such like weapon, that shall passe the length of one yarde and halfe a quarter of the blade, at the uttermost: nor any Dagger above the length of xii ynches in blade at the most: nor any Buckler with any point or pike above two ynches in length. And if any cutler, or other artificer, shall sell, make, or keepe in his house any Sworde, Rapier, Dagger, Buckler, or such like, contrary thereunto, the same to be imprisoned and to make fine at the Queenes Maiesties pleasure, and the weapon to be forfayted. And if any such person shall offende a second time, then the same to be banished from the place and Towne of his dwelling."

I. 77. Letter from (the Lords of the Council) to the Lord Mayor. One Lawrence Mellow had lately, at great charge and trouble, set forward an invention for the making of seed oil, a design very beneficial and profitable to the common weal. Having made about one hundred tons, and offered the same to the Soapmakers at a cheaper rate than they could buy Spanish oils, they refused to purchase it, unless at so low a rate as to entirely overthrow his trade in oil. They desired the Lord Mayor to examine into the matter, and call before him the Soapmakers, and endeavour to induce them to buy the oil at a fair and reasonable rate. If he should not succeed, he should report to the Council the steps taken.

— December, 1579.

I. 420. Letter from the Queen, under Signet, to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, directing that the fine of 10*l.*, inflicted by the Court held at Guildhall, before Sir James Harvey, Knight, then Lord Mayor, upon Thomas Price, and Collet his wife, for shipping 200 dozen of old shoes, with intention to transport them beyond the seas, contrary to a statute made in the 5th year of Edward VI.,¹ should be remitted on account of their poverty, and that they should be discharged.

Windsor Castle, 31st October, 24 Elizabeth, 1582.

II. 307. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, upon the Petition of divers Merchants, complaining that Sir Thomas Bartlett, Knight, had exhibited an information in the Crown Office against Richard Ellis, for transporting into this realm pins to the value of 90*l.*, contrary to the statute the 5th of Elizabeth,² and praying that as of late the same had been tolerated, the Citizens might be permitted to trade freely in that commodity. 5th February, 1607.

II. 311. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reporting the results of his inquiries as to the price of brimstone and Danske coporis. He found the best and cheapest brimstone was brought from foreign parts, the refined in rolls and the unrefined in lumps, and was usually sold for 12*s.* or 12*s.* 6*d.* a hundred (weight), accounting 102 to the 100, and in times of war much dearer; the coporis was brought from Danskes in Poland only, and was sold at 12*s.* 6*d.* the hundredweight, and was far finer and better than any yet made in England.

— March, 1607.

II. 325. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Salisbury,

¹ An Act against Regrators of Tanned Leathers, 5 & 6 Edward VI., cap. 15, sec. 5 & 6, (1551-2).

² An Act for the avoiding of divers foreign wares made by handicraftsmen beyond the seas, 5 Elizabeth, cap. 7 (1562-3).

Lord Treasurer, enclosing a Petition from the shopkeepers of the Exchange, concerning a building in course of erection at Durham House,¹ in the Strand, which they considered was meant to be employed as a Pawne or Exchange, for the sale of things usually uttered in the Royal Exchange, and which, being situated near to Whitehall and in the highway, would be injurious not only to the shopkeepers but to the Citizens at large, and tend to the destruction of trade, and beseeching his Lordship to consider the consequences to the City.

30th June, 1608.

II. 340. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, as to the price of alum and pewter.

18th January, 1608.

II. 342. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Sir Edward Cooke, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, touching a suit pending before his Lordship, between Richard Joanes, of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and Richard Giles, of the same parish, concerning a penal statute of buying and selling wool. Giles was a very honest Wool-comber, and very useful in his craft. He besought his kind consideration in his behalf.

4th February, 1608.

II. 355. Letter from Lord Salisbury to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in reply to Letter No. 325, giving an account of the erecting of the Exchange, or Pawne, at Durham House, in the Strand, and the reasons for the building.

20th July, 1608.

III. 61. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir James Pemberton)² to the Lords of the Council, enclosing a Petition presented to the Court of Aldermen from the Company of Silkweavers, complaining that of

¹ This building was erected by Robert Earl of Salisbury, somewhat after the shape of the Royal Exchange, having cellars underneath and paved walks above with rows of shops. The first stone was laid on the 10th of June, 1608. It was opened by King James I., April 10th, 1609, who came attended by the Queen, the Duke of York, the Lady Elizabeth, and many great lords and ladies, but it was not successful. 'Stow,' by Munday, p. 338. An elevation of this building is given in Nichols's 'Progresses,' vol. i. p. 114.

² Son of James Pemberton, of Eccleston, Lancashire. Goldsmith; elected Alderman of Bishopsgate, June 15th, 1602; chosen Sheriff, June 24th, 1602; removed to Castle Baynard, December 15th, 1603; knighted, July 26th, 1603; elected Lord Mayor, September 29th, 1611. Cockayne removed to Castle Baynard, *ævo* Pemberton, deceased, October 7th, 1613. His pageant, written by Anthony Munday, and performed at the cost and charges of the Goldsmiths' Company, is entitled 'Chryso-thriambos; the Triumphes of Golde.' He died September 8th, 1613, and was buried at St. John Zachary's. He founded a free school in his native place (Eccleston), gave 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital, 200*l.* to the Goldsmiths' Company, &c. See 'Stow,' edit. 1720, Book 3, p. 97.

late a great quantity of ribands, laces, points and other like small silk wares had been imported from foreign parts, to the great hindrance of many thousands of their own poor who worked at that trade, and maintained themselves and their families thereby. Latterly, partly by the multitude of aliens inhabiting within the kingdom who worked in those wares, and partly through the abundance of such wares ready wrought imported from foreign parts, the poor freemen were brought to great want and misery. He recommended the Petition to the favourable consideration of the Council.

(Circa 1612.)

III. 62. The Petition of the Bailiffs of the Guild or Fraternity of Weavers to the Court of Aldermen, referred to in the preceding Letter, reciting the complaints urged therein, and stating (*inter alia*) that they had lately endeavoured, by way of information in the Court of Exchequer against one Ricard, a Merchant Stranger, to put in execution the Act of Parliament of the 19th Henry VII.¹ prohibiting the importation of wrought silk by itself or with any other stuff, but that he had obtained a stay of proceeding by order of the Privy Council, pretending that they were repugnant to the treaty between His Majesty and the French King, whereas the Petitioners alleged that such treaty expressly excepted therefrom the importation of any merchandizes prohibited by any special laws or statutes. The Petitioners request the Court of Aldermen to intercede with the Privy Council in their behalf.

(Circa 1612.)

IV. 21. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. In Hilary Term 1st James I., an information had been exhibited in the Crown Office by Sir Thomas Bartlett, Knight, against one Richard Ellis, for importing pins, contrary to a statute of the 5th Elizabeth, revived in the 1st James I. (with an omission of a proviso contained in the former statute, permitting subjects of the realm to import pins), upon which information divers merchants in the same predicament had joined with Ellis in a Petition to the Court of Aldermen, to intercede with the Council for stay of any such suits against native subjects. Since it appeared the Merchants Strangers, who were the persons meant to be restrained by the statute, had, by special order of Her late Majesty's Privy Council to the Barons of the Exchequer, been allowed to import pins, the Council, in July, 1608, upon the report of Mr. Secretary Herbert, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Thomas Parry, and others, had set down an Order between the Pinner and the Merchants, and, with a view to the sale to greater advantage of pins made

¹ 19 Henry VII., cap. 21.

within the kingdom, the Lord Treasurer had imposed a duty of sixpence on every 12,000 pins imported, since which Ellis and all other merchants had been no further molested. Sir Thomas Bartlett now very vehemently pursued Ellis, contrary, as was conceived, to the Order of the Council. The Lord Mayor therefore requested the Council to issue Letters to the Judges to stay the proceedings upon the said information.

20th February, 1615.

IV. 39. Order in Council reciting that a Petition had been presented to them from the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the art or mystery of Pinmakers of the City of London, showing that, the importation of foreign pins being prohibited by the laws of the realm, the King had, for divers good considerations, incorporated the Petitioners into a Company, limited to the City and three miles thereof, and had authorized them and their successors to seize all foreign pins imported, but a subsequent Order had directed that the Haberdashers should weekly take of the Petitioners such pins as they should make ready for sale, and should also have liberty to import and trade in foreign pins. The Haberdashers failing in the performance of such Order, a second had been passed, leaving the Pinmakers to help themselves by course of law. But the Pinmakers alleged that, being a poor company, they were unable to carry on their trade for want of stock; they had therefore entered into an agreement with certain persons of good ability in London, who had engaged to take their pins weekly for eight years, finding stock and money and other necessities, whereby the kingdom would in a few years be supplied with home manufactured pins, provided that until then some toleration of a moderate importation of foreign pins might be permitted, which the Petitioners prayed might be granted for eight years, before the end of which time the terms of their apprentices would have expired, and they would have become masters able to employ a much larger number of persons in that manufacture. The Council being favourably inclined to the proposition, so far as it might be found reasonable, therefore ordered the Petition to be sent to the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Thomas Bennett, Sir John Jolles, Mr. Alderman Bennett, and Mr. Alderman Pyott,¹ that they, calling before them and advising with the Farmers of the Customs as to any injury to His Majesty in his Customs by the decrease of the importation of foreign pins, and also hearing the Petitioners and others interested, might report forthwith to the Council their opinions how the home manufacture might be increased and the use of foreign pins

¹ Richard Pyott, or Pyatt, Grocer; elected Alderman of Bridge Without, May 3rd, 1610; chosen Sheriff the same year. Richard Dean, elected, *læo* Pyatt, February 17th, 1619.

abolished, and in the mean time what quantity of foreign pins might be imported ; how long such toleration should be continued, and how the Council might best be informed yearly of the increased quantity of pins made in the kingdom. 20th November, 1616.

IV. 62. Certificate from Sir Thomas Middleton and other Aldermen to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, upon the reference to them concerning the Petition of the Pinmakers' Company. They found :—

1st.—As to the injury to His Majesty in his Customs by decrease of importation of pins. They had received from the Farmers of the Customs a medium of the subsidy impost and custom of pins in the Port of London, amounting to 1,288*l.* per annum. The Farmers were unable in so short a time to give a precise certificate as to the outputs, but estimated them at 300*l.* or 400*l.* per annum. These sums would be lost if the importation were wholly decayed ; but it was said the King would receive an increase of Customs for wire.

2nd.—As to increase of the manufacture. The promoters of the Patent had offered, if they had the sole right of importation, to take from the Pinmakers, weekly, all pins made by them : the Haberdashers had also offered, agreeably to the former Order of the Privy Council, to do the same, and to give security to continue it without any breach in future, and to pay on receipt of the pins, either in money or wire, at the option of the Pinmakers. The Pinmakers had pretended they would yearly increase the number of their apprentices, and so increase the manufacture, and for that purpose had offered to take three more apprentices every year until each of them employed thirty, but would give no security to that effect, so that it did not appear the State could rest assured of the expected increase of manufacture.

3rd.—As to how the Council could be certified yearly of the increase of pins made by the Pinmakers (amounting at that time to eleven thousand and one hundred dozen thousand yearly). They were of opinion the buyers, whether the Haberdashers or the promoters of the Patent, should keep a perfect account of all pins bought.

4th.—As to toleration of importation. They were of opinion a toleration was necessary, three times as many pins being imported as were made by the Pinmakers. But if the Haberdashers were appointed to take the pins and gave condition as promised, a Patent of sole importation would be needless, injurious to the King in his Customs, and to the subject.

5th.—As to the proportion of Foreign pins to be imported. It could not then be tied to any proportion, but must change yearly as

the home manufacture increased. If, however, the Haberdashers took the pins, it would be most beneficial to the King in his Customs not to set any limit to the importation. *(Circa 1616.)*

IV. 63. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, embodying the foregoing Certificate. *(Circa 1616.)*

IV. 70. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that, having considered the Certificate of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen upon the suit of the Pinmakers, they had ordered that the Pinmakers should accept the offer of the Haberdashers, provided the latter gave sufficient security, and took the pins weekly from the workmen as suggested, but if the Haberdashers failed, the Council thought it reasonable the Pinmakers should be left to the benefit of the law.

24th March, 1616.

IV. 98. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. The differences between the Pinmakers' Company and the traders in pins had long been pending before the Board, and many orders and references had been made thereon, none of which had had any effect, owing to the default of one or other of the parties interested, except to give occasion for new complaints. Having heard all the parties and considered a Certificate from some of the Aldermen, the Council found that the Court of Aldermen were fully acquainted with the questions in difference, and had already made some overtures for settlement thereof. They had therefore thought it good to declare their opinions to the Court, and request them to order a final course in the matter according to the following directions:—

1st.—As the Council thought it not meet that any Patent for the sole importation of pins should be permitted, so they held it not fit there should in future be any further seizure by the Pinmakers of foreign pins imported, but that importation should be permitted, seeing the Pinmakers were no way able to serve the kingdom in any reasonable proportion.

2nd.—Since it was very just that the Pinmakers and their workmen should be relieved and encouraged by finding convenient sale for their pins, which had hitherto been neglected, the Council required the Court of Aldermen to direct that the Haberdashers or traders in pins should take all their pins ready for sale, and that the pins should be weekly brought to Pinmakers' Hall to be viewed, received, and bought by the traders, to be paid for in ready money unless otherwise voluntary agreed between buyer and seller.

3rd.—To prevent disputes as to the quality and value of the pins, the Lord Mayor should appoint such as he thought fit of the traders in pins, together with such as should be chosen by the Pinners, to be weekly present when and where the pins were brought, and, on view thereof, to judge of their quality and price, and to arbitrate and settle any differences arising; and in the event of their absence, or being unable to agree, the Lord Mayor should determine the matter. Since the parties for the most part were under the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, they desired him and the Court of Aldermen to put these measures in execution with such care and diligence that they might report their proceedings and any hindrances they experienced in the matter, and by whose default they were occasioned; to the Council.

1st February, 1617.

IV. 104. Order of the King in Council, directing the Lord Treasurer to write to the Lord Mayor and the rest of the Aldermen for a speedy ending of the controversy between the Pinners and the Haberdashers according to the Orders of the Privy Council, and if they should be unable to do so, to certify the differences between them to the Lord Treasurer and the Attorney-General, who were to hear and determine such controversies according to Law and Equity.

Whitehall, 25th March, 1618.

IV. 105. Letter from the Lord Treasurer (the Earl of Suffolk) to the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Bennett, Knight and Alderman, Sir John Jolles, Knight and Alderman, and others, reciting that the Privy Council had referred to them the settlement of the differences between the Pinners and the Haberdashers, and that he had been specially directed by the King to require them speedily to determine the matter, and if unsuccessful to certify thereon to the Attorney-General and himself.

Suffolk House, 26th March, 1618.

IV. 107. Order of the Court of Aldermen upon receipt of the foregoing Letter, referring it to the Lord Mayor and sundry Aldermen named to meet at Guildhall on the 9th April ensuing, and to hear and finally determine the matter.

31st March, 1618.

IV. 108. An explanation of the state of the Pinners, and their humble Petition to the Lord Mayor and the rest of the Committee. It recites in detail the proceedings taken by the Privy Council, and their Order to the Haberdashers to take the pins weekly of the Pinners, and states that the Haberdashers had declined to perform the same; that thereupon the Pinners had agreed with one John Tallcott

Citizen of London, to take their pins, who had given bond not to sell them at a higher rate than the Pinners sold them to the Haberdashers twenty years previously. Since the Pinners found the Committee had no authority to give them the benefit of the law, or restrain the sale of foreign pins, they had prayed the King that if the Committee could not determine the differences they should forthwith certify to that effect to the Lord Treasurer and the Attorney-General. They therefore prayed the Committee to certify and refer the same accordingly. *(Circa 1618-19.)*

V. 23. Letter from the Company of Merchants Adventurers of England to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had been informed of a contract made by their deputy for the sale to the Court of two thousand pounds' worth of gunpowder, at elevenpence per pound, lately received from Hamburg, with which contract the Company (though it was to their loss) were contented. Since there was cause for suspicion of something ill intended against the said gunpowder, they requested the Court forthwith to give order for the receipt and disposal of their portion thereof, the risk of which the Company conceived belonged to them. 29th April, 1619.

VI. 16. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords and others, Commissioners for Trade, expressing their approval of the orders made by the Commissioners for reforming abuses by factors, a kind of people aiming only at their own profit, and who had begotten all the complaints which had been made by clothiers, merchants, and drapers concerning trade. Until there were factors they were all quiet, and they did, even when taken at their best, rather harm than good. If left to themselves the inconveniences they occasioned would be insufferable. The Court particularly recommended to the notice of the Commissioners, Maximilian Dancy and Thomas Starkey, as men who for their several misdemeanours should be removed from their employments, and forbidden to act as factors.

27th June, 1623.

VI. 17. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Commissioners for Trade, enclosing Petitions presented to them by Citizens of London, using the trades of merchandizing, grocers, druggsters, confectioners, and distillers, which they conceived came within the compass of the Commissioners' powers, and expressing their anticipation that by their mediation such clauses in the King's grant to the Apothecaries as might receive a doubtful interpretation might be explained, and each Company content themselves with what was proper for them, without encroaching upon the others' rights. June, 1623.

VI. 88. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, on behalf of Philip Grewen, a Merchant Stranger, who was desirous of disposing of a parcel of wine by retail, but was willing it should be sold by a Freeman, and requesting that steps might be taken to comply with his application, which was not intended to be used as a precedent.

Whitehall, 27th June, 1626.

VI. 160. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that they were informed, by the officers and farmers of the Customs, that divers merchants of the Company trading into the Levant and Turkey had offered to give bills for the payment of the 4s. 10d. per cwt. due upon currants, but refused to pay the 2s. 2d. also due thereon, whilst others obstinately refused to pay any duty at all; and that the porters and carmen frequenting the waterside occasioned tumults and disorders, to the disturbance of the officers, by attempting and helping to carry away uncustomed goods; and directing the said officers to receive ready money or bills from the merchants for the 4s. 10d. per cwt., payable at reasonable and convenient times: and as to those who refused to pay the 2s. 2d., to detain three times the value in currants, and deliver the residue to the owners. As to those who refused to pay any duty, the whole of their currants imported should be retained till payment was made. The officers should also warn all carmen and porters, on pain of the King's high displeasure, to forbear to attempt the landing, &c., of any merchandize until discharged by warrant from the Custom House.

Whitehall, 9th January, 1628.

VI. 169. Order of the Privy Council, reciting that the Board had been informed that a Merchant Stranger, dwelling in London, had received a quantity of French wine, some of which had already been ordered by the Lord Mayor to be destroyed as corrupt, and some had been in other parts refused, as unwholesome and hurtful. It had therefore been thought fit that the whole of it should be tasted and tried, to prevent the danger which might arise to the King's subjects by reason of the sophisticating and falsifying used by unwholesome roots and other mixtures, of which Parliament had taken notice. The Council, having heard the Merchant, desired the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to proceed according to the constitutions of the City for reformation of the abuse, and to ascertain where such wines had been sold.

Whitehall, 11th March, 1628.

VI. 174. Petition of Thomas Crosse, Goldsmith, on behalf of himself and the whole body of Goldsmiths within the realm, to the

Lords of the Council, reciting abuses practised in purloining and pawning plate, jewels, chains, &c., and praying that a Royal Proclamation should be issued, prohibiting, under penalty, persons from selling or wearing counterfeit pearl, or stones, or coarse gold, or transporting silver in bullion, jewels, &c., beyond seas, contrary to law, and prohibiting all persons, other than goldsmiths, or officers of the Mint, or persons licensed by the Mint, from wilfully defacing, melting, or burning any gold or silver, or stuff of gold or silver, or altering the property of any jewels, or from covertly buying or selling, changing or pawning such articles, except with free Goldsmiths, at their stalls or shops, being the market overt for such commodities, according to the Charter of the City of London, and the Goldsmiths' Charter of the said City, confirmed By Act of Parliament of the 1 Edward III. The Proclamation should contain other provisions for regulating the trade of Goldsmiths throughout the realm, for the apprehension of suspected persons, and for preventing brokers or others from dealing in such commodities.

(Circa 1628-9.)

VII. 71. Certificate from Aldermen Hamersley, Fenn,¹ and Smith,² to the Court of Aldermen, of their proceedings, under the Order of the Star Chamber, as to the quantity of steel to be extracted from Swedish iron, and requesting twenty-eight days further time to complete their inquiry.

10th October, 1631.

VII. 92. Order in Council with respect to certain pipes of falsified French wines brought into the port of London by Paul Barnabie, directing the Lord Mayor to cause five or six vintners to rack and draw off into another vessel one of the said pipes, and to certify what drugs or ingredients they found in the said wine or cask, to sophisticate the same, from what places the wines came, and where they were usually vented.

23rd August, 1633.

VII. 93. Order in Council upon the Lord Mayor's Certificate thereon, directing him to cause the said French wines to be let out and cast away, or further proceeded against, as in like cases had been accustomed.

Whitehall, 4th October, 1633.

¹ Sir Richard Fenn, Haberdasher; son of Hugh Fenn, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; elected Alderman of Castle Baynard, in the room of Francis Pember, who surrendered his office on payment of a fine, April, 1626; Sheriff, 24th June, 1626; removed from Castle Baynard to Tower Ward, May 8th, 1634; chosen Mayor, 1637. John Highlord, elected Alderman of Tower Ward, *loco* Fenn, deceased, October 1st, 1639. By his will, dated 10th April, 1635, he bequeathed land and premises at West Ham, Essex, for the relief of the poor of that parish.

² Humphrey Smith, Grocer, elected Alderman of Farringdon Within, February 3rd, 1628; chosen Sheriff, 1629; removed to Cheap Ward, February 25th, 1633. Gilbert Harrison elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, *loco* Smith, September 6th, 1638.

VII. 146. Order in Council, reciting that the Petitions of French Merchants, and of Peter Van Payne, Merchant Stranger, concerning eighteen pipes of white French wine, in the custody of the Lord Mayor, which wines had had a trial at law, had been read at the Board, and directing that the wines should be forthwith racked in the presence of Van Payne, and Certificate made by the Lord Mayor of what was found in them ; in the mean time they should remain in safe custody and cool cellarage. Whitehall, 3rd July, 1635.

VII. 148. Certificate from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, that the wines of Peter Van Payne had been racked in his presence. In eight of the pipes had been found bundles of weeds, in four others some quantities of sulphur, in another a piece of match, and in all of them a kind of gravel mixture sticking to the casks ; that they were conceived to be very unwholesome, and of a similar nature to others formerly condemned and destroyed.

Dated in margin, 10th July, 1635.

VIII. 12. Order from the Lords of the Treasury that a quantity of logwood, the property of Hugh Jones, a merchant of London, which he had caused to be sent to London, in ignorance of the restraint laid upon that commodity, and which had been seized, might be delivered up to him upon his giving good security to export the same to foreign parts, not to be brought back again. 30th August, 1619.

VIII. 109. Same as No. 92, Vol. VII. 23rd August, 1633.

VIII. 161. Order in Council concerning certain sophisticated and falsified French wines imported by one Peter Van Peyne, a merchant stranger, directing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to cause the said wines to be put into safe custody, and trial to be made and proceedings to be had concerning the same, according to the usual course and custom of the City. 3rd June, 1635.

VIII. 188. Order in Council—upon the petition of John Sperwent, merchant, and Garrett Day, prisoners in the Fleet, desiring that their petition touching their wines might be referred to some Aldermen and others of the City—directing that the Petitioners should perform the former order of the Board thereon within ten days, and, in default, authorizing the Lord Mayor to beat off the heads of the casks and let the wine out. Upon the Petitioners paying the costs the merchants had been put to in the matter, the Board would give directions for their release. 22nd March, 1636.

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VIII. 189. Order in Council concerning twenty-six pipes of wine found to be sophisticated, directing the Recorder to take good security from the owners or consignees thereof, forthwith to transport the said wine beyond seas, and not re-import the same; and to give satisfaction to the merchants for their charges in prosecuting the suit. In case of default, the Board would give such further directions therein as should be thought fit.

6th April, 1636.

IX. 5. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. His Majesty, to encourage and maintain trade and commerce with foreign parts, had determined to appoint, under the Great Seal, a Committee of able persons, to take all matters into their consideration, for which purpose they desired that the Court of Aldermen should give notice to the following Companies—the Turkey Merchant Adventurers, the East India, Greenland, Eastland, and the Incorporated Traders for Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, and the West India Plantations—to present the names of four of the most active members of their body, out of whom His Majesty would select two, and would join to them merchants, experienced persons, and some of the Members of the Privy Council, under whose advice might be inserted in the several treaties such articles and clauses as should render the nation more prosperous and flourishing in trade and commerce.

17th August, 1660.

TRAINED BANDS.

III. 71. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. Some use was to be made of some of the City Trained Bands¹ in the shows and magnificences prepared for the marriage of

¹ By an Act of Parliament, 27 Henry II., 1181, called "An Assize of Arms," confirmed and enlarged by 13 Edward I., 1285, every man, according to his estate and degree, was obliged to provide a determinate quantity of such arms and armour as were then in use. Constables were provided to see that their arms were correct, and proper persons, at stated periods, were appointed to *muster* and *train* them. Every Freeman that had in chattels or rent to the value of sixteen marks was to have a coat of mail (*loricam*), a helmet (*cassidem*), a shield, and a lance; and so in proportion to his wealth. Another Assize of Arms was passed 36 Henry III., 1252, and in 1285 the Statute of Winchester. These made some alterations in the qualification and in the weapon. By 27 Edward I., 1298, armed horses were ordered to be provided. The Statute of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, c. 3, 1537, changed the weapons for those of more modern construction. It also provided that all persons having an estate valued at 1,000*l.* or more should, after the 1st of May, 1558, keep six horses and ten light horses, with furniture, &c. By the 33 Henry VIII. c. 5, Commissioners were appointed to see that the inhabitants of cities and boroughs were properly provided with arms, &c. Thus cities, according to their wealth or position, were obliged to have ready so many trained men. In 1335 the City of London provided twenty-five men in arms and 500 archers for the war against France. In 1360, 1,400 to serve in France. Henry VIII. called upon the City to supply him with 1,500 men in July, 1545. The French threatening the Isle of

the Princess Elizabeth,¹ the King's eldest daughter. They required him to appoint 350 of the best shot of those bands to be ready by the 13th February, for which they should be at no charge, but should have provision of powder and match delivered to them. They requested the Lord Mayor to apply to the Lord Admiral for further directions.

31st January, 1612.

III. 172. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. Although it had not been usual, upon orders given for general musters of the armed forces of the realm, to make a like address to the City as to the several counties, yet they had thought it desirable on the present occasion to give directions as well to the City for the training and mustering of their forces as to other parts of the Kingdom. They therefore required a general view to be taken of the City forces, and that notice should be taken and enrolment made of such trained numbers as in Her late Majesty's time were put into companies by the name of the Trained Bands; to fill up vacancies since former musters; to remedy all deficiencies in their armour, weapons, and other furniture; and, having completed and furnished such bands, to have them trained and exercised, from time to time, in convenient places, certifying thereon to the Council.

16th September, 1614.

III. 173. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to the Lord Mayor. The Officers of the Exchequer and their Servants, by an ancient privilege, which could not be questioned, had been

Wight, on the 4th of August, 1545, the citizens sent 1,000 soldiers to Dover. In 1557 Queen Mary caused a levy to be made of 1,000 horsemen, 4,000 footmen, and 2,000 pioneers, to assist Philip of Spain against the King of France. In 1558 another was made to protect Calais; and in 1560 another to assist the Queen's troops against the French, who were besieging Leith, in Scotland. In 1562 a large number were sent to serve at Havre de Grace. Orders were received from the Council in 1578 to keep 2,000 men in readiness. The Lord Mayor, in 1580, issued a precept assessing the Companies for providing and furnishing 1,000 men. The Stationers' Company had to provide 20 men, 13 shot, and 7 pike. The cost of their provision, furnishing, and training was 20*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; and for powder and other charges, 11*l.* 3*s.* In 1585 4,000 men, with armour, ensigns, drums, fifes, and other furniture for the wars, the greater part being shot, mustered at Mile End, April 14th, and were reviewed by Queen Elizabeth, May 18th. In 1596 the City twice raised, in less than twelve hours, 1,000 men, completely armed, for the relief of the French, besieged by the Spaniards, in Calais. In 1589 1,000 men were provided, fully equipped, to assist in placing Henry of Navarre on the French throne. In 1600 500 men for service in Ireland. In 1624 2,000 for the Low Countries. In 1638-40 5,200 men, in all, for service against the Scots.

¹ Born at the palace of Falkland, Scotland, August 19th, 1596; married Frederick V., Count Palatine, February 14th, 1613; crowned Queen of Bohemia, November 7th, 1619, three days after the coronation of her husband. She followed him in his misfortunes after the Battle of Prague, 1620. At the restoration of her nephew, King Charles II., she came to England, and resided with Lord Craven, at his house in Drury Lane. Died at Leicester House, February 13th, 1662; buried in Westminster Abbey.

exempted from the service of musters, and were only to attend the Lord Treasurer with their arms and furniture when required. He therefore requested him to discharge all officers and clerks of the Exchequer resident within the City and Liberties from service and attendance at musters.

3rd October, 1614.

IV. 22. Not entered in the book. It is referred to in the Table of Contents as follows:—"Letter from the Lords to the Lord Mayor, in approbation of his course taken in dividing the City, and appointing four Colonels, and the Lord Mayor for the time being to be General."

IV. 71. Extract from Journal of the Court of Common Council, dated 4th May, 14 James I. (1616), reciting that a Letter from the Lords of the Council, touching the provision of arms, powder, and match within the City, was read, and referred to the Committee for Martial Affairs, to consider and report thereon to the Court of Aldermen.

The Letter of the Lords of the Council is inserted at length. It states that in September, 1614, they had addressed their letters to the Lord Mayor for the mustering, furnishing, and training of the Trained Bands, and had also written similar letters in the following November for provision of such arms as were requisite for the service of the enrolled companies, and of the adjacent counties, which were to be furnished from the City. Since then they had heard nothing from the Lord Mayor, but had been otherwise informed that the City was altogether unprovided with arms, and could not furnish the trained numbers without borrowing one of another, and that there was scarcely sufficient match and powder in the whole City for one day's training. They therefore required, in His Majesty's name,—

1st.—That effectual and real provision should be made of good and serviceable arms for the complete furnishing of the inhabitants of the City and counties adjacent resorting thither to supply themselves for their money, for which purpose a magazine of arms was always to be kept in readiness.

2nd.—That a competent store of powder and match should be at all times ready, the powder to be not less than one hundred lasts; if such quantity could not at first be easily had, directions should be given for the delivery of some reasonable proportion out of His Majesty's store, at usual prices. That an answerable proportion of match should be likewise provided.

And, lastly—That a true and perfect account of the accomplishment

of these directions, and of those contained in the two former Letters of the Council, should be forwarded with all convenient expedition.

24th April, 1616.

IV. 138. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Recorder to the Lord Chancellor,¹ in reply to the foregoing Letter, stating that in the May preceding a Letter had been received from the Lords of the Council concerning the mustering and enrolling of the City Trained Bands, in which the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City was (as it seemed to them) declared by their Lordships to cease, although the Commission itself stated it should continue until it was ordered to cease and determine by six of the Lords of the Council (of whom the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, or Lord Privy Seal should be one), under their hands and seals. The Letter being under their hands only, and not under their seals, they were in some doubt upon the matter, and requested his Lordship's explanation thereon.

9th August, 1618.

V. 104. Letter from Mr. Secretary Calvert to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, soliciting the appointment of Muster Master² of the City for his kinsman, Captain Mynnes, Knight, Harbinger to His Majesty.

Whitehall, 17th April, 1621.

V. 126. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, intimating that, having taken into consideration the long disuse of arms in the City of London, and being desirous that both men and furniture should be always in readiness for His Majesty's service, they proposed, subject to the approval of the Council, to appoint the 11th of April for a general training of the City's Bands.

An English Merchant had brought a ship into the Port of London with a cargo of wheat from foreign parts, who alleged that he was bound by his charter party to deliver it in Spain, and that he only came into the Port to furnish his ship with ordnance for the voyage. They had, however, refused to allow the corn to be carried away, because they found a present want of it in the City, and the unseasonableness of the winter threatened a future scarcity.

31st March, 1621.

¹ Sir Francis Bacon.

² The office of Muster Master was regulated by the Act of Parliament 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, c. iii., entitled "An Act for taking Musters," 1557-8. Each county was assessed at a certain rate for the payment of a Muster Master, 1629.

V. 132. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had already signified their approval of the mustering and training of the Trained Bands on the 11th April, but as Finsbury Field was somewhat out of the way, they had thought good, in order that the Foreign Ambassadors then at His Majesty's Court might take notice of the troops, that all the companies should march through Fleet Street and the Strand into St. James's Fields, and be there mustered and trained. 7th April, 1622.

VI. 136. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. His Majesty, foreseeing the necessity in these hostile and dangerous times of having the Trained Bands within the kingdom kept in a state of warlike preparation, and being informed that they were generally ill-provided and furnished,—that not only were the defects great in those that showed their horses and arms, but that many borrowed horses and arms to show as their own,—and many presumed not to find them at all,—had determined to take a view and muster in person of the horse of very many shires, for which purpose the Lord Mayor was to give directions to all the horse companies within his lieutenancy to repair to the King's presence on Hounslow Heath by nine o'clock in the morning on the 21st April next, with their captains and officers, and to take care that the several bands were supplied with full numbers, and that the men, arms, and horses were fit for service. In the mean time His Majesty required the several troops to be trained and exercised frequently together, and the men to be directed two or three times a week, at their own dwellings, to ride their horses armed, and thus accustom themselves to the use of their weapons. As to recusants, every one of them should find such horse and arms as they were charged with, and the Lord Mayor or his deputy should appoint the men to serve for them. If any man should appear at the general muster with a borrowed horse or arms, or in other unfitting manner, His Majesty would proceed against him as a contemner of his commands and a betrayer of his honour and the safety of his kingdom. If any persons made default, the Lord Mayor should send them, in safe custody, before the Council. Lastly, as the apparent and imminent danger from foreign enemies on many sides awakened His Majesty's care, to advise of all preventions and remedies that could be thought convenient his pleasure was that the Lord Mayor, or one or two of his deputies, should attend the Court, on the 7th of May ensuing, to receive directions from the Council, and that he or they should bring with them the perfect state of all the military forces, both horse and foot, within his lieutenancy.

Whitehall, 10th January, 1627.

VI. 141. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. The Sheriffs had complained to them of the insolencies and disorders committed daily upon inhabitants of the City by mariners and other loose persons. A sufficient number of the Trained Bands should be armed and in readiness to disperse any such tumultuous assemblies, and in the event of resistance to assail and disperse them in hostile manner as rebels. Further, strong and sufficient watches should be kept both day and night at the gates and other usual places in the City, for the prevention of tumults and disorders.
Whitehall, 16th February, 1627.

VI. 148. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. Whereas by their Letter of the 10th January they had signified the King's pleasure for a general muster of the City Horse at the rendezvous appointed, by their Letters of the 21st ult. and 30th March last, they had signified his pleasure for deferring such muster until the 11th June next, but as His Majesty now thought fit to respite the meeting until further orders, they desired the Lord Mayor to take steps accordingly. The King expected a due and exact account of the performance of all the other directions contained in their Letter of the 10th January last.
Whitehall, 25th May, 1628.

VI. 149. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The present state of Christendom was such as to require all things to be in readiness for defence, and because the times required more than ordinary care, they the more earnestly recommended the mustering and training both of horse and foot within the City, the defects of which had induced the King to determine to take a personal inspection of many of them, but which he had forbore on account of the cost it would have entailed. The King now expected the more care in the musters, and the remedying of defects therein. They would not repeat their former directions, especially those of the 10th July, 1626, but briefly refer to them, and request him to take care and give directions accordingly, and especially to send a speedy and exact account of the state of the City to the Council, who were required to render an account of all the counties by the 10th September next.

Last of May, 1628.

VI. 177. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had already, by the King's command, written to all the counties of the kingdom, to cause a muster and exact view to be taken of all the trained forces, both horse and foot. They were also commanded to call upon him for a like mustering and training of

the foot companies of the City, in which His Majesty expected greater diligence and care than had been of late used. They required an exact certificate to be returned before the 1st of October.

Whitehall, last of May, 1629.

VII. 143. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor—upon information from abroad of the great preparations both by sea and land of the neighbouring Princes and States—requiring him to cause an exact view and muster to be taken of the arms and trained forces of the City, and to see that their arms were complete, and all the soldiers and officers able to perform their duties; that they were well affected in religion, and took the oath of allegiance; that the Trained Bands were ready to assemble at an hour's warning, and that all able men untrained between sixteen and sixty were enrolled. The Lord Mayor should also endeavour to increase the Trained Bands, and see them completely furnished and exercised, and require the best sort of men to provide themselves with arms for their own use. He should likewise take order that as many of the untrained men as possible might be furnished and exercised, and reduced into bands; that the arms of recusants which had been sequestered should be repaired and kept fit for use at the cost of the owners; and that no recusants should be exempt from showing at every muster the arms chargeable upon them, but that the persons to wear their arms should be chosen by his Deputy Lieutenants, at the charge of the said recusants; and that after every muster the arms should be delivered back and kept in sequestration as before; that the several proportions of ammunition should be put in magazine for use on all occasions; that a Provost Marshal should be appointed for the apprehending and punishment of vagabonds and idle persons not in any lawful vocation; and that an exact account of the state of the forces should be sent to the Council by the 10th June next.

30th April, 1635.

VII. 153. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. The office of Muster Master was of such necessary use, that there was no county in the realm which had not some person of understanding and experience in military affairs to exercise that place, and be present at the mustering of the Trained Bands, and see that their arms were serviceable and in readiness. He understood there was no such office in the City of London, and he therefore recommended Captain John Fisher to be forthwith chosen thereto, to enjoy the place during his life, with such fees, profits, &c., for the execution thereof as should be fitting for a person of his quality.

Windsor, 13th September, 11 Charles I., 1635.

VII. 164. Petition of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the King, reciting His Majesty's recommendation of Captain Fisher as Muster Master of the City. The Petitioners had ever been entrusted with the care and ordering of what appertained to the arms of the City, and the Aldermen, Deputy, and Common Council of each Ward, accompanied by the Captain of each Band, had performed the duty of Muster Master. They therefore prayed that they might continue this privilege. Dated in margin 12th November, 1635.

VII. 172. Similar in effect to No. 164.

VII. 173. Letter from Mr. Secretary Windebank to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The King was no way satisfied with the reasons given for their refusal to appoint Captain Fisher, and therefore required them forthwith to proceed to the election of a Muster Master of the City of London, and again recommended Captain Fisher for the office. Whitehall, 10th March, 1635.

VII. 175. Petition from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, reciting their former Petition concerning Captain Fisher, and the further Letter of Secretary Windebank thereon, and expressing the readiness and alacrity they had ever shown to yield obedience to the King's commands. As the office of Muster Master was better performed in the City than in any county in England, and could not well be performed by any one man, the setting of an officer over them would impair their authority; and as it would be a new burden on the Citizens, it would be a discouragement to them, if not a cause for their withdrawing themselves from the practice of arms. They therefore prayed the Council to be mediators to the King, that the City might enjoy their ancient privilege.

In margin dated 18th March, 1635.

VIII. 29. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, requiring a general muster and inspection of all the City Trained Bands to be called in *Finsbury Field*; that the said Bands should be made complete and all deficiencies supplied, and a perfect certificate sent to the Council. 21st February, 1620.

VIII. 94. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, referring to former directions for the exercising of the Trained Bands, and requiring them to be called together as often as convenient upon holidays or otherwise when commonly they spent their time in drinking and unlawful exercises; and to see that every man performed his service in person, and with his own arms, which should be com-

plete and serviceable, according to the modern fashion; and to certify the same before the last of October.

30th April, 1632.

VIII. 152. Same as No. 143, Vol. VII. 30th April, 1635.

VIII. 162. Same as No. 143, Vol. VII. 30th April, 1635.

VIII. 210. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen upon the petition of Captain John Fisher, complaining that, notwithstanding the King's grant to him under the Great Seal of the office of Muster Master of the City, no allowance had been settled upon him; and requiring them to order him the same allowance as other Muster Masters in counties—viz., 12*d.* for every foot, and 2*s.* for every horse, commencing from the date of his grant, and to pay the arrears due to him.

20th October, 1638.

VIII. 213. Further Order in Council with respect to the payment of Captain John Fisher, directing the Lord Mayor and Aldermen without further delay to provide that he should be paid for the time he had held office, viz., two years past, at the rate of 6*d.* per poll per annum for every soldier in the Trained Bands, that being the rate allowed to the Muster Master of the county of Kent; and to see that the Captains of the several companies of Trained Bands collected the money of every soldier, and paid the same yearly to the said Muster Master.

26th August, 1639.

VIII. 220. Warrant from the King for levying 3,000 men from the Trained Bands to serve against the Scots; with provisions for the allowing of deputies at the expense of those impressed for such service.

18th February, 1638.

VIII. 221. Order in Council for the reformation of defects and abuses in the Trained Bands, requiring the Lord Mayor to set some mark upon the arms of each company, or take some other means to prevent the abuses occasioned by the borrowing of arms one of another; and to see that such householders as were fit to serve with their own arms should be required to do it, and that such as were thought fit to be dispensed with found substitutes; and to confer with Captain Fisher thereon, and give him all assistance and encouragement in the execution of his office.

13th February, 1638.

VIII. 222. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, concerning the continued neglect of his commands for payment of Captain John

Fisher, requiring conformity to the former Orders, and intimating that further delay would be interpreted as a contempt of the Royal authority, and some coercive means would be used.

1st November, 1639.

IX. 35. Letter from Mr. Secretary Nicholas to the Lord Mayor and Common Council. The officers of the Trained Bands of the City had been put to great expense and charges in providing themselves with trophies and other necessities, not only for the defence of the King's person and for the safety of the City, but also in suppressing the late insurrections, which expenses ought to be borne at the public charge, and recommending the Common Council to take some speedy means for reimbursing the same by a general tax to be levied upon the whole City.

18th November, 1661.

VENISON WARRANTS.

I. 217. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Sir John Branche) to It had been the custom of Her Majesty and Her progenitors of ancient time, to grant to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen yearly certain warrants for bucks, which they had in respect of the ancient privileges granted to them to hunt in all forests, parks, and chases within the county of Middlesex. He had directed the Common Hunt to attend him for the warrants, and besought his good offices in the City's behalf, for lately the warrants had been directed to distant places, and the persons to whom they were addressed had refused to comply with the orders when presented.

1581.

VINTNERS, VICTUALLERS, AND TAVERNERS.

I. 260. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. The Wardens of the Vintners had been commanded to inquire at their Hall what persons retailed wines in the City without sufficient warrant by Her Majesty's licence or her grant to Sir Edward Horsey, or otherwise.

The Company had called before them Roger Richardson, who affirmed that his brother Robert had licence from Her Majesty by means of Sir Edward Horsey's warrant, and exhibited his licence under the Great Seal, made to Robert. It appeared the licence had been granted to Roger, but he, having authority to sell wine under the City's Charter, had caused his name to be taken out and Robert's inserted, whereby Sir Edward Horsey had been defrauded, for which offence Roger had been committed to ward in the Compter. He desired to be admitted to bail upon good security, and the Lord

Mayor requested directions as to what steps he should take in the matter.
14th September, 1581.

I. 261. Letter from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor, in answer, authorizing the stay of further proceedings.
15th September, 1581.

I. 350. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Mayor of King's Lynn. Thomas Penn, Citizen and Vintner, had complained to the Court of Aldermen that he had certain wines at that town, which he desired to carry elsewhere, but which he had been prevented from doing by some officers and inhabitants of the town, to his great loss. The Lord Mayor begged that Penn, as an honest merchant, might be permitted to use and dispose of his goods as he lawfully might, and that the inhabitants and officers of the town might be required to make him some reasonable amends for the damage he had sustained.
3rd June, 1582.

I. 617. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer, acknowledging his Letter on behalf of John Price recommending the continuance to him of his licence to carry on his trade as a Victualler in a cellar or room under the Burse. It had been determined by the City to restrain the carrying on of that trade in cellars throughout the City, since they found the practice to encourage drunkenness, whoredom, and receiving and harbouring malefactors. Touching this particular cellar, it had been found very inconvenient both to the inhabitants and the merchants who daily resorted to the Exchange. They therefore regretted that they could not comply with his Lordship's recommendation.
29th December, 1592.

II. 345. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, acknowledging the receipt of a Letter from the King, requiring the Lord Mayor to restrain the cooks within the City from buying and selling venison, as it tended to encourage the Under-Keepers of His Majesty's Forests, Chases, and Parks, to become hunters or stealers of venison, and informing him that he had called the cooks before him, and had taken bond of them not to sell the flesh of red or fallow deer for the future.
3rd March, 1608.

III. 54. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Information had been given them that of late years the number of taverns had so exceedingly increased in the City and the Liberties, "that there is almost no house of receipt; or that hath a back

door, but when it cometh to be let it is taken for a tavern." Although they had been often put in mind of their duty in the matter, by letters from the Council and otherwise, yet by connivance or allowance they had suffered such liberty of erecting taverns as to far exceed the number meet in a well ordered state. It was the more scandalous since the best houses, and such as were fit for the receipt of ambassadors or persons of the best quality, were caught up to be converted into taverns. Moreover, besides selling wine, of late they had got (by what warrant they knew not) a trade of victualling, and sold more meat than the ordinaries or any other places of resort within the City. The Council charged the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as magistrates, in His Majesty's name, not to permit any house to be converted into a tavern without their permission. Little attention had been shown to the former Orders and Proclamations concerning the restraint of new houses and divided buildings, and they required the Lord Mayor to suffer no new building, either within the City or in any garden or place within the Liberties, and to certify to the Council any persons who should attempt the same. 10th July, 1612.

III. 121. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council. For the avoiding of abuses in tippling houses to the maintenance of drunkenness and vice he had lately taken some courses with the Victuallers and Brewers of the City, and done his best to remedy these enormities; and on account of the excessive quantities of barley daily converted into malt for the brewing of sweet and strong beer, had, with the advice of his brethren, limited the Brewers to the brewing of two sorts of beer only, the one at 4s. and the other at 8s. the barrel, and had made proclamation thereof throughout the City. Lest the farmers and officers of his Majesty's Customs should allow the breach of the said Orders, by which his care would be frustrated, he begged that they might be instructed by the Council not to permit any beer to be transported without his knowledge.

31st December, 1613.

III. 126. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Coke.¹ Knowing it to be his duty to prevent scarcity and dearth of corn, and finding a large quantity of malt and corn to be weekly used by Brewers in brewing strong beer and ale, and in supplying tippling houses therewith, and finding, upon a survey of all the victualling and tippling houses,—which were upwards of 1,000 in number—that in some cellars some men had 200 and others 300 barrels, and the whole quantity in

¹ Sir Edward Coke.

such houses exceeded 4,000 barrels, he had done what he could to reform the abuse and save needless waste of corn. Notwithstanding his endeavours and orders for that purpose, reducing the number of alehouses, and limiting their number of barrels to twenty, by which means corn and malt had been reduced 5s. or 6s. per quarter in a fortnight, and above 2,000 quarters weekly had been saved, the brewers, combining with such as kept tippling houses, furnished them in the night with their accustomed quantity of barrels, and by their indirect dealing the price of corn had again risen 3s. 6d. per quarter, for prevention whereof he had had a Bill prepared by counsel which he recommended to his consideration and furtherance.

20th January, 1613.

III. 131. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forwarding a complaint made to them by Edmund Pye against the conversion of a house on Ludgate Hill into a tavern, and expressing their hope that the Court of Aldermen would have such care as should be meet for the prevention of the increase of taverns.

8th February, 1613.

III. 132. Letter from Sir Henry Hobarte, Knt. and Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the bearer ("Mr. Locksmith" in margin), who by reason of the writer's having removed from his office of Attorney-General had lost the place he held under him, and was desirous, for the better support of himself and family, of converting a house which he had lately purchased on Ludgate Hill into a tavern. Serjeants' Inn, 13th February, 1613.

III. 133. Letter from Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to the Lord Mayor, praying him to prevent the conversion by Mr. Locksmith of the house without Ludgate, not far from the house of the writer, into a tavern.

Dated from his house near Ludgate, 17th February, 1613.

III. 135. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake to the Lord Mayor, forwarding a petition presented to the King by Edmund Pye, Gentleman, against Mr. Locksmith, and intimating that the King, knowing how the City was pestered with taverns, and understanding that they had already taken order in the matter, and that the Lords of the Council had likewise written to them on behalf of the petitioner, and still Mr. Locksmith was not satisfied, had commanded him to signify His Majesty's pleasure that the intended tavern should be stayed according to the direction of the Lords.

Whitehall, 14th March, 1613.

III. 136. Copy of the petition of Edmund Pye and other the inhabitants of the parish of Saint Martin-at-Ludgate to the King, referred to in the preceding letter.

III. 140. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, reciting the steps taken by him to restrain the brewers from consuming excessive quantities of corn and malt in the brewing of stronger beer than was allowed by law, whereby the price of corn had been reduced 4s. or 5s. per quarter. The brewers continued to brew such beer, alleging it to be made for use at sea, though they conveyed it at night to the tippling-houses. He requested the Council to restrain the transportation of any beer exceeding the assize of 8s. and 4s. the barrel.

26th March, 1613.

III. 145. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council. By the charters and customs of the City, the Lord Mayor for the time being had the search and correction of all cooks, innkeepers, alehouse-keepers, and other victuallers and tipplers within the City and Liberties. For preventing the inconveniences arising by their receiving into their cellars whatever quantities of headstrong beer they liked, orders had been prescribed which had been approved by the Lord Chief Justice, and had since been confirmed by an order of the Council of the 27th March last. The cooks had lately very secretly and surreptitiously, upon wrong suggestions, obtained a new charter from the King, with a *non obstante* to dispense with all Statutes, Proclamations, Orders, and the afore-said decree of the Council. They therefore prayed the Council to mediate with His Majesty, that the said letters patent might be referred to the consideration of the Judges to certify whether they were agreeable to law and the charter and good government of the City.

21st May, 1614.

Note in margin.—Upon this letter, the Cooks' new charter was referred to the consideration of the Lord Chief Justice Coke.

III. 175. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that there were divers good and wholesome laws enacted for restraining the excess of victuallers and brewers, and against the brewing and sale of beer and ale of unreasonable strength and price, the execution whereof had been so much neglected, that the greatest part of the tillage of the kingdom, usually employed for wheat and other bread corn, had been converted to the sowing of barley, which would produce dearth and scarcity unless some remedy were speedily taken. The Council

intended to provide for prevention of this great abuse, and for the better execution of the before-mentioned laws throughout the kingdom ; to begin, therefore, with London, the principal City of the realm, where these abuses were most practised, they required every Alderman in his Ward to call before him the innholders, victuallers, alehouse-keepers, cooks, and all those who brewed and sold again in bye-places, and to examine the quantity and prices of such ale and beer as they had received into their houses and cellars since Christmas, 1613, to ascertain the names of their brewers, and to report the particulars in writing to the Council. 15th October, 1614.

IV. 100. Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, to the Lord Mayor. Lythan Price, desiring to use his trade as a cook, had bought the lease of a house and shop in Southwark, and set up a tippling-house without licence ; but as he had done it in ignorance, he prayed his Lordship's favour in his behalf.

From the Rolls, 10th February, 1617.

V. 27. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had been informed by a Petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mildred, in London, that one Zacharie Letherland, who about seven years before had erected a tavern in the house wherein Sir Alexander Avenon kept his Mayoralty, in the parish of Allhallows, Bread Street, was about to erect another tavern in the parish of St. Mildred, in a house formerly inhabited by an Alderman. They were further informed that the City had within these few years become so pestered with taverns, that latterly the better sort of houses were taken up by vintners, at unreasonable rents, and converted into taverns, to the maintenance of riot and disorder, and the great inconvenience and disquiet of the neighbours. They understood that, by ancient Acts and Laws, made for the good government of the City, the number of taverns had been limited to forty, and their places assigned ; but it was said there were now upwards of four hundred. As the Vintners, above all other trades, were permitted to keep eight or ten apprentices apiece, they would in time increase to such a number as to be insufferable in a well-governed city. The Council, therefore, desired that some speedy remedy might be applied by Act of Common Council for the restraint of this enormous liberty of setting up taverns. They also desired to commend the Court of Aldermen for the steps already taken by them, forbidding Letherland to proceed further in the erection of the tavern, and required them to hold a strict hand with him, and, in the event of his disobedience, to commit him to prison until he had given security to desist his present enterprise and never to attempt the same again. Hampton Court, 25th September, 1618.

V. 73. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with reference to taverns erected near to churches, some within the churchyards, and others so near thereto as to occasion offence and scandal both to civil government and to parishioners at times of divine service, requiring them to ascertain exactly all such taverns as were nearer to churches than was fitting, or were any ways offensive thereto, and to take effectual order for their removal, and for the prevention of similar erections for the future, and to report their proceedings, with all convenient expedition, to the Council.

28th June, 1620.

VI. 12. Order in Council reciting that the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London had reported to them that one Robert Burchmore having been called before them, and admonished to forbear converting his house into a tavern, they had, upon his refusal to conform himself to their order, committed him to Newgate, and directing that he should remain a prisoner therein until he submitted himself to the orders of the Court of Aldermen, or the Council should give further directions in the matter.

Whitehall, 30th May, 1623.

VI. 40. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had received a Petition from Henry Friar, complaining of the annoyance and prejudice sustained by him in consequence of the conversion, by John Burdett, vintner, of a goodly house, anciently inhabited by gentlemen, into a tavern. After referring to proceedings of the Court of Aldermen of the 27th January last, in relation thereto, and also to a letter from the Council, of the 25th September, 1618, for remedying the inconveniences occasioned by the great multitude of taverns within the City, they require the Lord Mayor to take steps for converting the house in question to some other use. (Marginal note says, the house was without Cripplegate.)

15th April, 1624.

VI. 73. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. The King had been informed of great abuses committed by evil-disposed persons selling and retailing tobacco throughout the kingdom, and keeping under colour thereof tippling-houses and places of resort for lewd persons. The Council required steps to be taken to search, examine, and find out all persons selling tobacco by great or by retail by the pipe, and to be certified, within seven days, of their names, residences, conditions, and professions.

Whitehall, 25th August, 1626.

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VII. 53. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The King foreseeing the present dearth and scarcity, had, by a late Proclamation, required that there should be an abstinence from flesh on fish-days, and no suppers on fasting-nights, in inns, taverns, &c., which Proclamation contained no new thing, but pointed directly to laws and statutes formerly made and still in force for the keeping of fasting-days, and restraining the eating of flesh in Lent and on fish-days, as in the 2nd and 3rd Edward VI., cap. 19; 5th and 6th Edward VI., cap. 3; 1st Elizabeth, cap. 5; and 35th Elizabeth, cap. 7. It seemed very strange to the King and the Council that a Proclamation grounded on so many good laws, &c., and in a time of such scarcity, should be so much contemned in every tavern, ordinary, &c., in the City and suburbs, and the King was resolved to have it reformed; and to make the reformation thereof within the City an example to other places, it was His Majesty's command that the Aldermen and their Deputies in their several Wards and the Justices of the Peace should strictly examine as to offenders since the Proclamation had been issued, and inflict due punishment on delinquents, and in future see the laws put in constant examination in victualling-houses, &c., and especially the Law of the 2nd and 3rd Edward VI., whereby offenders were to be imprisoned and kept without flesh during their imprisonment. His Majesty further commanded that the Lord Mayor should appoint fit persons, to be nominated by the Fishmongers' Company, to make search and present offenders, and to see them punished, certifying every fourteen days to the Council. The officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts had been commanded by the King to take order, according to their jurisdiction, that offenders were punished according to the Statute 5th and 6th Edward VI., cap. 3. That the reforming of one abuse might not give advantage to the practising of another, the Court of Aldermen should take such a course with the Fishmongers' Company that the prices of fresh or salt fish were not enhanced, and that the markets were well served. The King's desire to see a reformation of these abuses by a fair way might thus be perceived; but, if he found no speedy effect, he would think of a sharper course to bring such wilful contemnors of the laws and of his commands to better conformity.

Whitehall, 12th November, 1630.

VII. 77. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, referring to their directions for the prevention of the sale of drink by defective measures, and for the employment of the penalties levied on the offenders for the relief of the poor, and requiring a strict account of the moneys received as penalties in each parish,

and also from unlicensed victuallers, and how they had been disposed of.

Whitehall, 15th November, 1632.

VII. 91. Order in Council with respect to three newly erected taverns in the City, of which complaint had been made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, intimating that they, to whose care and charge it belonged, must judge of the convenience or inconvenience of any new taverns, and accordingly either permit or make stay thereof; and requiring a return of the number of taverns erected since the former Order of Council of the 10th July, 1612; how many of them were in inconvenient places; how many were in one man's hands; whether more than one man were interested by partnership in the keeping of one or more taverns; how many taverners used victualling, and how long they had done so.

17th July, 1633.

VII. 94. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen (in answer to No. 91) that there were sixty-one taverns in the City of which three were in inconvenient places—one in Finch Lane, another (the White Lion) in Candlewick Street, and another in Cheapside, of which the sign was not yet up. They could not ascertain whether more than one tavern was in one man's hands, or whether more than one were interested in one or more taverns. As to victualling, there was scarce a tavern which did not most frequently use it, and had not done so more or less of late years.

Dated in margin, 8th October, 1633.

VII. 96. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, forwarding Certificate required by their letter No. 77.

Dated in margin, 8th October, 1633.

VII. 97. Order in Council reciting that the Certificate of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen (No. 94) only gave the number of taverns erected since 1612, but not how many were licensed by the King and how many by the Vintners' Company, nor the whole number within the City and Liberties, all of which they intended by their former order, and of which they required Certificate by the 6th November next.

25th October, 1633.

VII. 99. Order in Council for the suppression of all taverns having signs and stairs to the water, "having regard that loose persons, bankrupts, and such as are otherwise obnoxious, may privately resort thither, and likewise shift away, and withdraw themselves from the justice of the realm,"

6th November, 1633.

VII. 100. Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lords of the Council, that the whole number of taverns within the City and Liberties was 211, of which six were licensed by the King, 203 by Vintners, and two by neither, the situations of which are given. Another is also mentioned, which had been omitted in their last certificate. Dated in margin, 6th November, 1633.

VIII. 33. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with respect to a complaint made by merchants of the City dealing in French wines, that the vintners bought of the Frenchmen and other strangers rather than of the said merchants, to their continual loss and hindrance; and requiring the Court to have the parties before them, and ascertain and certify to the Council the price at which the vintners usually bought of the merchant, and the price at which they retailed. 24th April, 1616.

VIII. 82. Order in Council (upon the complaint of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen that John Price, Citizen and Vintner, would, contrary to their order, set up a tavern in an unfit and dangerous place, adjoining a warehouse in which flax and other combustibles were stored) directing that, forasmuch as the fitness and unfitness of places for setting up of taverns belonged to matter of government, and so therefore properly appertained to the said Court, the contrary whereof could not be understood or intended, either by the Statute or the Patent granted to the Vintners' Company by King James, the said Price should submit himself to the order and determination of the Court, and not proceed nor use his trade without their licence, but remove himself and his goods within such time as they should appoint. 18th November, 1629.

VIII. 83. Further Order in Council, upon complaint of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that Price had refused to conform to the above Order, instructing the Lord Mayor to give speedy directions for shutting the doors of the tavern, and taking down the *bush*¹ there set up, and ordering a warrant to be issued for the committal of Price to prison for contempt. 9th December, 1629.

VIII. 84. Further Order in Council, upon information that Price still

¹ Hotten, in his 'History of Signboards,' pages 233-4, gives an interesting account of the origin of the practice of setting up a bush or sign, or both, at the doors of inns, taverns, &c. Reference is made to the custom as extant in the City in 1375 in Letter Book H of the Corporation Records. *Vide* 'Memorials of London in the XIII., XIV., and XV. Century,' p. 386.

continued to keep open the tavern and sell wine, and had taken in a great store of wine, intending to continue the sale, directing the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to shut the doors of the tavern, and take down the *sign* or *bush* before the same (if any there were), and to require Price, his wife, and servants, not to sell any wine by retail there, and, if they refused, to commit the said servants or any other persons to prison till further order.

19th February, 1629.

VIII. 107. Same as No. 91, Vol. VII. 17th July, 1633.

VIII. 108. Same as No. 77, Vol. VII. 15th November, 1632.

VIII. 116. Same as No. 99, Vol. VII. 6th November, 1633.

VIII. 130. Same as No. 99, Vol. VII. 6th November, 1633.

VIII. 169. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Clerk of the Peace or Town Clerk of the City of London, for a list of alehouse keepers and tipplers licensed in the City, distinguishing the places and parishes where they dwelt, their Christian and surnames, and their sureties, and the number of all the recognizances entered into by any alehouse keeper.

31st December, 1635.

VIII. 171. Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with respect to his recent Proclamation against the unlawful destruction of game, requiring them, as a ready vent was found for the same in every tavern, inn, and alehouse, to cause every taverner, innkeeper, ordinary-keeper, common cook, and alehouse-keeper, once in every year, to become bound in the sum of 20*l.* not to dress, or suffer to be dressed, or directly or indirectly to buy to sell again, any such game. He had appointed two Commissioners to see the same put in execution. He requested them to have an eye to such as, being victuallers, transgressed therein, as unfit to be licensed, and to certify their names to the Privy Council.

4th April, 1636.

WATCH AND WARD.

I. 90. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer. In obedience to the command issued by the Council, he had appointed certain of the most discreet citizens of the best Companies, to attend at the Gates for reformation of the disorders mentioned in Her Majesty's Proclamation.¹ Among others the Company of Haber-

¹ On the 12th of February, 1566, Queen Elizabeth issued a Proclamation for the reformation of the abuse of great hose, swords, daggers, and other disorderly apparel; a second Proclamation was issued in February 12th, 1579. (See Note I, p. 518.)

dashers and Leathersellers attended at Aldersgate, the 8th of March, when the Lord William Haward (Howard), brother of the Earl of Surrey, passing through the gate, wearing ruffles much out of order, and one of his men a sword of forbidden length and carrying it with the point upward, the citizens attending there in respect of his quality only reminded his lordship that his ruffles were against Her Majesty's order, and they directed his servant to carry his sword otherwise, and also to deliver it to be cut shorter; whereupon the servant offered to draw his weapon and to strike the citizens; and his lordship reviled them with very odious names of culines, rascals, and such like, which might have bred disorder of the citizens had they not been discreet men. This being the third time his lordship had put the orders to contempt, to the peril of the citizens, the Lord Mayor requested the Lord Treasurer to take such steps to redress the same that the citizens might not be discouraged in their duty. 8th March, 1579.

VI. 83. Similar Letter to No. 45, Vol. VIII. "Riots."
Whitehall, 16th February, 1625.

VI. 84. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. They had received information of certain libels dispersed about the Venetian Ambassador's¹ house, implying some threatening towards him and his household, and they required watches and guards to be specially directed to the securing of their safety. The Letter also contains the usual directions for the keeping of strong watches, &c., for the preservation of the peace on the ensuing May-day.

Whitehall, 29th April, 1626.

IX. 34. Letter from Mr. Secretary Nicholas to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, complaining of the want of care and vigilance in setting the night watches in the City; that the number of men was too small, and the men too feeble, to suppress any disorder which might arise, and also that they departed from their watch before daybreak, thereby giving thieves and robbers an opportunity of committing their villainies without control or discovery; and directing that immediate steps should be taken to remedy the same, that the number of the men should be increased, and only fit and able men employed.

24th October, 1661.

WATER.

I. 28. Letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen respecting an arrangement made between his

¹ Alviso Contarini.

servant, Peter Morice,¹ and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City for conveying water from the River Thames to Leadenhall, and requesting that further time might be given him to carry out the work.

26th May, 1580.

I. 45. Letter from the Earl of Sussex to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, recommending the employment of John Martyn, a Plumber, and a Freeman of the City, to erect the proposed works for bringing water from the River Thames into some parts of the City.

Bermondsey, 22nd June, 1580.

I. 102. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. A complaint had been made to the Council by Peter Morris that in the Mayoralty of Sir James Hawes, Knight,² an agreement had been made between him and the City for the conveyance of water from the Thames unto certain places and houses in the City, for which he was to have received 100*l.* with other privileges, whereof he had only received 50*l.* The City also agreed to provide certain grounds for the erection of his works, but not having done so in convenient time, they had given him licence to attend his own business until such ground should be provided. Being now desirous to proceed with the work according to his agreement, and having disbursed the sum of 200*l.* in preparing piles and stones for the foundation, the City had declined to complete the agreement; and the Council requested to be certified as to their grounds for refusing. Nonsuch, 5th July, 1580.

¹ Peter Morice, a Dutchman, in 1580 explained before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen his invention for raising the Thames water high enough to supply the upper parts of the City, and threw a jet of water over the steeple of St. Magnus Church. Before this time no such thing had been known in England. Whereupon the City granted him a lease for 500 years of the Thames water and the places where his mills stood and of one of the arches of old London Bridge, at 10*s.* yearly. Two years afterwards they granted him another arch on the same terms. He received large grants from the City to help him to complete this curious system of hydraulic mechanism. In the Act for rebuilding the City after the Great Fire it was provided that Thomas Morris should have power to rebuild with timber his water-house for supplying the City (18 & 19 Charles II. c. 8). The works continued in the family till 1701, when they were sold for 36,000*l.* to Richard Soames, and afterwards became the property of a Company. On June 23rd, 1767, the fifth arch was granted for the use of the Company. By Act of Parliament 3 Geo. IV. cap. 109, July 26th, 1822, the Acts relating to the Company were repealed. The Company were to be paid 10,000*l.*, and their works to be removed by, or at the expense of, the New River Company.

² Clothworker; chosen Sheriff, August 1st, 1565; elected Alderman of Castle Baynard, October 25th, 1565; removed to Cornhill, June 30th, 1573; Lord Mayor, 1574. His arms and pedigree are given in the Heralds' Visitation of London, 1568, published by the Harleian Society. Thomas Black elected Alderman, *loco* Hawes, deceased, September 25th, 1582.

I. 345. Letter from the Marquis of Winchester¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. His grandfather, the late Lord Treasurer of England, had obtained licence to lay certain conduit pipes for the use of his house in Broad Street,² nigh Bishopsgate, which pipes ran through divers men's grounds, and had become decayed. Upon steps being taken to repair them, the City had issued an order for the abating of the ground, which would increase the charge of replacing the pipes. Being informed that the same might be easily remedied by the making of a brick vault, which the tenant was ready to do at his own charge, and pay 20s. yearly to the City as a rent for the ground, he requested the City to permit the said conduit pipes to remain as they were.

Winchester House, 27th May, 1582.

I. 387. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Wentworth, thanking him for hearing the complaint made by the Bridgemasters as to the right of the City touching their Mill, which, without injury or hurt to the common weal, they desired to maintain with such course of water as had of ancient time been continued, and of late been attempted to be restrained by one Bigg, farmer, of the Temple Mill, and requesting his lordship and the other Commissioners to appoint a time and place for hearing the matter.

24th July, 1582.

I. 388. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Wentworth. The Aldermen had been informed by the Bridgemasters that a certain water, called the Bollyvante, issuing out of the water of Lee, had always belonged to the City's mill, called Sanes Mill, which water one Biggs, farmer, of the Temple Mill, by information complained would make a back-water to his mill, and order had been taken that it should be wholly stopped, contrary to the order made by the Commissioners four years since. He requested his lordship and the other Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to assemble together, and hear the City's defence, and the hindrance offered by the said Biggs.

26th July, 1582.

¹ William Paulet, third Marquis of. Succeeded his father, 1576; married the daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham; died, November 24th, 1598. This nobleman was a man of letters and a poet. The first Marquis, his grandfather, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel, Draper, Lord Mayor in 1503 and 1509, historically known from the exactions he suffered from the ministers of Henry VII., Empson and Dudley. From his residence (in the parish of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, where he was buried), Capel Court takes its name.

² After William Paulet, the first Marquis of Winchester, had obtained possession of the dissolved Priory of St. Augustine (Austin Friars), in 1540, he erected a large mansion on the site and gardens. This was called Winchester House. It was taken down in 1865. A view of this specimen of Tudor architecture is in Smith's 'Antiquities of London,' 1791. The roadway to the house subsequently became Winchester Street.

I. 449. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor. Bernard Randolph, Common Serjeant of the City, had lately charitably agreed to bestow a large sum of money for bringing water out of the River Thames, by an engine to be constructed by Peter Morice, from London Bridge to Old Fish Street, in like manner as he had already brought the water to Leadenhall, and by the way to supply the private houses of the Citizens, which offer had been approved by the Court of Aldermen. Thereupon Mr. Randolph had entered into an agreement with the Company of Fishmongers for such charitable deed. The matter being afterwards brought before the Common Council, they had granted the necessary licence to the said Peter Morice for the carrying out of the work, which would profit the whole City, and be no hindrance to the poor water-bearers,¹ who would still have as much work as they were able to perform so far as the water of the conduits would satisfy. The grant to Morice had passed under the Common Seal of the City, and he had thereupon proceeded with the work, and entangled himself in bonds and bargains upon the faith of receiving the money of Mr. Randolph, who had delayed payment until he had received the assent of his lordship, which he heartily desired, or otherwise the work would be in peril of failing, and the benefit to the City, both in cases of fire and infection, would be lost. The City begged his lordship, either by letter to Mr. Randolph or the City, to give his sanction and encouragement.

— December, 1582.

I. 590. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, thanking him for interceding with the Queen for her consent to the works in connexion with the mills near London Bridge, and requesting him to further move Her Majesty—for the prevention of all controversy hereafter—to grant to the City a Warrant under the Great Seal for the building and finishing of the said mills. And further to grant a Commission for hearing and determining of the matters in

¹ The "Rules, Ordinances, and Statutes made by the Rulers, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Brotherhood of Saint Cristofer of the Water-bearers of London," are dated October 20th, 1496. 'Guilds of London.' *Transactions of the London Middlesex Archaeological Society*, vol. vi., page 55. From the following extract it will be seen that their hall was situated in Bishopsgate Street, near Sun Street, now numbered 143 and 144, Bishopsgate Street Without:—"Robert Donkin, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, left by his will, dated December 1st, 1570, that messuage or howse which he purchased of the Company of Water-bearers on the 9th of October, 1568." (Extract from the Minute-book of the Vestry of St. Michael, Cornhill). Among the Records of the Parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, are the several deeds relating to this property. Alderman James Cambell, Ironmonger, by his will, dated 5th January, 1641, left 5*l.* to his old water-bearer. (Nicholls's 'History of the Ironmongers' Company,' p. 542.)

dispute between the City and the Tower of London, touching the bounds and Liberties of both places. 24th April, 1591.

(And see "Thames," Letters 598 to 657, Vol. I.)

I. 656. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Lord Cobham, acknowledging his request for a quill of water from the Conduit at Ludgate to his house within the Blackfriars, which request he had laid before the Court of Aldermen. As the granting thereof rested with the Common Council, he recommended it should stand over for the present. The City were in treaty with Frederick Jenibella,¹ skilled in waterworks, for the erection of a windmill at the fountain-head to increase the supply, which, if successful, would induce that body to comply more readily with his request. 23rd April, 1592.

II. 32. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting them to supply the House of Lord Cobham, at Blackfriars, with a small quill of water. 30th September, 1594.

II. 184. Letter from Lady Essex² and Lady Walsingham, her mother, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for a continuance of the pipe of water which had been formerly granted to the Lord Admiral for the use of Essex House. 21st November, 1601.

II. 321. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, concerning the stoppage of a quill of water formerly granted for the use of Essex House. The water in the conduits becoming very low, and the poor very clamorous in this time of dearth, it became necessary to cut off several of the quills. Moreover, complaints had been made of the extraordinary waste of water in Essex House, it being taken not only for dressing meat, but for the laundry, the stable, and other offices, which might be otherwise served. 8th June, 1608.

II. 347. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the

¹ In 1591 Frederick Gencbelli, an Italian, propounded to the Lords of the Council an invention which would benefit the City in two ways: firstly, to cleanse the filthy ditches in and about the City, such as Houndsditch, Fleetditch, &c., and to bring, in the room of this filth, plenty of wholesome, clear water for the use of the Citizens; secondly, for putting out fires, whereby twenty-five or thirty persons would do more than 300 otherwise. (Sturpe's 'Stow,' edition 1720, vol. i., book 1, p. 27.)

² Frances, only daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, by his second wife, Ursula, daughter of Henry St. Barbe, Esq., of Somersetshire, married first to the famous Sir Philip Sidney, who died in 1586; secondly, to Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, beheaded in 1600-1; thirdly, to Richard de Burgh, fourth Earl of Clanricarde, afterwards created Earl of St. Alban's.

Council. In the third year of His Majesty's reign an Act of Parliament was passed¹ for bringing a fresh stream of running water from the springs of Chawdwell and Amwell to the north parts of the City, and Mr. Hugh Middleton, Goldsmith, had undertaken, as deputy to this City, to perform the same. The Lord Mayor requested the Council to give instructions to the Justices of the Peace for Herts and Middlesex to assist him and his men all in their power.

10th July, 1609.

III. 65. Order in Council with reference to the difference between the City and Mr. Edward Forsett, concerning the taking of clay for the reparation of their vaults and conduit-heads at Tyburn, and the enclosing of the vaults conveying water to the conduit-heads, and leaving no passage for the City's officers thereto, directing that Sir Thomas Middleton, knight, and Mr. Alderman Cockayne should confer with Mr. Forsett thereon, and that such points as they could not agree upon should be referred for arbitration to Sir James Altham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, or to report to the Council thereon, that further orders might be given in the matter.

18th November, 1612.

III. 96. Letter from Lord Fenton to the Lord Mayor for a quill of water out of the City's great pipe for his house near Charing Cross.

25th May, 1613.

III. 100. Letter from the Lord Mayor, &c., to Lord Fenton, expressing their regret that, on account of the frequent failure of the conduits to supply sufficient water to the City, by reason whereof they were frequently visited with complaints and clamours (especially from the poor), they could not comply with his request.

9th June, 1613.

III. 102. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, or the Commissioners for Suits, intimating that the City having, in obedience to their Order, endeavoured to effect an agreement between themselves and Mr. Forsett for a settlement of their differences concerning their waters, springs, &c., passing through his manor, they were unable to agree with him thereon.

21st June, 1613.

¹ The Acts of Parliament 3 James I. c. 18, 1605, and 4 James I. c. 12, 1606, gave the Corporation of London power to bring water to London from Amwell. The Corporation transferred their power to Sir Hugh Middleton, Citizen and Goldsmith, by Indentures, dated April 21st, 1609, and March 28th, 1611. The works were completed, and the river opened, September 29th, 1613.

III. 103. Further letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the same subject, complaining that, notwithstanding their Order referring the matters in dispute to the arbitration of Sir James Altham, knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Mr. Forcett had enclosed the springs with a brick wall, leaving no access for the City's officers, and had forced a way to the City's Banqueting Close field where the vaults were placed; and requesting their lordships to name a time when the City might attend them to receive their further resolution in the matter.

25th June, 1613.

III. 154. Letter from the Earl of Exeter¹ to the Lord Mayor, requesting that the quill of water supplied from the City's conduit-heads to his house in the Strand, which had been enjoyed by his father and himself, but which had lately been stopped by the City's officers, might be continued.

Wimbledon, 1st July, 1614.

IV. 10. Letter from Mr. Baron Altham to the Lord Mayor with respect to the repair of the pump near his house in Bishopsgate Street, of the condition of which the poor neighbours much complained, both on account of being deprived of the water, and of the danger to the public safety thereby occasioned in case of fire, there being no conduit near the place. The residents alleged that it ought to be kept in repair by the City, and the writer forwarded the letter by a deputation who would make proof of that fact. At the same time he expressed his conviction that if it should prove so, the Court of Aldermen would take care accordingly; if, however, they found the Ward should do it, he begged the Lord Mayor to see it done.

15th January, 1615.

IV. 46. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Upon humble suit made to Parliament in the third year of His Majesty's reign on behalf of the City of London, for the bringing of fresh streams of running water to the north parts of the City, it was thought very necessary and convenient that such a stream should be brought from the springs of Chaudwell and Amwell, Herts, and upon like humble suit to Parliament in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign an Act was passed to declare the true meaning of the former Act, wherein it was thought to be more convenient and less damage to the country that the said stream should be conveyed through a trunk of brick or stone. Hugh Middleton, Goldsmith, of that city, being by Act of Common Council

¹ Thomas Cecil, second Baron of Burghley, created Earl of Exeter by King James I., May 4th, 1605. Died, 1622.

authorized and deputed to perform the work, had expended great sums of money in purchasing the ground through which the water was to pass, in making bridges and other works, and that with such difficulty, on account of opposition and disturbances of the country, that if the King had not favoured and supported the undertaking, Middleton would have sunk under the burden, and never have completed the work. The King had been moved by the Aldermen to sanction the passage of the water through his parks. The object of the statutes was the general good and profit of the City in the use of sweet and wholesome water, as well as for the preservation of the same from fire, of which there had been good experience three several times last summer. The King and Council had been informed that but few persons took the water, and it was not to be supposed that two Acts of Parliament and an Act of Common Council had been passed so much concerning the health and safety of the City to no use or purpose except the prejudice of such as were by the City deputed to undertake the work, and who had deserved so well of the public. His Majesty had therefore commanded, and the Council accordingly required the Court of Aldermen to provide, by Common Council or otherwise, that all such houses in the City and Liberties as either of necessity or convenience might use the same water should be required to do so.

23rd December, 1616.

IV. 80. Letter from Sir George Coppin to the Lord Mayor. The City plumber had been to cut off a water-pipe, which was said to be connected with the City's pipe, and which he had enjoyed for sixteen years. In his opinion the quill came from the pipe of Durham House, and not from the City's pipe. It could not be taken up without spoiling his garden and house. He requested that it might be determined by order of Common Council whether he should have the pipe or not.

St. Martin's, 26th June, 1617.

IV. 96. Petition of George Beale and others, brewers, inhabiting in the Parish of Saint Giles without Cripplegate to the Court of Common Council, stating that Beale had applied on behalf of himself and others to the City Lands Committee for a lease of the water-house and works at Dowgate belonging to the City, and had offered to maintain them, to serve the conduit there with water, and discharge the City of 20*l.* per annum paid for pumping the water, besides repairs, on condition that they might have permission to lay pipes to convey the surplus water into the brewhouses without Cripplegate for the use of brewing. That the Committee (after considering the application and understanding that the petitioners were willing to take in

Middleton's water for their other uses, and to pay reasonable rents for the same) had thought it fit that a lease should be granted of the said house and wharf, and that the petitioners might be permitted to lay pipes as was desired, but had referred the matter to the Common Council, as by their Order annexed appeared. The petitioners, therefore, prayed that such lease and licence might be granted to them.

(Circa 1617.)

IV. 97. Order of the City Lands Committee of the 27th January, 1617, referred to in the foregoing Petition.

IV. 101. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. They had been informed of the application of the brewers with respect to the waterhouse and works at Dowgate; and although they did not doubt that due regard would be had to His Majesty's pleasure, signified upon a former similar occasion, for the stay of a house intended to be erected on London Bridge for the conveyance of water to Southwark, to the prejudice of his waterworks at Islington, brought from Ware, yet since the said new stream, brought at great cost from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, was of great consequence for His Majesty's service, and deserved all due encouragement, they had deemed it expedient to require that stay should be made of any such intended waterworks, &c., at Dowgate, the more so since the brewers could so conveniently be supplied from the new stream.

27th February, 1617.

IV. 125. Letter from Mr. John Walter¹ ("the Prince's Attorney" in margin) for a quill of water from the City's pipe for the use of his house in the Strand.

2nd June, 1618.

IV. 127. Letter from Sir Thomas Edmunds,² Treasurer of the King's House, requesting that a quill of water from the City's pipe for his house (Cecil House) in the Strand, which had been formerly allowed to the previous tenants thereof, might be restored.

Strand, 16th June, 1618.

VI. 99. Copy of an Order of the Court of Aldermen granting, during pleasure, to Sir Richard Weston, knight, Chancellor of the

¹ Of the Inner Temple. Called to the Bar 1590; Counsellor for the University of Oxford; Attorney General to Prince Charles, 1613; Knighted, May 18th, 1619; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, May 12th, 1625; died at his house in the Savoy, November 18th, 1630.

² Said to have been brother of Sir Clement Edmonds (*vide* note 1, page 47). Was resident Ambassador in France, 1611-17, Treasurer of the Household, 1617; French Secretary, 1619; died, November, 1639.

Exchequer, a quill of water from the City's main pipe, to serve his necessary use at his house in Drury Lane. 8th May, 1627.

VII. 87. Order in Council, authorizing the City's officers to search the courses of the main pipes for the supply of water to the conduits, as they were entitled to do by the Act 35 Henry VIII. cap. 10, and to remedy all defects or abuses occasioned by the erection of buildings, &c., over the same; to cut off all unauthorized branches, and to cause the mains to be diverted, where necessary, at the expense of the owners of the buildings erected over them.

2nd March, 1633.

VII. 111. Petition of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London to the Lords of the Council. The City had formerly been at great charge to bring fresh and sweet water, in leaden pipes, from the manors of Tyburn and Marylebone to certain conduits in the City, much of which had of late years been withdrawn and taken away, whereby the City had been in great want, and the poor had sustained much misery. They had lately begun to bring part of the waste water from the Roundhead near Tyburn to the storehouse near the banqueting-house, and had disbursed great sums of money in digging, laying of leaden pipes, and providing materials, but were now stayed by the King's command. They prayed the Council to become mediators to the King for permission to finish the work.

Dated in margin, 11th April, 1634.

VII. 116. Order in Council respecting the conveyance of the waste water from the Round Head in Oxelees near Paddington.

2nd May, 1634.

VIII. 24. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for a lead pipe from the City's main pipe for the supply of water to York House.

25th July, 1617.

VIII. 27. Letter from Sir Henry Montague to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in support of Lady Darby's¹ request for a quill of water for her house.

14th May, 1618.

¹ "Alice, Countess of Derby, allowed a quill of water, &c., from the City's main pipe, to yield three gallons an hour, at her dwelling-house in St. Martin's Lane, June 2nd, 1618." —Letter Book GG., fol. 103. She was the daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, and widow of Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby, who died in 1594. She was afterwards the third wife of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, Lord Chancellor. She died, January 26th, 1636, and was buried at Harefield, Middlesex.

VIII. 52. Letter from Henry Gibb¹ to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that he might have the same favour that his predecessor, Mr. Secretary Calvert (whose house he had the lease of, had—viz., the benefit of the water. 1st October, 1624.

VIII. 75. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake to the Lord Mayor, that the quill of water which had been granted to him from the City's pipe lying before his door, but which, in the time of his trouble, had been cut off, might be restored to him. 30th March, 1625.

VIII. 103. Same as No. 87, Vol. VII. 2nd March, 1631.

VIII. 128. Same as No. 116, Vol. VII. 2nd May, 1634.

VIII. 192. Letter, signed H. Vaine (Sir Henry Vane), to the Lord Mayor for a quill of water for his house at Whitehall. 9th May, 1637.

IX. 41. Letter from Denzell Holles² to the Lord Mayor, Sir John Frederick,³ requesting a quill of water for the use of his son and daughter, at their residence in St. Martin's Lane. (*Circa* 1662-3.)

IX. 55. Letter from the Earl of Manchester to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. York House, in the Strand, had been appointed for the residence of the Russian Ambassador, and he desired that the water-pipes belonging to the City, bringing water to that house, should be repaired. (*Circa* 1662-3.)

¹ One of the Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, Knighted at Theobalds, 5th October, 1624.

² The celebrated member of the Long Parliament; one of the five members whose attempted arrest by King Charles I. in 1642 is so memorable an incident in the History of England. Born 1597. Second son of John Holles, first Earl of Clare. Entered Parliament in 1627; sent to the Tower in 1628-9; fought at Edgehill, 23rd October, 1642; went to France in June, 1647. He returned to England at the Restoration in 1660, and was appointed a Privy Councillor; created Lord Holles, April 20th, 1661; sent as Ambassador to France, 1663; died 1680.

³ Barber Surgeon; translated to the Grocers' Company in 1661. Stow says he was educated at Christ's Hospital. Elected Alderman of Vintry, September 22nd, 1653; chosen Sheriff, June 25th, 1655; removed to Coleman Street, January 29th, 1660; Lord Mayor, 1661-2; president of Christ's Hospital, 1662 to 1683. He rebuilt the Great Hall at a cost of 5,000*l*. It was finished in 1680. His portrait is in the Board Room of the Hospital. The pageant, performed at the expense of his Company, upon his accession to office as Mayor, was entitled 'London's Tryumphs,' written by John Tatham. A copy is preserved in the Guildhall Library. He resided in Gurney House, Old Jewry, now the site of Fredericks Place. His grandson John was created a Baronet, June 10th, 1723, and was ancestor of Sir Charles Edward Frederick, the present Baronet.

IX. 68. Letter from the Duke of Albemarle to the Lord Mayor, requesting that the Court of Aldermen would take measures for supplying the Mews with water as heretofore, which was so essentially necessary for the King's service, &c. 13th October, 1663.

IX. 93. Letter from the Duke of Buckingham¹ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requesting permission to have a quill of water from the City's pipe, for the use of York House. (*Circa* 1664.)

IX. 95. Letter from the Duke of Albemarle to the Lord Mayor, requesting a quill of water for the Gentlemen of the Horse at the Mews Gate. 10th September, 1664.

IX. 104. Letter from the Earl of Northumberland² to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. He had lately been deprived of the conduit water which had always served Northumberland House at Charing Cross. He requested permission for a quill of water from the City's pipes, which passed the gates of his residence.

7th March, 1664.

WATERMEN.

I. 91. Letter from the Lord Mayor to Mr. Thomas Wilson, one of the principal Secretaries of State to the Queen. In obedience to his direction, touching the reformation of the Watermen of the Thames he had, in conjunction with the Aldermen, taken good orders for carrying the same into effect, for which purpose they had appointed eight new Masters,³ approved of by the complainers who desired reformation, and had required amongst other things that the Masters chosen should take an oath. The persons so appointed refused to take the oath either to observe the statute or to make a true account, which, because it had not been limited by the statute, they could not be compelled to take. Two persons had, however, been appointed to hear what could be proved against the former Masters, that they might be punished, and to take order for the accounts for the past year, that they might be continued. 8th March, 1579.

I. 95. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor,

¹ George Villiers, second duke. Born January 30th, 1627; died April 16th, 1687-8.

² Algernon, tenth Earl of, succeeded his father in 1632; made Lord High Admiral in 1637, K.G. April 23rd, 1635. He took an active part against the King in the Civil Wars, but subsequently promoted the Restoration. Died October 13th, 1668.

³ By an Act of Parliament, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, c. 16, passed in 1555, the Mayor and Aldermen of London were to appoint yearly eight overseers of the watermen between Gravesend and Windsor.

forwarding for the consideration of the Aldermen a Petition, with articles lately exhibited to the Council, by certain Watermen of the Thames, complaining of some disorders used and suffered by the overseers of that Company contrary to the laws, which, if true, were likely to breed great inconvenience, and directing that the case should be inquired into, and Orders issued for the amendment thereof, and that a copy of such Orders in writing should be forwarded for the information of the Council.

19th March, 1578.

I. 96. Copy of Orders for the future government of the Watermen's Company as settled by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Box and Dixie, and Mr. Norton, are entered at length. (*Circa 1578.*)

I. 550. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Dr. Lewis, Master of the Requests and Judge of the Admiralty. Several members of the Watermen's Company had complained of disorders and abuses which had crept into the Company contrary to an Act passed in Queen Mary's reign. The Council direct them to inquire into the allegations; to examine the members of the Company upon their oaths, and to set down some orders for redressing the abuses and disorders, and to advertise the Council of the steps taken.

11th November, 1583.

II. 308. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, concerning a contribution to be given to the Watermen for their relief in this extraordinary time of frost, which had closed up the River Thames,¹ and so deprived them of their living. Many other trades were suffering from the severe season, as bricklayers, plasterers, silk-weavers, &c., and if they contributed to one Company, they must do the like for all. He therefore prayed that the Watermen might be left to help themselves by their own industry, in the same manner as other manual trades.

5th February, 1607.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I. 563. Letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, informing him of the great inconvenience arising to the City and the Commonwealth, from the want of a proper assize of Troy² and Avoirdupois weights. Such as used weights for gold and silver

¹ A severe frost began early in the year, and lasted for a long season. Fairs and other diversions were held on the river.

² Troy weight. The term is supposed to have been originated from the weights used at the fair of Troyes. The earliest regulations on the subject leave no room to doubt that it was originally the pound of silver—the pound sterling. It is mentioned as a known

merchandize and victuals, used such as they pleased, to the great deceit of the people. This custom had been presented by the Wardmotes as a matter most hurtful. He therefore requested that some speedy order might be given for the redress of the same.

30th January, 1583.

I. 607. Letter from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer. At his request they had considered the complaint made by the Founders' Company, touching the wrong done to them (as they pretended) and to other Her Majesty's subjects, by the use of leaden weights, they desiring that all small weights of lead under two pounds might be turned into brass. Having considered their request and the reasons alleged, they were of opinion that it would be very inconvenient to the sellers of small wares to be compelled to change their weights, they being poor men. As to the facility offered to the evil-disposed to tamper with the weights, it would also apply to those made of brass; besides which the officers appointed to search for defective weights would discover any deficiencies, if they existed. Moreover the Plumbers' Company would have a just cause of complaint, that their living was taken from them.

26th April, 1592.

III. 24. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor. The King was informed that great and general abuse was committed in the City by the using of unlawful and unsized as well as false and defective weights contrary to the Statutes and Ordinances of the Realm. They required him to take steps to search and seize all such weights, and cause them to be kept until further order; for which purpose, having had experience, in the late Queen's time, of the care and diligence of Robert Thompson and James Harrison, then employed for the search and seizure of false weights, they requested his lordship to employ them again.

20th September, 1611.

IV. 102. Letter from Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, to the Lord Mayor on behalf of Robert Thompson, who had been deputed within the City to find out false and unsized beams, weights, and measures, wherein he had done good service at great pains and

weight in the Act 2 Henry V. cap. 4, 1414, and in 2 Henry VI. cap. 13, 1423, but it was not made a legal standard till 12 Henry VII. 1495. In 1599, the Court of Aldermen determined to appoint a committee to consider as to the reformation of the abuses in weights and measures. They made their report March 6th, 1599, when the Court ordered that only "Troy Waights or Havier depoix waight be used." They were to be made either of iron, lead, or brass, according to the standards kept at Guildhall. Repertory 25, fol. 55.

charges to himself, but for which he had received so small a recompense that he was discouraged to proceed further, and requesting that the benefit of a present freedom might be granted to him for his encouragement.

York House, 13th March, 1617.

WINDMILLS.

II. 15. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor, recommending to his notice a mill for the better grinding of corn in times of frost, invented by Jacob Senoy and George Frise, of Utrecht, Holland, and suggesting that, if upon trial the same should be found satisfactory, they should buy it, and place it at the Bridge-house as a pattern in time of need.

18th September, 1594.

I N D E X.

NOTE.—The Clarendon Figures (131) refer to some Biographical or other Notice. The letter *n* following the ordinary Arabic Figures (153*n*) has reference to the foot-notes on the various pages.

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Erratum.

Page 396, line 7, for "Abbott" read "Allott.

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